MINUTES OF THE SENATE AND THE FACULTIES FOR THE YEAR 1920

University of Calcutta

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AND THE FACULTIES

FOR THE YEAR

1920



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Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No 1.

THE 2ND JANUARY, 1920.

Present:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., *Rector, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D. Vice-Chancellor.

Ex-officio Fellows.

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Mr. Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari, M.A., B.L.

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Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.

Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.

Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A.

Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

The Convocation was held for conferring the Ordinary Degrees of the year.

The *Ex-officio* Fellows, the Honorary Fellows and the Ordinary Fellows of the University, who had previously signified their intention of attending the Convocation, assembled, in academic costume, in the Senate House, College Square, Calcutta, at 2-30 P.M. At 2-50 P.M. they proceeded to the Entrance Hall and took their places in processional order according to the list which was previously supplied to them.

At 3 P.M. the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, the Members of the Syndicate and the Registrar received His Excellency the Rector, at the foot of the staircase. His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the University Infantry Corps. He was then conducted to the Entrance Hall, where he was received by the Fellows. His Excellency the Rector then proceeded to the south room in the Entrance Hall, where he was robed.

A procession was then formed which entered the Hall in the following order :

THE REGISTRAR.

MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

His Excellency the Rector.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.

FORMER VICE-CHANCELLORS.

EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

HONORARY FELLOWS,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

ORDINARY FELLOWS,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

Visitors stood up as the procession entered the Hall and remained standing until His Excellency the Rector had taken his seat on the Dais.

Seats were reserved on the Dais for the *Ex-officio* Fellows, The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.,

the Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *Former Vice-Chancellors*, the Deans of the Faculties, and the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D., and the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandy, K.C.I.E., of Cossimbazar, Benefactors of the University.

Members of the Syndicate occupied the front seats on the platforms to the right and left of the Dais.

Honorary Fellows and the remaining Members of the Senate occupied seats on the platforms to right and left of the dais in order of seniority according to the plan of seats which was previously supplied to them.

His Excellency the Rector then declared the Convocation opened.

Candidates for Degrees were presented to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor by the Principal of the College at which they studied or by the Dean of their Faculty, or the Registrar in the following form:

"Sir, I present to you ....of the ....College, who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of...............................to which I pray that they may be admitted."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor thereupon gave the candidates the Diplomas of their degrees and said—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, I admit you....................to the degree of........................ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation, you show yourselves worthy of the same."

His Excellency the Rector then addressed the Convocation as follows:

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My first words must be words of congratulation and of good wishes to all those who have received

their degrees at your hands, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, this afternoon. The future which lies before them possesses all the fascination of the unknown. In the evolution of nations we observe a process similar to that of the systole and diastole of the human heart, periods of contraction alternating with periods of expansion. That one of the periods of expansion has set in must be apparent to all. A wider and more varied life than was open to their predecessors awaits the students of to-day. And with wider opportunities come greater responsibilities. Had I come here to-day to deliver a sermon, it is upon that text that I should preach. But since I have not come here to stand in the pulpit—at least I hope that in what I am about to say you will not regard me as doing so—I content myself with wishing them well. They have my sincere good wishes, one and all for their future.

I now pass on to other matters; and it is obviously appropriate to the occasion that I should devote my remarks to that particular aspect of the national evolution with which the educationalists of the Presidency are most closely concerned.

Since Convocation last met there has been issued the Report of the University Commission—a Report which every one, whether he agrees or disagrees with the recommendations made, will recognise as an outstanding landmark in the history of higher education in Bengal and as an event which is destined to affect profoundly the whole future, not merely of the educational institutions themselves, but, what is of far greater importance, of the people of this land. The proposals put forward in the Report will excite much discussion and possibly some controversy, and amid the dust and din aroused there is some danger, lest the really vital and essential object which the Commission have in view may be lost sight of. We shall all find ourselves considering, discussing, supporting or opposing the various

proposals made by the Commission for the re-designing and re-construction of the actual structure of the temple of learning; and engrossed as we shall be in the consideration of this task—the importance of which I do not for a moment under-estimate--we shall have to beware, lest we lose sight of the really important matter, namely, the precise nature of the divinity for whose habitation the temple is being built. The report of the Commission itself deals of necessity so fully and in such wealth of detail with the measures of re-organization which it advocates that a casual perusal of it might leave the reader under the impression that even its authors had their attention rivetted more closely upon the temple which they wished to see built than upon the being that was to occupy it. Nevertheless, any such conclusion would be a grave injustice to the Commission, as a careful study of the Report will show. For example, it is pointed out therein that the clear intention of the statesmen, who were concerned with the problem of education in British India in the middle of the 19th century, was to devise a system which would work out in India "a harmonious combination of Eastern and Western civilisation." And scattered here and there throughout the pages of the Report are to be found statements, which leave no room for doubt, that the Commissioners themselves are imbued with the vital importance of shaping the University system in Bengal towards that goal. They quote with approval the assertion of the late Professor Trivedi that India to-day "is striving to bring forth a type of Indian humanity which, broadly and securely based upon the foundations of its own special culture, will assert itself in the presence of the manhood of the world"; and after pointing out that the University training which is provided for the students to-day, is "almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations of their minds," they go on to state categorically that "the future of India depends

upon finding a civilisation which will be a happy union of the Hindu, Islamic and European civilisations." Here we have stated in no ambiguous terms, the vital and essential problem which awaits solution at the hands of the intellectual leaders of the people. A system of education which is calculated merely to make of the Indian student an imitation European, is fundamentally unsound. It can only end in creating an educated class incapable of drawing inspiration from its own environment, and doomed, therefore, like a plant uprooted from its natural surroundings and transplanted to a foreign soil, to fade and wither into decay. No one will deny for one moment the immense service which Western science and learning have rendered, and can still render, to India. But assimilation is one thing and imitation is another; and the civilisation of the West can only be of true value to India to the extent to which she can assimilate it without discarding what is fundamental in her own civilisation and drying up the roots of her own peculiar genius. Upon the urgent necessity of striving after a real synthesis between the thought, the culture, the civilisation of East and West, I have consistently laid stress; and I am convinced that unless we keep this supreme necessity constantly before our eyes, all our efforts at reconstruction must be lost in the barren wastes of the artificial and the unreal, just as the waters of some of the rivers of the Asian Continent dry up and perish in the vast expanses of sterile desert through which they are doomed to wend their way. It is because I believe that it is to this end that the University Commission have framed their recommendations, that I invite for them the support of all who are concerned for the future of Bengal.

Of course a great scheme of reorganisation cannot be carried through without dislocation and inconvenience; yet those who have served the existing University, and by their devoted labours have succeeded in effecting so much under a system which

admittedly suffers from such grave defects, will surely be ready, in spite of all inconveniences, to work whole-heartedly for the removal of existing weaknesses, the improvement where necessary of the present structure, and the construction of such additions to it as may be required. I hope that the report will not be regarded as the verdict of a jury sitting in judgment upon those who have carried on the work of the University up to the present time. Any such view of it would not only be extremely unfair to its authors, but would necessarily militate against its recommendations being considered upon their merits. The Commission have not been out to criticise or to destroy. Their purpose has been to examine in the light of up-to-date experience elsewhere, the system of university education in this country, and to appraise its results. Such condemnation, as the Report contains, is condemnation of a system and not of those who have worked under it. This is so obvious to any one who has studied the Report that I should not have thought of alluding to it, had it not been for the fact that I have observed a tendency on the part of some to see in the Commission a body of fault-finders and iconoclasts bent upon sweeping away a cherished institution. Let us all disabuse our minds of any such idea.

To my mind one of the most striking features of the report is the fact that the recommendations made are not so much recommendations of the Commissioners themselves as the recommendations of the educationalists of this country. They have been adopted rather than originated by the Commission; and may fairly be said, therefore, to follow the trend of enlightened opinion in Bengal. Take, for example, the proposal to treat the first two years of the present University course as the conclusion of the school rather than the beginning of the University stage. I doubt whether there is an experienced teacher in Bengal who will not assert that by far the greater number of students who come up from

the high schools, are insufficiently equipped to benefit fully by University teaching. If a defective knowledge of English stands in the way of their following lectures with understanding, how can they be expected to assimilate the knowledge which the lecturer seeks to impart? And if this be admitted, it is obvious that the stage in the education of a student at which a University system of training now begins, must be postponed, and the methods of school teaching be prolonged. The Commission point out the obvious way of remedying the present evil, namely, by treating the first two years of the present University course as the completion of the Higher School stage. The present intermediate examination would thus become the termination of the school course and the beginning of the students' University career. Besides presenting young men better equipped in every way for undergoing a proper University training, this reform would have the additional advantage of providing the young man, who did not aspire to a University career, with a self-contained course at the end of which he would be in a position to branch off into other walks of life for which specialised, though not necessarily University, forms of training, are required. It is notorious that large numbers of students do not proceed beyond the Intermediate stage even now, thus showing that there is a definite demand for a self-contained course of liberal education of a higher school type, corresponding to that provided by the Public Schools of Great Britain.

I have heard it said that there are persons who, while accepting generally the views of the Commission on this question, ask why the control of the proposed Intermediate Colleges should be taken from the University and handed over to a board. The answer to that question is surely a very obvious one. The work of Intermediate Colleges will no longer be University work; it will be Higher School work. And I know of no University in the world which burdens itself with the control of school work as

distinct from the work which lies legitimately within the University sphere. If the recommendation had been that the Intermediate Colleges should be handed over to a Government Department, I could have understood the objection. But the recommendation is of an entirely different nature, namely, that a Board largely non-official in its *personnel*, should be established to exercise general control over the Higher School training, just as the University will direct and control the whole of that part of the educational system which lies within the University sphere.

There is one other idea which seems to me to stand out prominently in the pages of the Report, namely, that of making of the Calcutta University a real teaching institution. After all, that is merely giving extended application to the principle which was given sanction in theory by the Act of 1904, and was given effect to by the University itself when it took upon itself the responsibility for Post-Graduate teaching two years ago. I was myself a convinced supporter of the cause so powerfully championed by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee at the time, and in my capacity as Rector I gave to it all the support which was within my power. I did so because it seemed to me to be essential to any sound system of education that those who were charged with the teaching should have a much greater degree of control over the courses of teaching than was possible under the system of affiliated colleges, where the staff of each college was obliged to cover the whole of the ground necessary to enable its students to enter for a series of examinations held by the University, in the discharge of its functions as an Examining Board. But the University is handicapped by having to confine its teaching to Post-Graduate students. Let me illustrate what I mean. So long as the University is thus restricted, a teacher of eminence like Sir P. C. Ray has no chance of bringing his influence to bear upon any but mature students who have already obtained their degrees. That constitutes a loss both

to Sir P. C. Ray himself and to large numbers of young scientists who might benefit immeasurably from his ability if the system permitted him the wider scope which it is the object of the recommendations of the University Commission to give. It would be easy to expatiate at great length upon this aspect of the recommendations of the Commission alone; but to do so would be to travel beyond the purpose of my present address which has been to invite attention to the goal at which the Report of the Commission aims, rather than to discuss in any detail the nature of the different paths marked out in it as the best avenues of approach. I hope that these latter will be examined on their merits. The time is ripe for a concerted effort on the part of Government and the public to lift the educational chariot out of the ruts of past routine. A sense of the immensely important part which a University should play in the life of a people is in the air. Less than a year ago I had the satisfaction of unveiling two statues erected to mark the public-spirited generosity of two munificent patrons of the University—the late Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose. To-day I am in the happy position of being able publicly to acknowledge a further magnificent gift to the University by Sir Rashbehary Ghose. By his present gift of Rs. 11,43,000 he is enabling the University to undertake new and most important work in the domain of technology, and he is rendering a service to his country which excites universal admiration and which I hope will challenge emulation. As Rector of the University I add to my personal admiration, my official thanks."

His Excellency the Rector then called upon the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation.

MY LORD RECTOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I rejoice to extend to you all a cordial welcome to the Senate House this afternoon.

Since my predecessor delivered his address from this chair a year ago, we have had to lament the loss by death of three of our prominent Ordinary Fellows. By the death of Principal Ramendrasundar Trivedi we have lost a brilliant scholar, an experienced teacher, an original thinker, and a thoughtful writer. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim was an experienced educational officer. The ranks of our Honorary Fellows have this year been thinned by the death of Rai Bahadur Brahmamohan Mallik, Mr. J. S. Zemin and Shams-ul-Ulama Ataur Rahman. The University has lost the services of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Rai Harinath Ghose, Bahadur, Lt.-Col. C. R. Stevens, the Hon'ble Sir F. W. Carter, Dr. F. H. Gravely, Mr. Girischandra Mookerjee and Mr. C. A. King, on account of their retirement.

An important event of the past year was the introduction of the Dacca University Bill in the Indian Legislative Council. At the request of the Government of India the Bill was considered by our Senate. Its recommendations have been communicated to Government. We cordially welcome the proposal for starting a teaching University of the unitary type at Dacca. The Senate, however, has not been able to support all the provisions of the Bill. It views with misgiving the introduction of the principle of communal representation in connection with academic bodies. The principle of communal representation has been condemned even as regards its application to political bodies by the Secretary of State for India as well as His Excellency the Viceroy.

Amongst the endowments received by the University during the year the most notable is the munificent gift made by Sir Rashbehary Ghose. This

is the second princely benefaction to his *Alma Mater*. The gift amounts to Rs. 11,43,000 and is intended for the promotion of technological studies. Sir Rashbehary Ghose's donation removes a want, long felt, but never so keenly felt as at the present moment. It will help the inauguration of a department of studies which may be expected to be productive of the most beneficent results. Sir Rashbehary has laid the University and his countrymen under a deep debt of gratitude by the solicitude he has evinced in the cause of education.

Babu Raghu Mall Khandelwal deserves our thanks for having placed at the disposal of the University Tata debentures of the capitalised value of Rs. 75,000 as a contribution towards the establishment of a University Professorship of Commerce.

Mr. G. C. Ghosh has made over to the University 3½ per cent. Gevernment promissory notes for one lakh of rupees, for the institution of a course of lectures on Comparative Theology, in memory of his son, the late Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh. The donor deserves the sincerest gratitude of the community for helping to promote a branch of knowledge which is of the highest importance.

The Calcutta University Corps is now, I am glad to be able to say, on a permanent and secure footing. This movement is particularly interesting as an index of the development of that new spirit in the Bengali which impels him to sacrifice his all for his King, his Country, and the Empire. Our heartiest congratulations to Lieutenant-Colonel Suresprasad Sarbadhikari on the new honour that has been conferred on him in recognition of his devoted enthusiastic services to the Corps.

We in the University have been, for some time past, living in a state of suspended animation; at least we have been living in an interregnum, in which we have been expected to mark and not make

time. The great issues and problems of University Reform and Reconstruction have been held up, pending the Report of the University Commission. The rapid progressive expansion of the University which characterised the first decade of the New Regulations has been brought to a standstill. Whether we look to our labours in the Senate for organising the courses of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations by making them a more modern and a more real basis for University studies, or whether we contemplate our strenuous efforts towards putting the life of the University *en rapport* with the living needs of our people by organising different grades of technical training in the departments of agriculture, technology, and commerce, all comprehensive movements have been necessarily arrested during the interregnum. Our plans of new buildings for University expansion in the Post-Graduate department as well as for the University Library and Laboratory have been held up for years. The gradual provision of College Hostels as well as College accommodation and equipment, which has been our definite objective in the past decade, has suffered a set-back, and all that methodical and orderly progress which, under the operation of the New Regulations, has ended in revolutionising the study of Science in the University, and in creating schools of independent research and investigation in so many directions has been in jeopardy, because the conditions of centralised work which called the spirit of research into being and rendered its continuance possible have now been cast into the melting pot; and none is so bold as to predict whether the new ventures and experiments in University reconstruction will give as good an account of themselves as those they are going to supersede.

Not that we have sat still; but where we have moved during the year under review, we have done so only to meet some pressing and vital need of the people, so that the University might not fail to reflect and embody the living interests of the society which it

seeks to serve. Take for example the development of Vernacular studies in our Post-Graduate department. Our M.A. Degree in Indian Vernaculars provides for a critical, philological and historical study of a principal as well as a subsidiary vernacular language, and it prescribes the comparative study of these vernacular literatures as well as of the social and cultural history they embody. The immense stride which the country has made in these directions in its provincial and district academies of letters and in the various annual literary conferences, could no longer pass unheeded in the very centre of culture and learning in Bengal. And in the course of a year we have had Chairs and Lectureships founded in Maithili, a sister language intimately bound up with the vernacular of our people by many sacred ties—we are publishing anthologies and literary selections in various vernaculars including some of the principal languages of Northern and Western India, and we have arranged for critical, comparative and philological courses in the Bengali language and literature.

It is an oft-repeated complaint against the Indian student that he generally attaches greater importance to words than to thought. This defect, so far as it exists, is a result of the present system of education which is imparted mainly through the medium of a foreign tongue, coupled with an imperfect and unsatisfactory teaching of the vernacular. The Calcutta University Commission think that the use of the English medium is at present excessive in the secondary schools, to the detriment of the pupils' education and they urge that a substantial change should be made in this connection. In their opinion it would be desirable as a rule to use the vernacular as a medium throughout the secondary schools for all subjects other than English and Mathematics. They say: "The elaborate scheme recently adopted by the University for the critical, historical and comparative study of the Indian vernaculars for the M.A. examination is but the coping stone of an edifice of which the

base has yet to be placed on a sound foundation, and it is when only such a structure has been completed that Bengal will have a literature worthy of the greatness and the civilization of its people."

A similar story may be told of our efforts to found a school of Indian Culture-history in the Post-Graduate department, which, though initiated sometime before the period under review, has received some fruitful extensions during the last year. We have opened new courses in Indian anthropology and anthropometry, and in Indian sociology, claiming our heritage,—one of the richest in the world in the domain of the sociological sciences—a heritage which we could no longer neglect without the reproaches of the civilised world. Our invitation to that distinguished *savant*, that prince of iconographists, Professor Foucher of the University of Paris, to deliver a course of Lectures on the Influence of Indian Art and Culture and Indian Civilisation in Malaysia and the Eastern Archipelago is, therefore, a part of a programme and plan of work, and we may be assured that the Professor's lectures and his own personal example will not be lost on the young *alumni* of our University.

But the cultural life of the people has not engrossed all our attention and effort. We have been watching with keen interest Your Excellency's noble campaign against the insanitary conditions of this province which will enshrine your memory in the hearts of a grateful people, and we have not been unmindful of the share of responsibility that falls to us in furnishing you with the instruments necessary to combat the mass of preventable disease and suffering in the country. The whole Presidency of Bengal, alike in its municipalities, its local boards and unions, its villages and rural tracts, must be furnished with an army of sanitarians, and we have accordingly taken in hand in consultation with the medical and sanitary authorities the re-organisation of our D.P.H.

course to promote the supply of a properly trained body of health officers to assist in this great work.

In catering for the larger interests of the country we have not forgotten the interests of the community specially entrusted to our care,—I mean the community of students in the collegiate stage. We have undertaken to institute a system of periodical medical examination of college students in Calcutta for the present, for the purpose of helping them to fight against disease and its insidious germs, and to improve their physique, as well as their mental health. We shall keep continuous records of individual cases, and in this way lay a foundation for a systematic survey which will be the basis of our advance in two significant directions. First, the Boards of Students' Welfare of the future will be guided in their beneficent activity by the material which these surveys will place before them. Secondly, we shall build up in this connection a certain body of data, for physical, mental and social measurement, which will be of the highest value to investigators in Experimental Psychology as well as in Educational Science.

We have also attempted to improve the Physical efficiency of the youths of our country by introducing elementary hygiene as a subject of optional study for the Matriculation Examination. It is now recognised that the basis of a sound system of education must be physical. We cannot expect the citizens of a country to be efficient mentally so long as the conditions are not favourable to their being physically fit. As the Right Rev. the Bishop of Birmingham says in one of his recent papers on the subject of physical education of the youths of his country: "It is not only the sun-light that streams upon the body that one would have bestowed upon our little people; it is the general sunshine of a healthy early existence, in which body, mind and spirit are all trained for God's purpose; and no life is so bright as that which, conscious that it has work to do for mankind, feels not only its longing to serve, but also its

fitness for its duties." It behoves all who have the future welfare of India at heart to realize that education must equally apply to the body, the mind and the spirit.

But these and other extensions, as notably the theological lectureship founded by Mr. G. C. Ghosh for a course in Comparative Theology on a non-dogmatic Christian basis somewhat on the lines of the Gifford Lectureship in the British Universities are, properly speaking, mere abutments on the central citadel of University teaching and University organisation, and we are eagerly looking forward to the day when we shall be enabled to resume our constructive activities with the ampler and more varied resources and opportunities which the University Commission have held out to us.

The Post-Graduate department of the University and the Law College represent the teaching activities of the University. The former was organised in 1917. During the last year there was a very considerable development in schemes of higher studies of a number of subjects. The classes of the Arts Department were attended by about 1,300 graduates and those in the Science Department by about 200. Our teachers in the former department number over 130 and those in the latter about 48. An enumeration of the different branches of study in which instruction and investigation have been carried on will show the varied and wide range of our activities in these departments. The Arts Department conducted higher studies in twelve branches of learning, namely, English, Sanskrit, Pali, Comparative Philology, Arabic and Persian, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History, the new courses in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Political Economy and Political Philosophy, Pure Mathematics, and Indian Vernaculars; and the Science Department in six, namely, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Geology. It has to be borne

in mind that some of these branches comprise several sub-divisions, each of which is again regarded as an independent unit of study with arrangements for instruction and investigation under one or more teachers. In the branch of Sanskritic studies alone, for instance, provision had to be made for instruction in nine different groups of subjects. These include Literature; Vedic Studies; Mimansa and Smriti; Prakritic Studies; Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Historical Geography, etc., etc.

The most valuable achievement of the Post-Graduate Department during the year was, perhaps, the impetus that it gave to the work of research. The teachers are mostly graduates of brilliant attainments. Many of them are engaged not only in instructing the students, but also in carrying on and directing research work. In the Science Department, out of 82 published papers, based on original investigation, 60 were the production of teachers, 14 were the result of joint effort of professors and students and 8 the result of independent research by students. The record of progress in the Arts Department in the domain of research is no less encouraging. This department has been engaged in conducting research in more than twenty different subjects. The results of these researches are bound to make valuable additions to our stock of knowledge. The subjects of research were of such varied nature as Sivaji's administrative system and the history of his time; India's intercourse in early times with Greece, Persia, Rome, China, Java, and Indo-China; Greek and Parthian rule in India; International Law in Ancient India; the analysis of faith and Indian Thought, etc., etc. Over 25 papers based on original investigation have also been published. These publications deal with such subjects as Corporate Life in Ancient India, Hellenic Influence on Indian Civilization, the evolution of criminal law in Early Orient, (5000 B.C. to 600 A.D.), the treatment of the rising and setting of heavenly bodies in Hindu astronomy, etc., etc.

Besides these 15 papers on important subjects are in course of preparation.

Mention may here be made of the fact that two of our teachers in History, one in his Carmichael lectures and another in an original paper on Corporate Life in Ancient India, have conclusively shown that representative government in a variety of types and forms, was in full operation in Ancient India. It is also interesting to observe that one of our M.A. students contributed so many as nine original papers. Some of the original publications of the Post-Graduate Department have attracted notice in learned circles in Europe and America. It is significant that the work of the Department is being carried on by a band of devoted teachers, most of whom receive only an inadequate remuneration. It is love of learning, a spirit of research, and a zeal for the spread of knowledge that have impelled them to undertake the work in which they have been engaged, not love of gain. The Post-Graduate Department is full of promise. The School of Chemistry under the guidance and direction of Sir Praphullachandra Ray has already made a position in the scientific world. Similar developments may be expected in some of the other departments. But the Department of Post-Graduate studies is working under various disadvantages and drawbacks. We require more accommodation and larger funds, funds for the provision of residence for students, for the extension of the library, for additions to the laboratories, for strengthening the staff and for expansion in various directions.

Fellow graduates, you occupy a position of unique privilege to-day. You enter, perhaps, on the most important stage in your journey of life at a most eventful period in the history of our Motherland. I wish to impress upon you at such an auspicious moment the importance of realising the duties that await you as also your responsibilities. The epoch-making message that His Majesty has graciously

addressed to the people of India may have reminded many of you of the pregnant words of the greatest of English poets that

> "There's a Divinity that shapes our ends
> Roughhew them how we will"

emphasised by the following words of another great poet

> "..................Through the ages one inreasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The introduction of Constitutional Reforms will open up to you new opportunities of service in the cause of our Motherland and afford you wider facilities in various fields of national activity. Many avenues of employment, so long practically closed to you, will be thrown open. A large number of Indians will be recruited to the higher services. Fortunately, India is at this moment at the starting point of a new era of industrial and economic development. This will create opportunities not only for a large number of Indian industrialists, but also for a vast army of trained experts and scientific men. You may also expect larger opportunities of employment in the higher military services. Besides a considerable number of educated persons will be needed to take part in public affairs and to advance the political progress of the country. Graduates and under-graduates of the University, you will have to train and fit yourselves for these new responsibilities.

In order that you may be able to prepare and equip yourselves for your new opportunities properly and well, it is imperative that you should, above all, direct your attention to the many problems of social reform that await solution. This reform should amount to a radical reconstruction of our social fabric. The entire social machinery must be readjusted to meet the new and altered conditions. Alike for the successful working for the Constitutional Reforms, for the much needed develop-

ment of industries, for the improvement of public health and the mental and physical efficiency of the people, for the elevation of the so-called depressed classes and the uplift of the womanhood of India, it is demanded that we should at once launch on a bold and comprehensive scheme of social reconstruction.

Referring to the way in which the United Kingdom had so long neglected to make proper use of the capabilities of women, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University said soon after the commencement of the war: "As long as a State has only one-half on its citizens for social, economic and public service, it is weak where it ought to be strong and poor where it ought to be rich." Apply these words not to the temporary exigencies of war, but to the conditions of our own country, and then you will realise what a vast reservoir of unused productive power, material and spiritual, is being wasted here. By the disabilities of the depressed classes and the disintegrating and demoralising effect of caste restrictions, by the illiteracy and utter helplessness of our womanhood, by the inefficiency of an immense mass of people, caused by the absence of means of education and of proper opportunity for improvement, again by the loss caused to the community by the premature death of thousands and the impoverishment and inefficiency of many more from remediable diseases, India has been rendered the weakest link in the Empire. The stupendous task that lies before you should engage the activities of numberless educated youths. But there is no cause for despair. By organised effort other nations have solved problems similar to those that await solution in India.

The first place in any programme of social reform in India, as elsewhere, should be given to the problem of education. India has to make up a great lee-way in education if she is to be placed on a footing of equality with other advanced

countries. But unless the efforts of Government are materially seconded and supplemented by the people, no substantial and speedy improvement is possible. It is expected, therefore, that you, graduates of the University, should direct your attention above everything else to the widest possible diffusion of knowledge among the people. You should throw yourselves heart and soul into the educational movement of the day. I doubt not that there are many among you who, despising wealth and position, will choose the profession of teaching and help in advancing the bounds of knowledge. On you will rest, not only the duty of promoting advanced study and research, but also that of extending knowledge among the general mass of people. Those among you who will adopt other vocations of life must not forget your obligations to the University in this connection. It is thus that you can help in the realisation of His Majesty's wish that "there may be spread over the land a net-work of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations of life," and that the homes of the people "may be brightened and their labours sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health."

It is by helping in the diffusion of education among the people that you can hope to remove some of the defects that so seriously hamper and retard the progress of the country. Who can deny that the illiteracy of women acts as a serious bar to all progress? Unless you are able to reduce this illiteracy to any appreciable extent, there can be no real progress in any department of our activities. As the Calcutta University Commission observe, it is not as an isolated problem that we have to consider the education of women: "It has the most profound influence

upon the whole texture of national life, and the whole movement of national thought; and until some working solution is found for the problem it must remain impossible to bring the education of men into a sound and healthy condition." No less important and pressing is the work of educating the depressed classes. In fact what is required is a serious endeavour, on the part of educated Indians, to secure by extended education an equalisation of opportunities for all. The remedy for the deplorable sanitary condition, as well as the miserable economic inefficiency of India—conditions so largely responsible for the premature death and for the physical and mental deterioration of a vast mass of our people—lies in nothing so much as in an extension and improvement of education. The larger the number of those who consecrate their lives to the noble work of education, the speedier will be the progress achieved by our country and the nearer will be the day when India regains her proper place among the civilized countries of the world.

Another important step in the programme of reconstruction lies in your adopting a comprehensive scheme of industrial development, and the moment is quite opportune. A great wave of enthusiasm in favour of industrial and economic development is sweeping over the country to-day. One of the important discoveries of the war is the industrial possibilities that our country possesses. The Government has taken up with confidence the question of the development of industries and manufactures and has expressed its readiness to shoulder its responsibility for furthering this development. The University has in almost every other civilized country played an increasingly important part in assisting industrial development by the promotion of technological study and scientific research. We have not been able to fulfil all our responsibilities in this

connection so far. The dawn of a better day, however, may reasonably be expected in the near future. That there has been a welcome change in the public mind in this important matter is shown by the recent gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose.

The fact that most of you have not had the advantage of a purely technological or engineering teaching in the University need not prove as a damper upon your enthusiasm for the promotion of industries. The successful working of the various stages of industry and commerce depends not only upon the technical knowledge and skill of a few experts, but also to a very large extent upon the power of organisation, thoroughness, spirit of enterprise, forethought, courage, energy, perseverance and honesty of purpose of a large body of non-expert workers; and the economic condition of India requires that a considerable number of our educated youths should religiously devote themselves to the noble work of industrial regeneration. The Reforms will afford you extended opportunities of employment. But an improved economic condition can only result from a comprehensive industrial and commercial movement. Unless you take up in sufficient numbers, industrial and commercial pursuits, and take to heart the lessons of organisation and co-operation from industrially developed countries, there is no hope of your ever being able to remove the poverty of your country and of lifting it to a position of dignity and honour. Ours is a country which possesses unlimited resources in raw

materials, and large possibilities in power supply, transit, labour and capital. It remains for you to utilise these resources by using your brains and also by equipping yourselves with the necessary will-power and other moral qualities, to bring about the industrial regeneration of India.

Your country needs from you devoted services in yet another vast field of national activity. I have more than once referred, though casually, to the question of improvement of public health. It is of absolute importance for the future advancement of the country that resolute efforts should be made for carrying out measures which would stamp out preventable disease, diminish the prevailing high death-rate, and promote the health, increase the stamina, and further the national prosperity of the people. It is possible for every one of you to help in this noble work.

My young friends, I must ask you to bear in mind the important fact that no society in which public opinion is not permeated with social idealism can possibly be expected to be progressive. Upon you will rest the duty of educating and improving public opinion properly. The education that you have received ought to foster the desire for truth, and it should be your duty above all to train your countrymen to base their opinions on truth and not on ignorance and prejudice. Remember that the success of the Reforms will depend on the extent to which you, as true sons of your *Alma-Mater*, are able to think for yourselves and to realise the true interests of the community,

on the extent to which you are able to subordinate your will to the general will, and on the extent to which you can command strength of mind to enable you to disregard cheap popular applause and uphold truth and justice for the sake of your Motherland.

My young friends, there is another question of supreme importance to which I would most earnestly ask you to direct your attention. The knowledge that you have acquired, if rightly used, will be of immense service to you, but you must realise that this knowledge has its limitations. There is a higher knowledge which alone can give you a right conception of life and enable you to fulfil its purpose. This is the knowledge which regards the Supreme Being as the highest object of knowledge. As a great philosopher has said : " In the world of knowledge, the essential form of good is the limit of our enquiries, and can barely be perceived, but, when perceived, we cannot help concluding that it is in every case the source of all that is bright and beautiful." Endeavour to attain this knowledge, and the meaning of life and all that it signifies will be revealed to you. This knowledge, on which is based the religious systems of the world, is the mortar that binds society together. It forms the strongest bulwark of the social system. So long as you neglect the lessons that this higher knowledge imparts, there is no hope of your efforts being successful in any of the various fields of national activity. As George Washington has said : " Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to

political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports, In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labour to subvert those pillars of human happiness, those foremost props of the duties of men and citizens."

His Excellency the Rector then declared the convocation closed and the procession left the Hall in the same order in which it entered.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No: 2

THE 3RD JANUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.

Lt. Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.

B. Heaton, Esq.

Dr Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.

G. C. Bose, Esq., M.A.. M.R.A.S.

J. N. Das Gupta, Esq., B.A., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

J. C. Ghosh, Esq., M.A.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.

Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.

J. R. Banerjea, Esq., M.A., B.L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

Lt. Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S. J.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

T. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.

Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, M.A., D.L.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Surgeon General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

K. L. Datta, Esq., M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, M.A.

Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

The first item was as follows:—

The Syndicate to recommend to the Senate that the munificent gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., be gratefully accepted.

The following is a copy of his letter, offering to make over to the University three and a half per cent. Government securities for Rs. 11,43,000 on conditions specified therein:—

"SANS SOUCI"
ALIPORE, CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December, 1919.

THE HON'BLE SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR, Kt., M.A., M.D.,
Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

About six years ago I made over to the University ten lakhs of rupees in aid of the University College of Science for the promotion of Scientific and Technical Education and for the cultivation and advancement of Science, Pure and Applied, amongst my countrymen. I understand that although that sum has enabled the University to arrange for instruction and research in Pure Science, the University has not been able, from lack of funds, to make a similar advance in Applied Science. I have accordingly decided to place at the disposal of the University a further sum, namely, three and a half per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 11,43,000, which will produce an annual income of Rs. 40,005 to be applied exclusively for purposes of technological instruction and research. This sum will be held by the University as an integral part of the original gift, and, all the conditions mentioned in my letter of the 8th August, 1913, shall apply, subject to the following modifications:

First: That two new University Professorships or Chairs (in all respects subject to the same conditions as mentioned in my letter of the 8th August, 1913) be established, one for each of the following subjects:

(*e*) Applied Chemistry.

(*f*) Applied Physics.

Note.—By 'Applied Chemistry' I mean one or more of the following subjects, as suggested in the report of the Calcutta University Commission:

Color Chemistry, preparation of dyes, drugs and photographic chemicals, tanning, fermentation, gas and coal-tar industries and oil industry,

or such other subject or subjects as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Management.

By 'Applied Physics' I mean one or more of the following subjects, as suggested in the report of the Calcutta University Commission :

Electrotechnology: applied thermodynamics and the standardisation of instruments,

or such other subject or subjects as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Management.

Secondly : That four additional studentships (in all respects like those mentioned in my letter of the 8th August, 1913) be established, two such students to be attached to each of the Professors mentioned above.

Thirdly : That the balance which will remain out of the annual income of the fund, which is likely to exceed Rs. 24,000, after payment of the salaries of the Professors and studentships, should be applied to the equipment and maintenance of the necessary Laboratories, Museums and Workshops, the adequate provision for which is absolutely necessary, and for which ufficient money might not be available from other funds at the disposal of the University.

Fourthly: That the Board of Management do include the Professors of Applied Chemistry and Applied Physics in the same way as the other four Professors mentioned in my letter of the 8th August, 1913.

On receipt of intimation that the Senate has accepted my offer, I shall arrange for the transfer of the securities to the University.

Yours truly,

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR: This special meeting of the Senate has been called to consider a letter from Sir Rashbehary Ghose offering to the University a gift of the face value of Rs. 11,43,000 for purposes of specified training.

Very few words are needed in order to commend this matter to the consideration of the Senate. It goes without saying that we should be extremely grateful to Sir Rashbehary Ghose. But I do not think that it would be of much use to the donor if we simply told him that we are grateful to him. We can, however, materialise our gratitude to him in another way, that is, by working hard on the lines suggested by him and on the object which he has specified in his letter. Of course the two donations of Rs. 11,43,000 which he has now offered, and Rs. 10,00,000 which he favoured us with about five years ago, will not enable us to give effect to what is required in connection with the studies of applied sciences in this University; it will require a huge sum. We have been handicapped in many ways and up to the present time we have not had anything from Government in this connection. I hope better days are coming and we may have substantial help from Government. But, even before that, it will be desirable to make a beginning in this direction. We have already started a nucleus in the Science College for the study of subjects with regard to some of which Sir Rashbehary Ghose's donations will help us to make some sort of arrangement. But the Science College, for its development, will require the support of the Senate, the Government and the people in various ways.

I will now call upon Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to move the resolution and to favour the Senate with a statement.

THE HON'BLE SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE: I beg to move the acceptance of the unanimous recommendation of the Syndicate that the munificent gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose be gratefully accepted. Sir Rashbehary Ghose, the prince of Calcutta graduates, who six years ago earned our everlasting gratitude by a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees, has now made the princely offer to add to his previous endowment, a sum of Rs. 11,43,000. Logic and eloquence are equally superfluous to justify the acceptance of this truly munificent offer. It would be inappropriate in the highest degree if I, his pupil, were to use language with regard to my revered Master, which might bear the semblance even of patronising commendation of his great achievement as the foremost benefactor of our University. I need only say that in all humility, I feel it a real privilege to be called upon to associate myself with the adoption of the motion which the Syndicate has recommended on this historic occasion. To us all, it is a source of infinite joy that by the liberality of Sir Rashbehary Ghose we are placed in a position to take one decisive step forward towards the accomplishment of what has been our avowed purpose for many years past, *viz.*, the establishment of a University College of Science and Technology. On this auspicious occasion, it is desirable however that we should pause for a moment and take stock of what has been accomplished, review the means which have enabled us to achieve some measure of success and make a forecast of what still remains to be faced in the immediate future.

I shall not take you back to the early years of this century when, upon the enactment of the Indian Universities Act, we designed to give effect to the purpose of the legislature, that this University should be a Teaching University, by the actual establishment of a University College of Science and Technology with attached Libraries, Laboratories and Museums. I shall not take you to the earliest years of hope deferred, but remind you of the stirring utterance of Lord Hardinge as Chancellor on the 16th March, 1912. Lord Hardinge in impressive words emphasised the importance of higher teaching in the University, and after referring to the stirring words which His Imperial Majesty had addressed to the members of the Senate, announced that the Government of India had decided to make an annual grant of Rs. 65,000 for the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers in special subjects and for the encouragement in other ways of higher studies and research. On the 29th March, 1912, Mr. Sharp—whose name figures largely in these transactions—addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal, intimating, for the information of the University, that a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 had been made and that the object of the grants was to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a Teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of Colleges. The Syndicate intimated to the Government of Bengal that they were unanimously opposed to the appointment of an additional Inspector of

Colleges and they urged, instead, the creation of a Professorship of Chemistry in addition to the two other chairs of Mathematics and Philosophy which had been previously suggested. The Government of Bengal on the 31st July, 1912, strongly supported this proposal and expressed their concurrence with the opinion of the Syndicate that no provision need be made for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges. Meanwhile, an event had happened which had, at the time, no parallel in the annals of University education in Modern India. On the 15th June, 1912, Mr. Taraknath Palit had executed his first Trust Deed in favour of the University, transferring money and land worth about 8 lakhs of rupees for the establishment of two Professorships, one of Chemistry, the other of Physics. The Syndicate accordingly modified its proposal that Rs. 12,000 out of the Imperial Grant should be applied for the foundation of a Chair of Chemistry and recommended that the sum should be devoted to the maintenance of the proposed Laboratory of the University College of Science. On the 18th September, 1912, Mr. Sharp intimated to the University that the Government of India had sanctioned the proposal of the University to apply Rs. 12,000 out of the Imperial Grant for the maintenance of a Laboratory in connection with Mr. Palit's benefaction. On the 8th October, 1912, Mr. Palit made a further gift of 7 lakhs. On the 30th December, 1912, the Syndicate addressed a letter to the Government of India for liberal financial assistance for the development of University work in

general and of the University College of Science in particular. I shall read out to you the second paragraph of this letter which has been laid on the table:

"The Government of India are no doubt aware that in the course of the last six months, Mr. T. Palit, Bar-at-Law, has made to the University a princely gift of money and property of the aggregate value of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding a College of Science and for the general improvement of scientific and technical education. Under the terms of the deeds of gift, the University is bound to maintain, from the income of the endowment, a Chair of Physics and a Chair of Chemistry and to institute a scholarship to be awarded to a distinguished graduate for the study of Science in a foreign country; the University is also bound to establish a laboratory for advanced teaching and research and to contribute towards this object at least two and a half lakhs of rupees out of its own funds. But this sum is quite inadequate for the establishment of a laboratory of the kind contemplated. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are anxious that the fullest advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity to establish a Residential College of Science in Calcutta and it appears to them that if the necessary funds are available, the object can be speedily accomplished without any difficulty. The properties vested in the University by Mr. Palit include, among others, two fine plots of land, one of 12 bighas and the other of 25 bighas in area. On the bigger plot there are two splendid three-storied houses, recently built, which are admirably suited to accommodate 200 students. If, therefore, adequate funds were forthcoming to erect and equip the requisite laboratories and Professors' quarters on this plot, a Residential College could be set up in working order in the course of a year. The estimated cost of the project amounts to 15 lakhs of rupees, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate do not hesitate to ask the Government of India for a grant to the University of this sum. The gift of Mr. Palit is

absolutely unique in the history of University education in this country, and they feel sure that the Government of India will be glad to supplement it by an at least equal amount to enable the University to carry out the scheme in its entirety, especially in view of the fact that the University has already agreed to contribute 2½ lakhs out of its own very limited savings. I am desired to add that a sympathetic and generous attitude on the part of the Government of India towards the object which Mr. Palit had at heart, cannot fail greatly to influence public sentiment and may not improbably induce other wealthy gentlemen to found similar endowments for the encouragement of higher teaching." (This and the other documents mentioned later, are set out at length in the Appendix).

On the 14th January, 1913, Mr. Sharp sent a reply which may, I hope without impropriety, be characterised as diplomatic :—

"The Government of India are not yet aware what grants, if any, they will be able to assign for education during the ensuing financial year. But I am to say that the requests of the Calcutta University will receive consideration in conjunction with the claims of other Universities and other branches of education."

Friends and workers of the University anxiously waited and watched, but their expectations were doomed to disappointment; we now know what forces were silently at work behind the scenes against the realisation of our aspirations. But our good fortune had not come to an end. On the 8th August, 1913, Dr. Rashbehary Ghose offered to place at the disposal of the University a sum of 10 lakhs of rupees in furtherance of the University College of Science and for the promotion of scientific and technical education by the establishment of four Professorships of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany with special reference to

Agriculture. The Syndicate, encouraged by this munificent gift,—a token of the confidence reposed in the University by one of the greatest of the sons of India—felt undaunted by the treatment which had been extended to their previous application for a grant from the public funds. On the 4th October, 1913, the Syndicate again addressed a letter to the Government of India and pressed for a substantial grant in aid of the University College of Science. I shall read to you the second paragraph of this letter:

"In our letter, dated the 30th December, 1912, the first place was assigned to the scheme for the establishment of a University College of Science for the promotion of higher teaching in different branches of Physical and Natural Science. The Syndicate pointed out that in furtherance of this object Sir Taraknath Palit had made a gift of money and land to the extent of 15 lakhs of rupees and that the University had undertaken to supplement this unique gift by a contribution of two and a half lakhs from its limited Reserve Fund. The Syndicate entertained the hope that under these circumstances the Government of India might suitably supplement and thereby accord recognition to this princely gift, but they were disappointed to find that money was not available for this purpose. Since then Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has made a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees for the foundation of Professorships and Studentships in connection with the proposed University College of Science. The Syndicate venture to urge upon the Government of India that a claim has now been fully established for a generous contribution from the State in furtherance of the University College of Science. They further desire me to point out that the foundation of a University College of Science for Post-Graduate Studies and Research is one of the foremost needs of the University. There is only one College, namely, the Presidency College, which is affiliated in Physics and Chemistry up to the standard of the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, but it

must be noted that the Presidency College, inspite of its new Laboratories, has very limited accommodation for Post-Graduate students and is not able to take in more than 10 students in Chemistry and 18 students in Physics every year. Apart, therefore, from the obvious importance of increased facilities for the scientific training of qualified students in this country, it is plain that there does not exist in this University adequate provision for the training of the numerous lecturers and demonstrators required for the efficient management of the Colleges affiliated in scientific subjects. In our letter of the 30th December, 1912, it was stated that the estimated cost of the project for the establishment of a University College of Science was 15 lakhs of rupees; the Syndicate have carefully reconsidered the matter and have come to the conclusion that a smaller sum would not be sufficient to secure that efficiency for the institution, which must, for obvious reasons, be its principal characteristic. The laboratory building, of which the plans are ready, will cost at least 5 lakhs of rupees; the Hostel which is proposed to be attached to it, will cost not less than 2 lakhs of rupees; the equipment will, on the most moderate estimate, cost 5 lakhs of rupees; a suitable scientific library cannot be created for less than 2 lakhs of rupees, if complete sets of important periodicals and publications of learned societies have to be brought together, while at least 1 lakh will be required for additional land. It is not suggested that the whole of this money, if available, may be utilised in the course of twelve months, but it is eminently desirable that an idea should be formed of the minimum requirements of the entire scheme which it may take two or possibly three years to complete."

On the 27th November, 1913, Mr. Sharp replied to Dr. Brühl that the Imperial funds available for education that year had already been allotted. I shall not pause to comment on this wonderful reply. On the 4th December, 1913, Dr. Brühl pointed out that the Syndicate had no intention to ask for a grant

out of the funds available during the then current financial year; but that their object was to place before the Government, as early as October, a statement of their pressing needs so as to enable the Government to take it into consideration when framing its budget estimates for the next following year. On the 23rd December, 1913, Mr. Sharp replied that when funds were available, the request of the University for further grants for higher teaching would be considered in conjunction with other demands.

The true significance of the situation thus disclosed became patent to all, when the Government, though twice approached, failed to respond in the remotest degree to the request of the University for liberal financial assistance to supplement the munificent gifts of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose. Even the most optimistic amongst the members of the Senate—people who had an unalterable faith in the sense of justice of the Secretariat—felt that for the present, at any rate, the University must rely upon its own resources unaided by public funds. The foundation stone of the building designed for the University College of Science was accordingly laid on the 27th March, 1914, and the University proceeded to meet the cost of erection from the Reserve Fund, formed out of the surplus of examination fees realised from candidates of all grades in different stations of life from every corner of the Province. Unforeseen difficulties however arose. The outbreak of the War led to a phenomenal depreciation of the Government Securities in which our Reserve Fund had been invested.

Accordingly, on the 1st December, 1914, the Syndicate courageously applied to the Government for a temporary loan against these securities as their sale at the prices then current would entail heavy loss upon the University. On the 16th March, 1915, Mr. Sharp sent the not altogether unexpected reply. The application was refused and Mr. Sharp stated that the Government felt themselves unable to consider this or any other request regarding these matters, unless they received a clear statement of the general policy of the University in this respect and of the proposed College of Science in particular. Before this letter of Mr. Sharp, dated the 16th March, 1915, reached the University, the Syndicate had, on the 13th March, sent another application to the Government of India, describing the progress which had been made in the erection of the Building and the equipment of the Laboratories and emphasising the urgent need for a substantial grant in order that the work of the College might be commenced and carried on in a befitting manner. On the 19th June, 1915, Mr. Sharp sent a reply which, I venture to think, without disrespect to him, is one of the strangest documents which have ever emanated from the Secretariat. Mr. Sharp professed to entertain the view that the information as regards the College of Science available to the Government was particularly meagre. I shall read out to you the third paragraph of this letter:

"As regards the College of Science, the information before the Government of India is particularly meagre. They were not consulted before the terms of the bequests were settled or again before the building was commenced. It would be unusual

for Government to allot money for a particular scheme regarding the details and even the general intention of which they are ignorant. Before the present request can even be considered, the Government of India would require a full exposition of the scheme in general, of the nature and scope of the teaching to be provided, the staff and establishment to be appointed, the accommodation required for students and professors and other similar details; a statement of the steps already taken towards the establishment of the College and the cost of such steps; and finally a full financial statement showing in detail the cost, capital and recurring, which the establishment of the College is estimated to involve and the assets available, whether in the shape of endowments, existing grants from Government, or the resources of the University."

It is impossible to appreciate the justice of this complaint. In the letters of the 30th December, 1912, and the 4th October, 1913, the scope and purpose of the University College of Science had been outlined and Mr. Sharp himself had replied on at least two occasions that the requests for financial assistance would be considered when funds became available. We must further remember that full information on the subject of the two great endowments for the foundation of the College of Science were available in the published proceedings of the Syndicate and the Senate which were regularly transmitted to Head Quarters and were, as could be gathered from some other incidents, minutely scrutinised there. Consequently the position taken up in the replies of Mr. Sharp, dated the 16th March and 19th June, 1915, furnishes, in my opinion, a psychological problem worthy of investigation by distinguished students of Theoretical and Experimental Psychology. The Syndicate, however,

solemnly sat down to draw up a statement regarding the general policy of the University in respect of the University College of Science. This valuable document was transmitted to Simla on the 26th June, 1915, and I am prepared to assert without hesitation that the statement conveyed no information to Mr. Sharp which was not previously known to him. A few days later, on the 1st July, 1915, the Syndicate transmitted to Simla another elaborate letter reviewing the whole history of the development of Post-Graduate instruction in the University. On the 14th October, 1915, Mr. Sharp replied and the substance was—refusal. The financial stringency created by the War was mentioned, but Mr. Sharp could not resist the temptation to taunt the University in a sentence which will bear quotation here:

"As regards the College of Science, it appears that two public spirited citizens came to the assistance of the University with endowments to which certain conditions were attached; the University accepted these endowments and now finds that it is unable without assistance to comply with the terms involved in them."

The Syndicate however were undaunted—I shall not pause to consider whether this was due to a conviction of the righteousness of their cause or of the possibility that Mr. Sharp might be moved to alter his attitude of determined hostility towards the University. On the 27th November and 7th December, 1916, they addressed further letters pressing the claims of the University College of Science and the other teaching departments of the University on the attention of the authorities. These appeals,

like those that had preceded them, fell on deaf ears, and no reply was vouchsafed by Mr Sharp till the 9th August, 1917, when a convenient opportunity had arisen to justify a fresh refusal. I will quote the letter for your edification:

"In reply I am to say that the Government of India propose to defer consideration of the question of granting financial assistance in this connection to the University, pending receipt of the recommendations of the proposed Calcutta University Commision."

What then is the lesson to be learnt from this retrospect? We have struggled for more than seven years to establish a University College of Science and Technology which shall be the pride, not of Bengal alone, but of all India. Two of the noblest of my countrymen have been unstinted in their liberality in the furtherance of this cause. With unbounded generosity they have given away their wealth—not their inherited patrimony, not money amassed by the fortunes of speculation—but the savings of life-long toil as members of the legal profession. We have repeatedly approached the custodians of the public funds, but we have met with steady and persistent refusal. But our good fortune has not yet deserted us. Though Sir Taraknath Palit has passed away, Sir Rashbehary Ghose is still amongst us, and he has come forward, with a nobility of soul unsurpassed amongst the promoters of education in Modern India, to place at the disposal of his Alma Mater a sum of Rs. 11,43,000. He at any rate has confidence in the University. We have devotedly struggled to promote the cause which is so dear to him, *viz.*, to

promote Scientific and Technical education, the cultivation and advancement of Science, Pure and Applied, amongst our countrymen. We have made a steady, though not rapid, progress. Since the foundation of the College we have had departments of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany at work. We have spent Rs. 7,87,737 out of our current income, Rs. 1,35,910 out of the income of the Palit Fund and Rs. 1,51,860 out of the income of the Ghose Fund in the construction of the Laboratory Buildings and in their equipment. But we still require ample funds to enable us to undertake instruction and research in Technology. The gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose will enable us to create a Chair of Applied Chemistry and a Chair of Applied Physics. But we require a great many more of such chairs. Imagine the vast field to be covered—Commercial Organic Analysis, Paint, Polish and Varnish, Oils and Fats, Leather, Textiles, Colour Chemistry, Coal-tar products, Ceramics, Foods and Drugs, Fuel, Metallurgy, Electro-plating, Paper, Glass, Manures and a host of others. Let us therefore not be over-elated by the munificence of Sir Rashbehary Ghose. The field of our activities is boundless. Let Bengal realise this and let every citizen follow in the footsteps of our great leader though at a respectful distance. I feel no doubt that a fervent prayer will go forth from all members of this University that our benefactor may have a long and peaceful life.

MR. J. R. BANERJEA: I have great pleasure in seconding the motion before the Senate. The name of

Sir Rashbehary Ghose has shed great lustre on the the Annals of this University. I will not enumerate his great services to the University, which are well known. But I may suggest in passing that in whatever capacity he has served the University, he has served it conspicuously and in a splendid manner; as Tagore Professor of Law, as President of the Faculty of Law, as a member of the Senate for years, and as a member of the Syndicate for some time, he rendered conspicuous services to this University. But I feel that in one sense he has really surpassed all his past services by this most munificent gift. Sir Rashbehary Ghose is a man with an eminently practical turn of mind and he therefore thinks that the University must keep pace with the demand and the growing needs of our day so that it may be brought into line with the modern Universities of Europe and America He has awaked up to the great fact that provision must be made for technological instruction and research. And it is therefore that I say that this last service of his must certainly be counted as the most splendid. In view of the fact that the University must keep pace with the times, in view of the requirements of the times, in view of the fact that there ought to be openings for our young men, and in view of the fact that Sir Rashbehary Ghose regards his life and his money as a trust in the interests of the country to which he belongs, this most splendid gift that he has made is a gift which is most welcome.

The mover of the resolution has stated very pointedly that we should not be over-elated for this gift. I

should say, however, that there is one aspect of the matter which we ought not to lose sight of. This gift is really unprecedented in the annals of this University. Andwhen we consider that aspect of the matter, I feel over-elated when thinking of this gift. I look upon it as an earnest of the gifts which will be made by other citizens in years to come in furtherance of the great cause to which the University is committed, so that a great college in which technology will be taught on right lines will be developed.

REV. DR. J. WATT: I associate myself with the mover and seconder of the motion before the Senate. The mover of the resolution spoke of some psychological mystery which was at the back of what has been happening during the past years., I am not sure that there is anything mysterious about it. We know only too well from experience in other lands that there are people who are entirely blind to the value of science, especially of such science as is proposed to be advanced by the former and present gifts that have been made to the University. And indeed I am not sure that many of us who had been brought up in some of the older schools of education might not have thought that it was a waste of the best energy on the part of men to toil for such purposes. Is it not possible that this might be at the back of the psychological mystery? But there is one thing certain. The mover has asked us, what is the lesson that ought to be learnt from this. I think he has partially answered his question. We must see to it that we turn out men from the College

of Science who will have power in future Governments and with the men who will manage Governments in the days that are to come in such a way that they shall understand the value of science.

DR. HIRALAL HALDAR: I deem it a privilege to support this motion. It is difficult to express in adequate language one's feeling of admiration for such a splendid deed of beneficence. Sir Rashbehary Ghose is a great lawyer, a great scholar, and a distinguished leader of public opinion. But Bengal will remember him not for these alone, but for his princely gifts to this University. He and the late Sir Taraknath Palit, will live in the history of this country as the men who first made systematic and continuous researches in Science and the application of the results of them to the future industries of the country possible. Sir we live, in this part of the world at any rate, in an age when patriotism and self-sacrifice have become somewhat different from what they once were. Make violent speeches, foment race hatred, play to the gallery and you become a patriot. As for self-sacrifice it consists in managing to be always in the lime light. That being so what name, I wonder, is to be given to the virtue which finds expression in such a splendid deed of beneficence.

The gift of Sir Rasbehary Ghose has value not only for what it will enable the University to do in the matter of scientific education but also as an example to other wealthy men like him. It is an invitation to them to follow in his footsteps. Though science rightly looms large in our estimation now a days, the importance of arts subjects is not less and

their requirements are not less urgent. We all know what wonders Sir Asutosh Mookerjee has done with the slender resources at his disposal. What might he not have done if his hands were not tied by lack of funds? Is it too much to hope that before being dissolved in consequence of the impending changes, the Senate will have the pleasure of accepting another munificent gift made by some one inspired by the noble example of Sir Rasbehary Ghose for the endowment of chairs in arts subjects.

LT.-COL. SURESPRASAD SARBADHIKARI: The unanimity of feeling which pervades this debate is so manifest that but few words are necessary for the support of the resolution. I, therefore, propose at this stage that we mark this occasion by passing the resolution standing.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. W. HORNELL: I entirely approve of the proposal of the last speaker. I do not consider the present occasion an opportune one for attempting to follow the heated controversy of correspondence which the mover of the motion has told us of. But I do wish to associate myself and the department of which I am the head most heartily in what has been said with reference to the munificent gift and its value to the University of Calcutta and the development of Bengal. I think we should take to heart the lessons so ably put before us by Mr. J. R. Banerjea. I do not think that any one who has studied the position as fully as I had to while on the University Commission, could regard this gift as enabling the University to do anything more than make a small beginning of

the great work which it is undoubtedly called upon to perform in connection with scientific help, without which the industries of this Presidency cannot be developed. And I think that it is well to remember that it is always the beginning of this kind of work which is the most difficult. If you study the history of the development of the modern Universities of England, you will find that once they had established themselves as being useful, nay essential to the development of the industries of the neighbourhood, then they had no difficulty in getting money. The tremendous development in the Leeds University, which is presided over by Sir Michael Sadler, is due entirely to the fact that the Woolen Manufacturers found that the research work done in the laboratories of the University was absolutely essential to their progress. If we can establish ourselves in this way we shall not be in want of funds, for the industrial development of India is going to be the great feature of the next decade.

KHAN BAHADUR AHSANULLA: As a member of the Muhammadan Community, I wish to give my support to the motion for accepting the munificent gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose who has rendered eminent services to the country by providing facilities for studies in a branch which has up till now received but little attention.

The motion was carried unanimously, all present standing.

THE HON'BLE SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE moved, on behalf of the Syndicate—

1. That the gift of Rs. 4,60,000 and of the land

and houses known as 3, Camac Street, made by Kumar Guruprasad Singh of Khaira, subject to the life-interest of Rani Bageswari Debi, be accepted on the condition mentioned in the Decree of the High Court.

2. That steps be taken to transfer the reversionary interest of the University in the subject matter of the gift to Rani Bageswari Debi for a sum of six and a half lakhs of rupees.'

The mover said: From the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 24th December, 1919, which have been circulated, it will be found that Kumar Guruprasad Singh of Khaira has made a valuable gift to this University, subject to the life interest of his wife, in the subject matter of the gift, which consists of Rs. 4,60,000 in cash and the land and houses known as 3, Camac Street. The Rani is entitled to the use of this fund for her life time and the property will be available to the University after her death. The purpose for which the money is to be applied has not been stated by the donor, but he has stated that the ultimate use of the fund is to be carried out by the University under the direction of and according to a scheme to be framed by myself. The lady, I understand, is about thirty. In the normal course of events she may live another thirty or forty years, and the use of this fund may not come to the University during the present generation, or possibly for two generations. The legal advisers of the lady, however, approached the University, and they are anxious to obtained a transfer of our reversionary interest on payment of cash. And

after negotiations they have offered us Rs. 6,50,000 in cash. The Syndicate have come to the conclusion that this would be advantageous from the point of view of the University. In the first place, we shall have the immediate use of the money, which during the next thirty or forty years may be of untold good to the country. In the second place, the price of the securities at the present moment is such that the sum of Rs. 6,50,000 can be invested in three and half per cent. securities of the nominal value of Rs. 11 lakhs. We shall thus have an income of over Rs. 35,000 a year from this fund, and that income will be immediately available. I have not as yet prepared a detailed scheme. But I may tell the Senate that I have decided that the money should be applied for the promotion of technological studies and research and that it should be associated with the great gifts of Sir Rashbehary Ghose and Sir Taraknath Palit.

DR. DWARKANATH MITRA seconded the motion.

PRINCIPAL G. C. BOSE said that he was very glad to hear that the money would not be diverted to any other work, but would be devoted wholly and solely to Post-Graduate studies in the development of the industrial activities of the country, which had the first demand on every one in Bengal.

The motion was carried unanimously.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, J. C. GHOSH,

Vice-Chancellor. *Registrar.*

APPENDIX

Documents referred to in the Speech of The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee

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Extract from the Convocation Address of His Excellency Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Chancellor, dated the 16th March, 1912.

"I cannot regard the present facilities for higher studies as at all sufficient, when not a few students who wish to take the Degree of Master of Arts have to be turned away for want of accommodation. That our students are capable of higher work I have no doubt. I am informed that three Research Studentships on the Premchand foundation have recently been awarded for theses on Mathematics, Chemistry and Indian Antiquities, all of which were pronounced by the examiners to evince special merit. The awards which have been made of the Coates Memorial Prize and the Darbhanga Memorial Scholarship indicate that there are capable men, able and willing, in the Medical Faculty to carry on research work. In addition to this, the large number of essays submitted for the Griffith Memorial Prize makes it patent that many of our graduates are engaged in advanced study and research work. It is very important that we should turn out good M.A.'s in sufficient numbers. Otherwise it will be difficult to find capable lecturers for our colleges, or to provide adequately for research."

Impressed by these considerations, which are not peculiar to the Calcutta University, and remembering the stirring words which His Imperial Majesty addressed to the members of our Senate, the Government of India have decided to make a solid advance in the direction of teaching and residential Universities. They have allotted a recurring grant of 3 lakhs a year, of which the Calcutta University will receive Rs. 65,000 a year, for the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers in special subjects and for the encouragement in other ways of higher studies and research."

Extract from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp's letter No. 745, *dated the 29th March,* 1912, *to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department.*

"I am directed to state that the Government of India have decided to make a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a

non-recurring grant of 4 lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for development of University work.

2. The object of the grants is to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of Colleges. I am to request that the Calcutta University may be invited to submit their proposals for the expenditure of these sums with the least possible delay, and that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on these proposals."

Extract from a letter from the Registrar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, No. 6605, *dated the 26th April,* 1912.

"I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7 T-G, dated the 11th April, 1912, with which you forward copies of letters Nos. 744 and 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, from the Government of India in the Department of Education, having reference to the foundation of professorships in the University of Calcutta and the distribution of a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 for the development of University work and in which you request that the Government of Bengal may be furnished with the views of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate on the proposals of the Government of India * *

As regards the remaining balance of Rs. 12,000 the Syndicate have considered two alternative proposals, *viz.*, the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges, and the foundation of another professorship.

As regards the former alternative, the Syndicate are unanimously of opinion that an additional Inspector is not needed at present and that, at any rate, no step should be taken in that direction until the scope of the proposed University at Dacca is definitely settled. Should the new University take away from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University some of the more distant colleges, the work of inspection would be easily carried on with one Inspector; and should further a separate University be ultimately established for the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, there would be no case whatever for the appointment of a second Inspector of Colleges.

As regards the second alternative, *viz.*, the creation of another professorship, the Syndicate incline towards the opinion that a professorship of Chemistry might with great advantage be immediately founded. In recent years the need for the establishment of a University laboratory has been strongly felt, as the

number of candidates who have to be practically examined in Physics and Chemistry has steadily increased. One objection which has been repeatedly urged against the establishment of a University laboratory is that if it should be devoted solely to examination purposes, no work would be done there during the greater part of the year. But this difficulty would be met if a professorship of Chemistry were found in connection with the laboratory, the professor doing, and training students in, research work. Should this proposal meet with the approval of the Government of India, the Syndicate would be prepared to acquire, from their own funds, land at some distance from the Senate House (where such acquisition can be made on reasonable terms) and to establish a University laboratory."

Mr. (afterwards Sir) Taraknath Palit executed his first Trust Deed in favour of the University on the 15th June, 1912, establishing two Professorships, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics. (Trust Deed printed in the University Calendar).

Extract from a letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 1188 T-G, dated the 31st July, 1912, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

I am directed to refer to your letter Nos. 744 and 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, on the subject of certain questions which have arisen in connection with the Calcutta University. * *

The recommendations of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are contained in the Registrar's letter No. 6605, dated the 26th April, 1912, a copy of which is submitted for the information of the Government of India. The Governor in Council before submitting his opinion on the important questions there raised, thought it desirable to arrange for a personal discussion of the whole question with Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. It also appeared that the Syndicate desired to modify their proposals in some respects, in consequence of the munifient endowment recently given by Mr. Palit for the development of scientific teaching in the University. The whole question was discussed with the Vice-Chancellor during the recent visit of the Governor of Bengal to Calcutta and I am now to submit the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals made by the University. * * * * *

As regards the remaining balance of Rs. 12,000, the Syndicate have considered two alternative proposals—the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges and the foundation of another professorship. They are unanimously of opinion that an additional Inspector is not needed at present, and that no step should be taken in that direction until the scope of the proposed University at Dacca is definitely settled.

It is added that, should a separate University be ultimately established for the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, there would be no case whatever for the appointment of a second Inspector of Colleges. As the Government of India are aware, the present intention is that the Dacca University should be a teaching and residential University confined in its functions to the town of Dacca and the neighbourhood. It will therefore reduce the activities of the Calcutta University to a comparatively small extent, but the Governor in Council is prepared to accept the view of the Syndicate that no additional Inspector of Colleges should be appointed for the present. The question was considered by the late Governments of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the general conclusion arrived at was that while there are objections to the present system under which the inspection of Colleges is carried out partly by a whole time Inspector and partly by principals and professors of colleges, yet the inconvenience is not sufficiently great to justify the views of the University on this subject being set aside. There are, moreover, considerable advantages in having inspections carried out by officers who are themselves actively engaged in teaching, instead of leaving the matter to be dealt with entirely by officials whose sole duty it is to inspect. For these reasons, the Governor in Council agrees with the Syndicate that no provision need be made at present for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges.

The Syndicate's original proposal was that the sum of Rs. 12,000 remaining after the distribution of the recurring grant on the lines suggested above, should be devoted to the establishment of a professorship of Chemistry. They now, however, desire to modify this proposal in view of Mr. Palit's recent donation, which will provide for a chair of Physics as well as for a chair of Chemistry. The present proposal of the Syndicate is that this sum of Rs. 12,000 should be applied for the maintenance of the laboratory which the University is about to establish in connection with Mr. Palit's benefaction. The income of Mr. Paliti's endowment will enable the University to maintain two chairs and will probably leave a very small margin. The maintenance of the laboratory, however, in its two departments of Physics and Chemistry, will cost a considerable sum, and the Governor in Council considers it reasonable that a contribution of Rs. 12,000 a year should be made from the Government grant for this purpose. This value of Mr. Palit's donation in property and money is estimated at seven lakhs. The University propose to supplement this by a grant of two and a half lakhs from their own funds, and it is appropriate, therefore, that Government should give further assistance for the same purpose."

Extract from letter No. 2151, dated Simla, the 18th September, 1912, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department.

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1188 T. G., dated the 31st July, 1912, regarding the utilisation of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 which has been allotted to the Calcutta University.

2. The proposals made by the University and concurred in by the Government of Bengal are as follows :—

Non-recurring

	Rs.
Examination Halls and Law Hostel	3,00,000
Books and furniture for University Library	1,00,000
	4,00,000

Recurring,

Professorship of Mental and Moral Science	12,000
Professorship of Higher Mathematics	12,000
Additional grant to University Law College	10,000
Two University Readers	4,000
University Lecturers	15,000
Maintenance of a laboratory in connexion with Mr. Palit's benefaction	12,000
Total ...	65,000

3. The Government of India approve the schemes subject to the following modifications :—

(i) The two Professorships, the pay of which will be met from the Imperial grant may be designated the "George the Fifth Professorship of Mental and Moral Science" and the "Hardinge Professorship of Higher Mathematics" subject to the approval in the case of the former Professorship of His Majesty the King Emperor. The Government of India do not think it suitable to name a Professorship after His Imperial Majesty when the endowment is not of a permanent character, as in the case of the Professorship of Indian History and Antiquities. The appointment of the Professors and likewise of the University Readers will be subject to the provisions contained in Chapter IX and X of the Regulations.

(ii) The arrangement for the entertainment at the cost of Rs. 15,000 per annum of University lecturers is to be regarded

as experimental and will, if necessary, be revised after a period of two years. The appointment of the incumbents will be subject to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Regulations.

4. The necessary arrangements will be made for the assignment of the grants referred to in this Department's letter No. 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, and the money will appear each year in the Local Government's Budget to be given out to the University with the approval of the Government of India for objects akin to those suggested in your letter under reply.

5. Finally, I am to say that the Government of India have heard with surprise that the University had already entered into a contract for the buildings required for examination halls and law hostels and that the work has already been begun. In the Government of India letter No. 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, proposals were invited and it was clearly indicated that they would be considered by the Government of India. The action of the University was accordingly irregular since the allotment of such grants to the University is always subject to the approval of the schemes by the Government of India."

8th October, 1912—Second Trust Deed executed by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Taraknath Palit. (Trust Deed printed in the University Calendar).

A letter from the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Joint Secretary to Government of India, Education Department, through His Excellency the Rector No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912.

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate to address the Government of India upon the question of a special grant for higher teaching in the University of Calcutta. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are deeply grateful to the Government of India for the liberal financial assistance they have already rendered to the University, but they believe that the recent developments in University work not only justify, but make it incumbent upon, them to put forward a claim for a further substantial grant for the next financial year.

2. The Government of India are no doubt aware that in the course of the six months, Mr. T. Palit, Bar-at Law, has made to the University a princely gift of money and property of the aggregate value of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding a College of Science and for the general improvement of scientific and technical education. Under the terms of the deeds of gift, the University is bound to maintain

from the income of the endowment, a Chair of Physics and a Chair of Chemistry and to institute a scholarship to be awarded to a distinguished graduate for the study of Science in a foreign country; the University is also bound to establish a laboratory for advanced teaching and research and to contribute towards this object at least two and a half lakhs of rupees out of its own funds. But this sum is quite inadequate for the establishment of a laboratory of the kind contemplated. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are anxious that the fullest advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity to establish a Residential College of Science in Calcutta, and it appears to them that if the necessary funds are available, the object can be speedily accomplished without any difficulty. The properties vested in the University by Mr. Palit include, among others, two fine plots of land, one of 12 bighas and the other of 25 bighas in area. On the bigger plot there are two splendid three-storied houses, recently built, which are admirably suited to accommodate 200 students. If, therefore, adequate funds were forthcoming to erect and equip the requisite laboratories and Professors' quarters on this plot, a Residential College could be set up in working order in the course of a year. The estimated cost of the project amounts to 15 lakhs of Rupees, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate do not hesitate to ask the Government of India for a grant to the University of this sum. The gift of Mr. Palit is absolutely unique in the history of University education in this country, and they feel sure that the Government of India will be glad to supplement it by an at least equal amount to enable the University to carry out the scheme in its entirety, especially, in view of the fact that the University has already agreed to contribute 2½ lakhs out of its own very limited savings. I am desired to add that a sympathetic and generous attitude on the part of the Government of India towards the object which Mr. Palit had at heart, cannot fail greatly to influence public sentiment and may not improbably induce other wealthy gentlemen to found similar endowments for the encouragement of higher teaching.

3. The second subject to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw the attention of the Government of India is the acquisition of the Fish Market situated to the south of the Senate House and east of the new University buildings. This site is urgently needed for further extension of University buildings. There can also be no doubt that from a sanitary point of view the market ought not to be tolerated in its present place immediately to the north of the Medical College Hospital and to the east of the hostels for medical students and University Law students. The purpose for which the property is required by the University may be briefly indicated. The

University has now definitely undertaken post-graduate teaching, and there can be little doubt that advanced teaching for M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees—for which the time is fully ripe—must be concentrated in Calcutta, so far, at any rate, as Western Bengal is concerned. The standard prescribed by the Regulations for the degrees of Master and Doctor is so high that adequate instruction in this respect cannot be expected to be imparted by private Colleges, possibly not even by isolated Government Colleges, which have to bear the burden of undergraduate teaching. Besides, the difficulty of securing the services of competent teachers for advanced instruction has been found to be so great that M.A. and M.Sc. instruction in several centres is beyond the range of practical politics. Even in Calcutta, the Presidency College with an exceptionally strong teaching staff and up-to-date equipments, is able to provide for the post-graduate teaching of no more than a very limited number of students in selected groups out of six subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the arrangements made by the University for post-graduate study have met with striking success. At the present moment, there are over 500 students attending systematic courses of lectures on various M.A. subjects under University Lecturers appointed and paid by the University; and there is reason to believe that their number will substantially increase next session. If this large body of post-graduate students is to be properly educated and kept under discipline, the question of lecture rooms, seminars and hostel accommodation at once urges itself upon our attention. If the site now occupied by the market were acquired for the University and a substantial grant made for the further extension of the University buildings, the need for which is already keenly felt, the question of teaching and residence of post-graduate students would in a great measure be solved. It has been estimated that the acquisition of the market would cost 8 lakhs of rupees and another 7 lakhs would be required for the proposed buildings. I am directed to point out that proposals for the acquisition of the market have from time to time been discussed for several years past; meanwhile the value of the property has rapidly increased, and further delay would mean further rise in value and payment of a heavier sum as compensation to the owner. Immediate acquisition would, therefore, prove to be ultimately economical, since the fish market must be acquired sooner or later for educational purposes, situated as it is in the heart of a locality studded on all sides with handsome educational buildings.

4. The third point to which I am directed to invite your attention, is the completion of the University Law College Hostel

buildings towards the erection of which the Government of India have generously made a grant of 3 lakhs of rupees (the land having been acquired by the University for a lakh and a half out of its own funds). The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would ask for a grant of one lakh for furniture, fittings and appliances for the 175 students who will be in residence from June next, as well as for the extra cost of construction of the building. The actual cost of the building has exceeded the estimate, as the apparently solid ground turned out to be in part a filled up tank, and the foundations had to be laid very much deeper and wider than the Engineers and the Government Architect had anticipated.

5. The fourth point to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw the attention of the Government is the University Library: The one lakh contributed by the Government of India for the current year has been of great assistance to the University; but at least another lakh would be needed to bring the Library up to the requirements of Post-Graduate students and University Professors and Lecturers. The libraries in Calcutta are singularly lacking in modern books, periodicals and transactions of learned societies absolutely essential for advanced study and research work. The want in this respect could be met to a considerable extent if another lakh was granted next financial year.

6. The last subject to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw your attention is the foundation of at least three more Professorships. Provision has either been made or is about to be made for seven Chairs in the University as fellows;

(1) Professorship of Law founded by Prasannakumar Tagore.

(2) Professorship of Economics founded by the Government of India at the time of the Jubilee celebrations.

(3) and (4) Professorships of Higher Mathematics and of Mental and Moral Philosophy founded by the Government of India on the occasion of the Imperial visit.

(5) Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation founded by the University on the occasion of the Imperial visit.

(6) and (7) Professorships of Chemistry and Physics founded by Mr. Palit.

The three Chairs for which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate now apply, should in their opinion, be devoted to Applied Mathematics, Modern History and Comparative Philology. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that there is pressing need for higher teaching in these branches of knowledge

and that if adequate provision is made, there will be no lack of students to avail themselves of the benefits of such teaching. Each of the Chairs would require a recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 a year.

To summarise: The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate apply for financial aid to the following extent:—

Non-recurring Grant.

	Rs.
(1) For the Residential College of Science supplementing the gift of Mr. Palit ...	15 lakhs.
(2) (a) For the acquisition of the Fish Market	8 „
(b) For the erection of a hostel for Post-Graduate Students and for additional lecture rooms and seminars for advanced work and research ...	7 „
(3) For the completion and equipment of the University Law College Hostel Building	1 lakh.
(4) For the University Library... ...	1 „
TOTAL ...	32 lakhs.

Recurring Grant.

	Rs.
(1) Professorship of Applied Mathematics ...	15,000
(2) Professorship of Modern History ...	15,000
(3) Professorship of Comparative Philology...	15,000
TOTAL ...	45,000

In conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to urge that this University is entitled to special consideration by reason of the determined and sustained effort it has hitherto successfully made to carry out loyally the reforms contemplated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904. Comparisons are obviously undesirable; but it cannot be disputed that this University has achieved a high measure of success in its endeavour to undertake and promote higher teaching, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate venture to express the hope that the Government of India will not be reluctant to place adequate funds at their disposal to continue and put on a wide and sound basis the work already begun. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate finally desire me to assure the Government of India that should the funds be available, they would be able to bring

the scheme into full realisation in less than two years. Should the whole of the non-recurring grant of 32 lakhs for which application is now made not be available during the next financial year, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will be ready to initiate the scheme if one-half is granted during the year 1913-14 and the other half during the year 1914-15."

Reply from Mr. Sharp, letter No. 75 C.D., dated 14th January, 1913.

No. 75 C. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(Education).

Delhi, the 14th January, 1913.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. SHARP, C.I.E.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Through His Excellency the Rector).

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912, regarding proposals for a non-recurring grant of Rupees 32 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 for the Calcutta University. The Government of India are not yet aware what grants, if any, they will be able to assign for education during the ensuing financial year. But I am to say that the requests of the Calcutta University will receive consideration in conjunction with the claims of other Universities and of other branches of education.

I have, etc., etc.,

(Sd.) H. SHARP,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

8th August, 1913.—Dr. (afterwards Sir) Rashbehary Ghosh offers ten lakhs of rupees in furtherance of the University College of Science and for the promotion of Scientific and Technical Education by the establishment of four Professorships of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany with special reference to Agriculture (letter printed in the University Calendar).

A letter from the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1 G.I., dated the 4th October, 1913, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

No. 1 G.I.

From

P. BRÜHL, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.,
Offg. Registrar, Calcutta University,

To

THE JOINT-SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(*Through His Excellency the Rector*).

SENATE HOUSE,
CALCUTTA :
The 4th October, 1913.

SIR,

I am directed by the Syndicate to refer to correspondence resting with your letter No. 75 C.D., dated the 14th January, 1913, in reply to our letter No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912, and to address the Government of India upon the question of a further grant for higher teaching in this University. The Syndicate have been informed that during the current year the Government of India have been pleased to make a grant of 8 lakhs of rupees for the acquisition of what is known as the Fish Market Site. The Syndicate are deeply grateful to the Government of India for liberal financial assistance they have hitherto rendered to the University and are encouraged thereby to apply for a further substantial grant to enable them to carry out fully the recent development in University work.

In our letter, dated the 30th December, 1912, the first place was assigned to the scheme for the establishment of a University College of Science for the promotion of higher teaching in different branches of Physical and Natural Science. The Syndicate pointed out that in furtherance of this object Sir Taraknath Palit had made a gift of money and land to the extent of 15 lakhs of rupees and that the University had undertaken to supplement this unique gift by a contribution of two and a half lakhs from its limited Reserve Fund. The Syndicate

entertained the hope that under these circumstances the Government of India might suitably supplement and thereby accord recognition to this princely gift, but they were disappointed to find that money was not available for this purpose. Since then Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh has made a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees for the foundation of Professorships and Studentships in connection with the proposed University College of Science. The Syndicate venture to urge upon the Government of India that a claim has now been fully established for a generous contribution from the State in furtherance of the University College of Science. They further desire me to point out that the foundation of a University College of Science for Post-Graduate Studies and Research is one of the foremost needs of the University. There is only one College, namely, the Presidency College, which is affiliated in Physics and Chemistry up to the Standard of the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, but it must be noted that the Presidency College, inspite of its new Laboratories, has very limited accommodation for Post-Graduate students and is not able to take in more than 10 students in Chemistry and 18 students in Physics every year. Apart, therefore, from the obvious importance of increased facilities for the scientific training of qualified students in this country, it is plain that there does not exist in this University adequate provision for the training of the numerous lecturers and demonstrators required for the efficient management of the Colleges affiliated in scientific subjects. In our letter of the 30th December, 1912, it was stated that the estimated cost of the project for the establishment of a University College of Science was 15 lakhs of rupees; the Syndicate have carefully reconsidered the matter and have come to the conclusion that a smaller sum would not be sufficient to secure that efficiency for the institution, which must, for obvious reasons be its principal characteristic. The laboratory building, of which the plans are ready, will cost at least 5 lakhs of rupees: the Hostel which is proposed to be attached to it, will cost not less than 2 lakhs of rupees; the equipment will, on the most moderate estimate, cost 5 lakhs of rupees; a suitable scientific library cannot be created for less than 2 lakhs of rupees, if complete sets of important periodicals and publications of learned societies have to be brought together, while at least 1 lakh will be required for additional land. It is not suggested that the whole of this money, if available, may be utilised in the course of twelve months, but it is eminently desirable that an idea should be formed of the minimum requirements of the entire scheme which it may take two or possibly three years to complete.

The second point to which I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India is the development of Post-Graduate teaching apart from Science, in this University. A statement on this subject was made before the Senate by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor on the 27th September last and a copy thereof is annexed to this letter. The most urgent need of the University in this respect is the further extension of the University Buildings. For this purpose, the Fish Market Site may be suitably utilised. The Syndicate have taken up the matter in earnest and plans have already been prepared for extension of the University Buildings which, when completed, will give ample accommodation for the classes held by the University Professors and Lecturers and will enable the University to assign to individual Professors, rooms suitably fitted up for study and research. There will also be space for further and much needed extension of the University Library and finally, arrangements will be made for the residence of 200 Post-Graduate students on the premises. The cost of the building is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees. The Syndicate would further suggest that land should be acquired in the neighbourhood of the Senate House for play-ground for University Students as well as the Students of the University Law College specially those resident in the Hardinge Hostel; and there is no reason why such play-ground should not also be used by the members of the Calcutta University Institute. For this purpose a sum of 4 lakhs may be required, and it may be mentioned that suitable land may, without difficulty, be acquired towards the East of the College Square. The Syndicate would also ask that a sum of 2 lakhs may be granted for further additions to the University Library, to which access is now sought by a large number of Post-Graduate students.

The last point to which I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India is the question of a substantial increase of the recurring grant to the University; the Syndicate gratefully acknowledge, that the present grant is handsome, but they desire me to represent that it has proved inadequate for the rapidly growing needs of higher teaching and research in the University. The annual recurring grant at present stands as follows :—

	Rs.
Inspection of Colleges	25,000
Travelling Expenses of Fellows ...	5,000
University Law College	{ 20,000 10,000
Hardinge Professor of Mathematics ...	12,000

	Rs.
King George V Professor of Philosophy ...	12,000
Sir Taraknath Palit Laboratory ...	12,000
University Readers	4,000
Post-Graduate Teaching	15,000

The *additional* annual grant which the Syndicate consider essential, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Post-Graduate Teaching	50,000
Sir Taraknath Palit Laboratory ...	36,000
University Readers	20,000
University Librarian	6,000
Secretary to the Governing Body for Post-Graduate Teaching.	6,000
Professor of Modern History ...	12,000
Professor of Mahomedan (Mediæval) Indian History.	12,000
Professor of Astronomy	12,000
Professor of Botany	12,000
Professor of Zoology	12,000
Professor of Jurisprudence	12,000

With regard to each of these claims, brief explanations may be submitted. The number of Post-Graduate students has increased to such an extent that our Lecturer must be increased in number, and if their services are to be continuously retained, (which indeed is a condition absolutely essential for the successful working of our scheme of higher teaching), they must be better paid and better prospects should be held out to them. It is obvious that the recurring expenditure for the Laboratory in connection with the University College of Science which will be used exclusively for Post-Graduate studies and research, will, even at the most moderate estimate, considerably exceed Rs. 1,000 a month (the amount of the present grant) and an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 a month, cannot be deemed by any means too liberal, when it is remembered that there will be at least six University Professors at work with research students under them. For University Readers, the University requires considerably more than the sum at present allotted (Rs. 4,000 a year). Experience has shown that scholars and investigators of the first rank cannot be induced to come out and stay for even a limited period to deliver a special course of lectures, for any sum less than £300 to £400, and, in one case, the University had to pay as much as £600 besides travelling expenses. The additional sum of Rs. 20,000 now asked for will enable the University to secure the services of 3 or 4 distinguished Readesr

every year as also to arrange for the publication of their lectures. The University also requires the services of a competent whole-time Librarian to look after and catalogue our increasing collection of books. We also require the services of a competent Professor to look after the arrangements for the Post-Graduate Teaching of more than a thousand students. Finally, the University requires 6 additional Chairs, one for each of the following subjects in which there is considerable demand for higher teaching: Modern History, Indian History (Mahomedan Period), Jurisprudence, Astronomy, Botany and Zoology. The Syndicate ask me to submit that this portion of their proposals has strong claims to sympathetic consideration by the Government of India. They desire me to point out that of the 14 Chairs in the University, 3 have been founded by the Government of India, 4 are maintained by the University, while 7 have been established by private munificence, as will appear from the following list:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Minto Professor of Economics.
2. Hardinge Professor of Mathematics.
3. King George V Professor of Philosophy.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

1. Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
2. Professor of Comparative Philology.
3. Professor of English.
4. A Second Professor of English.

PRASANNAKUMAR TAGORE.

1. Professor of Law.

SIR TARAKNATH PALIT.

1. Professor of Physics.
2. Professor of Chemistry.

DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSH.

1. Professor of Applied Mathematics.
2. Professor of Physics.
3. Professor of Chemistry.
4. Professor of Botany.

In conclusion, the Syndicate desire me to emphasise what was stated in the concluding paragraph of our letter, dated the 30th December, 1912, namely, that this University is entitled to special consideration by reason of the determined and sustained efforts successfully made to carry out loyally the reforms contemplated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904 and they

venture to repeat the hope previously expressed that the Government of India will not be reluctant to place adequate funds at their disposal to enable them to develop the important work already begun and to place it on a permanent basis.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. BRÜHL,

Offg. Registrar.

The above is an extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 4th October, 1913 and is circulated to the Members of the Senate for information.

SENATE HOUSE.
The 21st January, 1914.

(Sd.) P. BRÜHL.
Offg. Registrar.

Reply of MR. SHARP, dated the 27th November, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Delhi, the 27th November, 1913.

DEAR MR. BRÜHL,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter, dated the 16th October, 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Calcutta University regarding the question of a further grant for higher teaching, and to say that the Imperial Funds available for education this year have already been allotted.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. SHARP.

DR. P. BRÜHL, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.,
Registrar, Calcutta University,
Senate House, Calcutta.

Reply of DR. BRÜHL, Registrar, dated the 4th December, 1913.

SENATE HOUSE,
Calcutta,
The 4th December, 1913.

DEAR MR. SHARP,

In acknowledging your D. O. letter, dated the 27th November, 1913, stating that the Imperial Funds available for education this year have already been allotted, I desire to say

that the Syndicate had no intention to ask for a grant to be given to the Calcutta University out of the funds available during the present financial year. My letter, No. 1 G.I., dated the 4th October, 1913, was writren to indicate to the Government of India the wants and aspirations of the Calcutta University and to approach the Government of India with the request to aid the Calcutta University by placing adequate funds at its disposal to enable it to develop its educational work and place it on a permanent basis. This request was forwarded at the commencement of October so as to enable the Government of India to take it into consideration when framing its budget estimates for the year 1914 to 1915. It may, of course, not be possible to grant the whole amount all in one year; what the Uuniversity asks is that the Government of India may be good enough to take the case into favourable consideration and to assist the University in attaining the high aims which it has placed before itself within a reasonable period of time.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) P. BRÜHL.

Reply of Mr. Sharp, No. 673 Edn. dated the 23rd December, 1913.

D. O. No. 673, Edn.
Department of Education,
Delhi, the 23rd December, 1913.

DEAR DR. BRÜHL,

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated the 4th December, 1913, I am desired to say that my demi-official letter No. 636, dated the 27th November, 1913, was merely intended to make clear to the University that no immediate allocation of funds was to be expected.

2. When funds are available, the request of the University for further grants for higher teaching will be considered in conjunction with other demands.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) H. SHARP.

DR. BRÜHL, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S., I.S.O.,
Registrar, Calcutta University.
SENATE HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Letter No. 8457, dated the 13th March, 1915, from the Registrar to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8457.

FROM

P. BRÜHL, Esq., D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.,
Registrar, Calcutta University,

TO

The Joint-Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

(Through His Excellency the Rector.)

Senate House, the 13th March, 1915.

SIR,

In my letter, 1 G. I., dated the 4th October, 1913, the Government of India was asked for substantial aid for the purposes of the University College of Science. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are glad that, during his short stay at Calcutta, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler was able to visit the site of the new Science College and to note the progress of the building work. The Syndicate, after having set apart three Lakhs of Rupees for building purposes in fulfilment of the terms of Sir Taraknath Palit's Trust Deed out of the reserve fund accumulated in the course of a number of years, find themselves in the difficult position of having no funds at their disposal for the furniture and the fittings of the new laboratories nor for the provision of the necessary apparatus and a scientific library sufficiently well stocked with books and periodicals for effectively carrying on research work in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Applied Mathematics.

From the very inception of the Science College Scheme the provision of a Hostel for the students of the Science College and of Residential Quarters of the Professors has formed an essential part of the Scheme. Research work on scientific subjects cannot be tied down to fixed hours; for it is often impossible to interrupt experiments or observations at times fixed in advance by a rigid routine, and it is often found necessary to continue experiments till late in the evening. The work can therefore be carried on efficiently only if the Residential quarters of Professors and students are in close vicinity of Laboratories and Libraries.

As the number of students working in the University College of Science will be limited, it becomes possible to create a residential College complete in itself and to demonstrate to its fullest extent the wholesome influence exerted on the life and work of advanced students by intimate association with their Professors. This scheme is all the more easy of execution as besides some land available for building purposes

to the west of the laboratory building, there is a plot of vacant land to the south-west of the premises, pointed out by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to Sir Harcourt Butler, which may still be acquired at a comparatively low cost, if required at an early date. Considering the great interest which His Excellency the Chancellor and His Excellency the Rector take in the development of true University life, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly trust that your Government will kindly assist the University with a grant sufficient to make the College of Science a success in every respect. If in view of the present financial difficulties the whole of the grant of twelve lakhs of rupees be not avaliable, a substantial grant will relieve the present situation and will make further progress of the work possible. The buildings are sufficiently advanced to allow admission of students from the beginning of the next session provided the fittings are taken in hand immediately. And if a portion of the Hostel grants be made over to the College, acquisition of the land to the south-west may be possible at a comparatively low rate, whilst a delay in the acquisition of the land is sure to induce higher rates to be demanded in the near future.

The Syndicate must leave the present extent of the grant to the Government, but the Syndicate hope that a favourable decision will be communicated to them at an early date, so that the question of fittings and furniture may be taken up without delay.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. BRÜHL,

Registrar.

Reply to the Registrar, by the Secretary to the Government of India, letter No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1093, *dated the* 19th *June,* 1915.

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 8457, dated the 13th March, 1915, in which it is asked that a grant of 12 lakhs or less be made to the University in aid of the College of Science, and that a portion of the recent hostel grant of 10 lakhs be utilised for acquisition of a site to the south-west of it.

2. The Government of India have now received the views of His Excellency the Rector regarding this proposal. I am to invite attention to paragraph 2 this Department letter No. 556,

dated the 16th March, 1915. The Government of India lay particular stress upon the necessity of receiving a clear statement of the general policy of the University in respect of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching, the more so as that policy (so far as the Government of India have been able to understand it) appears to have been developed without due co-operation with affiliated colleges, in a manner not entirely contemplated by the University regulations and in disagreement with the most recent opinions of high authorities on University teaching.

3. As regards the College of Science, the information before the Government of India is particularly meagre. They were not consulted before the terms of the bequests were settled or again before the building was commenced. It would be unusual for Government to allot money for a particular scheme regarding the details and even the general intention of which they are ignorant. Before the present request can even be considered, the Government of India would require a full exposition of the scheme in general, of the nature and scope of the teaching to be provided, the staff and establishment to be appointed, the accommodation required for students and professors and other similar details; a statement of the steps already taken towards the establishment of the College and the cost of such steps; and finally a full financial statement showing in detail the cost, capital and recurring, which the establishment of the College is estimated to involve and the assets available, whether in the shape of endowments, existing grants from Government, or the resources of the University.

4. The Government of India are unable to take into consideration the present request for a grant unless they are provided with information on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraph. But in order that any misunderstanding regarding this point may be avoided I am to say at once that quite apart from the existing difficulties of the financial position the attitude of the Government of India towards the scheme of the University College of Science will necessarily be based upon the conclusions arrived at in other and wider matters than the nature of the scheme immediately under consideration. Among these matters may be mentioned the following:—

(*i*) As has already been pointed out on various occasions, the Government of India await the report of the Sub-Committee which it is understood is at present investigating the finances of the University.

(*ii*) The proposed College of Science will apparently form a portion of the general scheme of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching referred to in paragraph 2 above and will also undertake research work. As there stated, the Government of India before proceeding further desire a clear statement of policy and will have to

take that policy into very careful consideration. The desirability of centralising instruction of this type, the methods of imparting it, the participation of the larger colleges in higher work and the conditions under which the proposed College of Science and other University classes should receive affiliation are among the matters which will have to be decided under this head.

(*iii*) Finally should the scheme be found acceptable and should the matters treated of in this paragraph be satisfactorily elucidated the Government of India nevertheless feel it incumbent upon them to remind the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that their treatment of the Calcutta University since the passing of the Universities Act of 1904 has been particularly generous, that the grants allotted to it have been considerably in excess of those allotted to other Universities and that in view of other and urgent claims the Government of India feel it incumbent upon them not merely to examine with particular care the merits of any new proposal but also to consider any scheme however deserving along with other schemes which are supported from other quarters.

5. It is hoped that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will fully realise the position of responsibility in which the Government of India feel themselves to stand both in respect of the examination of schemes for the instruction of students reading the courses of the Calcutta University, regarding which special duties are laid upon the Government of India by the Universities Act of 1904, as also in respect of the exercise of due economy in the allotment of public money when so many urgent claims have to be satisfied.

6. With reference to the concluding portion of the penultimate paragraph of your letter, I am to say that the grant of 10 lakhs recently announced for undergraduate students of affiliated colleges in Calcutta was made for a special purpose and the Government of India are not prepared to see any portion of it diverted to other purposes."

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, No. 556, *dated the* 16*th March,* 1915 *to the Registrar of the Calcutta University* (*Through His Excellency the Rector*).

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 4892, dated the 1st December, 1914, in which it is represented that the University of Calcutta set aside the sum of three lakhs of rupees in Government securities for the purpose of the building of the University College of Science, that one lakh of rupees was sold out before the commencement of the war and that the sale at present prices of the remaining two lakhs would entail upon the University a loss of Rs. 16,000; and it is requested that the

Government of India will lend the University a sum equivalent to the value which the securities had before the outbreak of the war or some other sum either without interest or at a rate of interest lower than the ordinary and receive in exchange the securities.

2. I am to say that the Government of India would prefer to defer their reply pending the receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter No. 1364, dated the 11th November, 1914, regarding the financial position of the University. Further, the Government of India have received no definite proposals regarding this College of Science, which, they understand, is a portion of the scheme of the University for the development of M.A., M.Sc., and Post-Graduate instruction. They feel themselves unable to consider this or any other request regarding these matters unless they receive a clear statement of the general policy of the University in this respect and of the proposed College of Science in particular. The Government of India hope the University will be able to report on the whole subject at an early date."

Letter No. 12116 dated 26th June, 1915, from the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

No. 12116.

FROM

P. BRÜHL, ESQ., D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.,

Registrar, University of Calcutta,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(*Through His Excellency the Rector*).

Senate House, the 26th June, 1915.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, to address you regarding the general policy of the University in respect of the University College of Science.

The scope of the University College of Science will be—

(1) to provide facilities for research work in Applied Mathematics, Physics, Inorganic, Organic and Physical Chemistry—Pure as well as Applied—, Botany, and as soon as ways and

means can be found, in Zoology and other branches of Natura Science ;

(2) to prepare a limited number of students for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in the branches of Science enumerated above.

As regards research, the University College of Science will provide facilities not only to Professors and regular students, but also to persons not directly connected with the College who desire to carry on research work after or before the ordinary day's work or during vacations, privilege or study leave ; and the duty of the Professors will be not only to engage in research work on their own account, but to guide and supervise the work of students who are preparing theses on scientific subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, the Doctorate or various studentships.

It may not be superfluous to point out in this connection that there are numerous scientific problems outstanding, especially problems connected with conditions obtaining in tropical and sub-tropical countries, some of them of great practical importance and which may well engage the attention of workers in the college.

As regards Botany especially, many of the ecological, mutational, and plant-physiological problems can be most advantageously worked out in the Tropics, as is shown by the results of the highly useful and successful work done in these directions in the Botanical Gardens of Peradeniya and Buitenyorg, and it is a cause for regret that comparatively little of this class of work has been done in India in general and in Bengal in particular. Although a large amount of work of a very high order of excellence has been done in Bengal and other parts of India in connection with the systematic Botany of the Phanerogams and the Higher Cryptogams and valuable additions have been made to our knowledge of members of the class of fungi, especially of such as are noxious to crops, an immense field of work lies yet open to botanists who are ready to devote themselves to a systematic study of the Lower Indigenous Cryptogams. It is hoped that effective steps will be taken in this direction after the return from Europe of Mr. Agharkar, the Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Botany ; for one of his tasks will be to found an indigenous school of cryptogamic botanists, who will not only devote themselves to filling out the gaps existing at present in Indian systematic botany, but whose work will also be of great practical value, considering the important bearing which a study of the lower cryptogams has on agricultural and industrial problems.

With regard to Chemistry, the school of young and enthusiastic chemists founded by the efforts and example of Dr. P. C. Ray will find an extended field of work in the University College of Science; for not only is the number of problems of purely theoretical interest increasing with every advance of this branch of science, but a large field for important and practically useful work lies open to workers in the provinces of specifically Indian mineral, agricultural, and biological chemistry; in the latter case, a large number of highly important problems are presented by the chemistry of proteids, and Indian alkaloids and glucosides.

The Professors appointed to the Chairs of Physics and of Applied Mathematics have done and are continuing to do valuable research work and the latter has already gathered round him a small group of young enthuasiastic workers.

At some future date provision will have to be made in the University College of Science for research in a branch of natural science which up to the present has not been taken up in the Science Colleges of Bengal, except the Medical College,—namely, Zoology. A large amount of zoological research work has been done by the scientists of the Indian Museum and by others not directly connected with education; but numerous gaps remain to be filled up in Indian systematic zoology, more especially as concerns certain classes of Invertebrates. Moreover, a large number of problems—ecological, anatomical, and mutational—, many of them specifically Indian, are waiting for workers and suitably furnished laboratories.

As regards M.A. and M.Sc. teaching, it may be pointed out that the existing colleges which are affiliated up to those standards in Chemistry and Physics, have either not been able to provide accommodation for all the students seeking admission or have been unable to supply sufficient means for Post-Graduate teaching in these subjects. The Presidency College (which has only B.Sc. affiliation in Botany and not I.Sc.) has not yet sought affiliation to the M.Sc. standard in Botany, and even if it does so and obtains affiliation in the subject, it is not likely to obtain sanction to employ a staff numerous enough to teach all the branches of a large and growing science equally effectively. It is here where collaboration with the University College of Science will be most fruitful of results. Arrangements can easily be made for students to work for part of their course in the Presidency College and for the remaining part in the College of Science, thus rendering it possible for the professors in both the institutions to specialise in certain branches of their subject, a condition which, however desirable would be, impossible to obtain, if each institution had to depend

entirely on its own teaching resources. The present arrangements for teaching of Botany and Geology through University Lecturers is admittedly defective, and it is a matter of constant complaint that students get inadequate assistance for the M.A. and M.Sc. courses, a complaint reflected in the results of the corresponding Examinations.

Even in regard to the college that has affiliation in science subjects up to the M.A. or M.Sc. standard, the accommodation is, on the whole, inadequate. The Presidency College, in spite of its recent additions, has room only for a total of 31 students in Chemistry and 36 students in Physics, the number of admissions to the 5th-year classes being restricted to 13 and 18 respectively. This is inadequate to meet the growing demand for higher teaching in science. An incident at the beginning of the current academical session may be mentioned in illustration. Several graduates of the Scottish Churches College, who had taken high honours at the B.Sc. Examination, could not get admission into the Presidency College, where preference had to be given to men who had taken either pass or low honours from that college. Great disappointment was felt and expressed, and the Syndicate was powerless in the matter. Moreover, the Presidency College makes provision for comparatively small sections of the courses prescribed. There are important alternative groups for which no provision has been or can be made.

A short history of what has been done up to the present time in connection with the University College of Science will be of interest. Sir Taraknath Palit founded two Professorships, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics, and stipulated that, if the income of the endowed properties should exceed the amount required for the maintenance and up-keep of the two professorships, the surplus income may be applied to the payment of Scholarships or stipends to such advanced students for the Degrees of Master of Science or Doctor of Science as may receive training or carry out research under the Professors.

The Trust Deed also stipulates that the sum of one lakh of rupees be set apart when realised out of the Trust Estate and that the net income be applied in maintaining scholarships for advanced students in Science to carry on research outside India.

On the 8th August, 1913, Sir Rashbehary Ghose placed at the disposal of the University a sum of 10 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding four Professorships one each for the following subjects :—

Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Botany with special reference to Agriculture, the duties of the Professors to

be (*a*) to carry on original research in his special subject, and (*b*) to guide and stimulate research by advanced students. The donor also directed that eight studentships be founded to be awarded annually to distinguished graduates who have taken the Degree of Master in the Faculty of Arts or Science, the students to carry on investigations under the guidance of their respective professors and to assist them in the work of original research, with the additional condition that they may not, as long as they hold the studentship, engage in the study of any branch of professional knowledge.

The donor further directed that any balance, which may remain after the payment of salaries and studentships, may be applied to the equipment and maintenance of the Laboratories and Museums.

The details of the terms of Sir Taraknath Palit Trust are set out in his two Trust Deeds, a printed copy of which is herewith enclosed. The terms of Sir Rashbehary Ghose's Trust will appear from his letter, dated the 8th August, 1913, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The Senate accepted Sir Taraknath Palit's Trust at its meetings on the 22nd June, 1912 and the 30th November, 1912, and Sir Rasbehary Ghose's Trust at its meeting dated the 16th August, 1913. The terms of such acceptance will appear from the Minutes of the Senate of those dates, copies of which are herewith enclosed for easy reference.

In pursuance of one of the Trusts of Sir Taraknath Palit. contained in Deed, dated 17th June, 1912, Clause (c) the Senate at its meeting on the 22nd June, 1912, set apart G. P. Notes of the nominal value of three lacs for giving effect to such Trust. The building is being erected out of the sale-proceeds of these Government securities. On account of increase in price of building materials as also necessary changes in the plans, it is apprehended that another lac of rupees will be required for completing the buildings. A copy of the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 22nd June, 1912, is herewith enclosed for ready reference.

The following appointments to the Palit Professorships were made at a meeting of the Senate on the 30th January, 1914, (a copy of the Minutes of which meeting is enclosed):—

Dr. Praphullachandra Ray, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.C.S.
Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A.

The following duties have been assigned to each of the Professors:—

(1) To devote himself to original research, in the subject in which he has been appointed, with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge.

(2) To stimulate and guide research by advanced students in his special subject in the University College of Science and generally to assist such students in Post-Graduate study and research.

(3) To superintend the formation and maintenance of the Laboratory of the College of Science in his own subject.

The conditions on which the Professors have been appointed are as follows :—

(1) (*a*) The salary of the Sir Taraknath Palit Professor of Chemistry be Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs 1,000 a month by annual increment of Rs. 50.

(*b*) The salary of the Sir Taraknath Palit Professor of Physics be Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 a month by annual increment of Rs. 50.

(2) Each Professor shall be a whole-time officer of the University College of Science and shall not, without the special sanction of the Governing Body and of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(3) The appointment of each Professor shall be permanent, and no Professor shall be liable to loss of or removal from office or to reduction of the emolument attached thereto on any ground whatsoever, subject, however, to the following provisos :—

(*a*) A Professor shall vacate his office upon completion of sixtieth year of his age, unless, upon the recommendation of the Governing Body, the Senate is satisfied that his service should, in the interests of research, be still retained by the University, and, in such event, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Governing Body, sanction his retention for such period as may be determined.

(*b*) A Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time, upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the Governing Body.

(*c*) A Professor, on retirement on the ground of either attainment of age or of proved ill-health, will be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year's tenure of appointment, but such gratuity shall in no case exceed a maximum limit of eighteen months' salary.

(*d*) A Professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Governing Body after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him,

provided that at such enquiry the Professor concerned shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(*e*) Every Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of the regular academic vacations. In the event of a Professor requiring leave on account of duly certified ill-health or on urgent private affairs, in addition to the period of the regular academic vacations, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Governing Body, grant leave on conditions analogous to those prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations for officers in the Indian Educational Service.

At the same meeting of the Senate the following Professors were appointed to the Rashbehary Ghosh Professorships :—

Dr. Ganes Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.
Dr. Praphullachandra, Mitra, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Debendramohan Bose, M.A., B.Sc.

At their meeting on the 21st February, 1914, the Sanate appointed Mr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., to the Rashbehary Ghose Professorship of Botany.

The duties of each of the Professors and the conditions of their appointment are defined as follows:—

(*a*) To devote himself to original research in the subject in which he has been appointed, with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge.

(*b*) To stimulate and guide research by advanced students in his special subject in the University College of Science and generally to assist such students in Post-Graduate study and research.

(*c*) To superintend the formation and maintenance of the Laboratory of the College of Science in his own subject.

Conditions of appointment.

(1) The monthly salaries of the Professors shall be as follows :—

		Rs.
Dr. Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Applied Mathematics	...	600
" " " of Chemistry	...	500
" " " of Physics	...	500
" " " of Botany	...	500

(2) Each Professor shall be a whole-time officer of the University College of Science and shall not, without the special sanction of the Board of Management and of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument of honorarium is attached.

(3) The appointment shall be permanent in the cases of the Professor of Applied Mathematics and the Professor of Chemistry; and shall be for a term of seven years in the cases of the Professor of Physics and the Professor of Botany. No Professor shall be liable to loss of or removal from office or to reduction of the emolument attached thereto on any ground whatsoever, subject, however, to the following provisos :—

(*a*) A Professor shall vacate his office upon completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless, upon the recommendation of the Board of Management, the Senate is satisfied that his services should, in the interests of research, be still retained by the University, and in such event, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Board of Management, sanction for such period as may be determined.

(*b*) A Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the Board of Management.

(*c*) A Professor, on retirement on the ground of *either* attainment of age *or* of proved ill-health, will be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year's tenure of appointment, but such gratuity shall in no case exceed a maximum limit of eighteen months' salary.

(*d*) A Professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Board of Management after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him; provided that, at such enquiry, the Professor concerned shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(*e*) Every Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of the regular academic vacations. In the event of a Professor requiring leave on occount of duly certified ill-health or on urgent private affairs, in addition to the period of the regular academic vacations, the Sanate may, on the recommendation of the Board of Management, grant leave on conditions analogous to those prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations for officers in the Indian Educational Service.

A copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of the day is enclosed for ready reference.

As will appear from the terms of Sir Rashbehary Ghose's Trust, the Professor of Applied Mathematics can be paid Rs. 500 a month under such terms, but Dr. Ganes Prasad had accepted the apppintment only on condition that his salary be fixed at Rs. 600 per mensem, and this condition was accepted by the Senate at its meeting on the 30th January, 1914.

The following students have been appointed to the Palit Research Scholarships :—

Name.	*Amount.*	*Subject.*
Rasiklal Datta, M.Sc.	Rs. 100	Chemistry.
Nilratan Dhar, M.Sc.	„ 100	Ditto.
Rajendralal De, M.Sc.	„ 75	Ditto.

Of these Nilratan Dhar has just been recommended for the State Scholarship and if he obtains it, another student will be appointed in his place.

The following students have been appointed to the Rash-behary Ghose Research Scholarships :—

Name.	*Amount.*	*Subject.*
Hariprasanna Banerjee, M.Sc.	Rs. 75	Applied Mathematics.
Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc.	„ 75	Ditto.
Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc.	„ 75	Ditto.

The following gentlemen constitute the Governing Body of Sir T. N. Palit's Trust :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Suriratna, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor, President, Ex-officio.*

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, *Saraswati, Sastravachaspati*, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Mr. B. Heaton, *Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.*

Elected by the Senate.

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A.

„ Heramachandra Maitra, M.A.

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O.

Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

Donor's Nominees.

Mr. Lokendranath Palit, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. K. Mallik, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.

The following gentlemen constitute the Governing Body of Sir Rashbehary Ghose's Trust :

The Hon'ble Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Suriratna, C.I.E. M.A., LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor, Ex-officio, President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. B. Heaton, *Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.*
Dr. Ganes Prasad, D.Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Senate.

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Founder's Nominees.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Saraswati, Sastravachaspati, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

His Excellency the Chancellor was pleased to indicate in his Convocation speech at the Town Hall on the 6th March last, that His Excellency was not fully aware of the disposition the University proposed for utilization of the donations mentioned above or of Rs. 12,000 a year of Imperial grant which is to be expended on the up-keep of University Laboratories. In this connection it may be stated that a set of special apparatus has been purchased from Messrs. Adam Hilger of London to enable Mr. Raman to carry out important researches in acoustics; these experiments have been carried out up to the present in the Laboratory of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, but will be continued in the University College of Science as soon as the rooms are suitably fitted up. The Research Students in Chemistry who at present are doing chemical research work in the Presidency College under the guidance of Dr. P. C. Ray will continue their work in the College of Science as soon as some of the rooms are fitted up for work in Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. Dr. Ganes Prasad and the three Research Scholars working under him are engaged in important research on Applied Mathematics, and papers written by them have been communicated to the Calcutta Mathematical Society and will shortly be published. Dr. Mitter, the Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Chemistry, is at present superintending the construction of the Science College Building and the fitting up of the Laboratories, and will take charge of the M.Sc. Chemistry Classes, as soon as they are formed.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., Teacher of Medicine at the Campbell Medical School, has obtained the Syndicate's sanction for grant of Rs. 2,000 for instruments to carry out Bio-chemical researches in the University College of Science in continuation of previous researches on the subject and one of the laboratory rooms of the Science College has been temporarily placed at his disposal.

Out of the yearly allotment of Rs. 12,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the maintenance of the University College of Science chemical apparatus to the value of Rs. 8,662 have been purchased from Messrs. Baird and Tatlock of London, and with the help of those apparatus, supplemented by apparatus manufactured locally and of chemicals locally procured, it is proposed to start work as soon as several rooms on the ground-floor of the Science College Building, which is fast approaching completion, have been fitted up for the purpose. Estimates have been obtained for the purpose, and in order that work may be commenced from the beginning of the next session, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works have been entrusted with the provision of necessary fittings in eight rooms. The Senate is about to be asked for a special grant of Rs. 20,000 out of its funds (in addition to the balance of the Government Grants) to meet urgent and unavoidable expenditure in this direction so that the commencement of work may not be delayed beyond July next.

This, however, will be a mere beginning and will by no means meet anything like the absolutely necessary requirements; but it will be helpful in providing accommodation for such M.A. and M.Sc. candidates as cannot be accommodated in the Presidency College.

To meet the deficit in the building bill and the expenditure on account of apparatus, fittings and general equipment, supplementary funds are urgently needed. A sum of Rupees one lakh for buildings and Rupees three lakhs for fittings and apparatus and a grant for maintenance in addition to the present grant of Rs. 12,000 are the urgent requirements that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to submit for the consideration of the Government.

In view of the nature of the work which the University College of Science proposes to undertake, and the class of research scholars of proved ability who have already shown eagerness to take up investigations under its auspices, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would earnestly urge the claims of the College to a subsidy from the Indian Research Fund, intended for the promotion of fruitful investigations in directions in which India offers special facilities

for study. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would, under the circumstances, venture to express the hope that the claims of the College may receive due and sympathetic consideration from the authorities entrusted with the management of the Fund.

Finally, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to place before the Government the immediate necessity of acquiring the still vacant land to the south-west of the present site, which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor pointed out to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was good enough to visit the Science College building on the 20th January, 1915. Requisite expansion will be impossible without this piece of land and later on it will be much more costly to acquire than now. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate also desire to point out the extreme and immediate necessity of building hostels and professors' quarters to the west of the college buildings.

The residence of Sir Taraknath Palit at Baliganj, which consists of two large houses and has a large compound, a tank and a *jhil*, may be utilised for the purposes of Higher Botanical and Zoological teaching, when adequate funds are forthcoming for fitting up suitable laboratories.

Class-rooms and residence for students and profsssors will be found in the existing houses with necessary additions and modifications.

In order fully to utilise the benefactions of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose, it is thus of the utmost importance that sufficient assistance should be available as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. BRÜHL,

Registrar.

Letter No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915 from the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Department of Education.

No. 2.

FROM

P. BRÜHL, ESQ., D.SC., I.S.O.. F.C.S., F.G.S.,

Registrar, Calcutta University,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(*Through His Excellency the Rector.*)

Senate House, the 1st July, 1915.

Sir,

In reply to my letter No. 4892, dated the 1st December, 1914, asking for temporary accommodation to meet pressing and unforeseen demands, the Government of India was pleased to state that they would prefer to defer their reply pending receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter No. 4364, dated the 11th November, 1914, regarding the financial position of the University. (Letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Education).

It was stated in your letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915 :—"The Government of India have received no definite proposals regarding the College of Science, which, they understand, is a portion of the scheme of the University and for the development of M.A., M.Sc. and Post-Graduate instruction. They feel themselves unable to consider this or any other request regarding these matters, unless they receive a clear statement of the general policy of the University in this respect and of the proposed College of Science in particular. The Government of India hope the University will be able to report on the whole subject at an early date."

In reply to my letter No. 6559, dated the 5th, February, 1915, it was again observed :—"As regards the request for the grant of 4 lakhs of rupees, I am to invite attention to paragraph 2 of this Department's letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, in which it was stated that the Government of India await the receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate regarding the financial position of the University (letter No. 677, dated the 26th March, 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Education)."

The Sub-Committee have dealt with the matters of account, arising out of the Budget as well as objections taken by the Government Auditor on the audit of accounts which were referred by the Syndicate to the Sub-Committee. I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee and a copy of the last year's Budget as well as a copy of the draft Budget for this year, which set out the financial position of the University, in abstract, since the last year.

Full information, regarding the Science College, forms the subject of a separate letter.

In this letter I proceed to deal with matters connected with the M.A. and the (Mathematics) M.Sc. Classes of the University.

After the new Regulations under the Indian Universities Act of 1904 were framed, it was found that no College other than the Victoria College of Cooch-Behar had formal affiliation up to the M.A. standard, though several other Colleges had been sending up candidates to the examination. Prior to 1908 a system was in vogue by which candidates were shown as having passed their M.A. Examination from Colleges from which they had taken their B.A. degree, although they may have never received any M.A. training in those Colleges. In fact, some of these Colleges had no M.A. Classes at all. This system, as well as unauthorized M.A. Classes, could not be permitted to continue under the new Regulations, and Colleges were called upon to apply for M.A. affiliation in due form after satisfying the conditions imposed on them by the Regulations. Few Colleges, however, so applied.

The demand made upon the Colleges to comply with the new Regulations even up to the B.A. Honours standard proved too heavy for many of them. A large majority of them cannot afford to provide M.A. teaching, having neither the staff, nor the appliances for the purpose. The few Colleges, like the Presidency College, the Scottish Churches College, the Dacca College, and the Cotton College, Ganhati, which have provided for M.A. teaching, have done so on a limited scale, hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of their own graduates.

Of the Colleges at present enjoying M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation the Presidency College, Calcutta, is affiliated in English (Group A), History, Political Economy, Mixed Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology; the Scottish Churches College is affiliated in Philosophy; the Dacca College in English (Group B); the Cotton College, Gauhati, in English (Group A); and Victoria College, Cooch-Behar, in Philosophy.

The year from which and the subjects in which the existing Colleges to which affiliation up to the M.A. and M.Sc, standards has been granted, are shown in Annexure D.

It is worthy of note that the Sanskrit College is not yet affiliated in M.A. Sanskrit. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor drew public attention to this fact several times, both before and after his appointment.

The regulations permit holders of B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees, three years after they obtain their degrees, to appear in 13 subjects at the M.A. and in Mathematics at the M.Sc. Examinations, as the case may be, in thirteen Arts subjects (including Mathematics) although no College instruction whatsoever may have been received by these candidates and although they may not have been engaged in teaching work, as required in the case of I.A., I.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc. candidates. The number of candidates passing the B.A. and the B.Sc. examinations steadily grew, and it was felt that, instead of letting them drift as they might during this period of three years and allowing them to come up for their M.A. and M.Sc. at its end without any teaching at all, some instruction should be provided for as many students as possible.

If M.A. canditates are allowed to come up to the Examination without adequate teaching, as they are entitled to do under the Regulations, the results would be far from satisfactory, for which reason as well by reason of the inability of the Colleges to do M.A. work, continuance and strengthening of the University Arts Classes is of the utmost importance.

The University, upon which the Regulations impose teaching duties, to begin with provided M.A. teaching by means of University Lecturers who, though not able to cover an entire subject, might render some assistance to students preparing for the Enamination. The system was rendered possible by the co-operation of Professors of different Colleges, who undertook to deal with particular branches according to their special qualifications and the time at their disposal after the performance of their work in their Colleges.

The Presidency College, the Scottish Churches College, the Sanskrit College, the Hooghly College, the Bangabasi College, the Medical College, the Metropolitan Institution and the Indian Museum largely helped in this work, and in its earlier stages the lecturers were honorary. The following gentlemen assisted the Uinersity in this way :—

Mr. H. M. Percival.
Mr. M. Ghose.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea.
Prof. Tomory.
Rai Rajendrachandra Sastri, Bahadur.
Mr. Harinath De.
Mr. Dharmananda Kosambi.

Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami.	Mr. Azoo.
Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri.	Mr. Prothero.
	Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.
Mahamahopadhyay Kamakhyanath Tarkavagis.	Dr. J. C. Bose.
	Mr. C. W. Peake.
Pandit Pramathanath Tarkabhushan.	Mr. J. R. Cunningham.
Babu Nrisinhachandra Mukerjee.	Mr. C. Little.
Pandit Bahubullabh Sastri.	Mr. Mahalanabis.
Pandit Thakur Prasad.	Capt. D. McCay.
Pandit Bhagabatkumar Goswami.	Dr. N. Annandale.
	Dr. H. Stephen.

These lectures were materially supplemented by the lectures of a few whole-time Lecturers employed and paid by the University. This was found essential in order to systematize the courses undertaken by the University, and the system has been in force for the last seven years. During these years, the Colleges did not offer to make adequate provision for M.A. teaching, the demand for which steadily continued to increase. The Scottish Churches College at one time undertook to teach English, Pure Mathematics and Philosophy ; it was subsequently obliged to abandon the classes in the first two subjects. The Presidency College gradually obtained affiliation in English, Mixed Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Physiology, but could not meet all requirements, It necessarily takes a limited number of students, inadequate to meet the general demand for M.A. teaching, and the authorities naturally prefer those who have graduated as Bachelors from their own College. To mention a recent incident : considerable disappointment was caused at the beginning of the current session, when graduates from the Scottish Churches College, who had taken High honours at the Bachelor's degree, could not obtain admission into the Presidency College, because preference had to be given to men who had taken either a Pass or low Honours from that College. Moreover even the Presidency College, although affiliated in several subjects for the M.A. Examination, makes provision for comparatively small sections of the courses prescribed. There are important alternative groups for which no provision exists in any College.

The provision for M.A. teaching in Science in Calcutta is admittedly inadequate. The Presidency College is able to take, on an average, 18 students every year in Physics and 13 in Chemistry. This is wholly insufficient to meet the steadily increasing demand for higher teaching in Science.

The Presidency College, inspite of the higher scale of fees, gets all the studens it wants, and its classes are well filled

There is a large number of students, however, who can find no accommodation in any of the Colleges. This demand for Post-Graduate education cannot be fictitious and was, in fact, foreseen by the framers of the new Regulations, who provided the machinery requisite to meet the demand, when it should arise. The need for adequate M.A. teaching was emphasised by His Excellency the Chancellor in his Convocation Speech of 1912. The B.A. Courses, under the new Regulations, afford ample opportunities for specialization by reason of the unlimited choice they afford to each candidate who is thereby enabled to select the subjects most congenial to him and he naturally wishes to proceed to the higher degree when he passes the B.A. or B.Sc.

As the University could not ignore the steadily growing demand for M.A. teaching, a demand which the existing Colleges found themselves unable to meet, it was found necessary to appoint more Lecturers and Professors and to work out a more comprehensive scheme and this plan met with the approval of the Government of India.

The present system of University Post-Graduate Arts Classes was started in 1912, and in order to realise fully the area from which University students are drawn reference is invited to Annexures B and C. The totals of those who passed the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations 1910, including those who passed the recent examinations are 5783 and 1121, respectively.

The following subjects are now being taught in the various classes at the University :—

English, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Comparative Philology, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Botany, Geology.

A list of Professors, Lecturers and Assistant Professors, with their qualifications is set out in Annexure A. The number of students taught in each class since the establishment of the classes is shown in Annexure B.

The following Lecturers and Professors have been appointed from time to time in the subjects shown against their names :—

Name.		*Subject.*
Mr. J. R. Banerjea	...	Philosophy.
Mr. R. Datta	...	Comparative Philology and English.
Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan	...	Pali.
Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli	...	Mathematics.
Mr. K. P. Jayaswal	...	Economics.
Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee	...	Mathematics.

Name.	*Subject.*
Dr. Haridas Bagchi	Mathematics.
Babu Herambachandra Maitra ...	English.
Mr. T. S. Sterling	English.
Mr. J. W. Holme	English.
Babu Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	English.
Pandit Bhimsen Sastri	Sanskrit (Vedas.).
Dr. Hiralal Haldar	Philosophy.
Mr. Ramdas Khan	Philosophy.
Babu Subodhchandra Mukerjee ...	History.
Mr. A. Rasul ..	Special Courses in History.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh ..	Special Courses in History.
Mr. N. N. Gupta ...	Special Courses in History.
Mr. M. A. Hafeez ...	Special Courses in History.
Dr. Indhubhushan Brahmachari ...	Mathematics.
Mr. Satischandra Ray	Economics.
Shams-ul-Ulama S. M. Gilani ..	Arabic and Persian.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy ...	Arabic and Persian.
Aga Kazim Shirazi	Arabic and Persian.
Dr. A. M. Suhrawardy	Arabic.
Mr. S. K. Sen	Economics.
Dr. P. C. Mitter	Chemistry.
Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti	Philosophy.
Mahamahopadhyay Kaliprasanna Bhatta-charyya.	Sanskrit.
Babu Bipinbihari Sen	History.
Babu Chandrabhushan Bhaduri ...	Chemistry.
Prof. E. P. Harrison	Physics.
Babu Bidhubhushan Datta	Organic Chemistry.
Mr. Vredenberg	Geology.
Dr. L. Fermor	Geology.
Dr. E. D. Ross	Arabic and Persian.
Col. Phillot	Persian.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth	Economics.
Mr. J. C. Coyajee	Economics.
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan ...	Sanskrit.
Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarka-darsan-tirtha.	Sanskrit.
Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshman Sastri ...	Sanskrit.
Dr. Adityanath Mukerjee	Philosophy.
Dr. D. N. Mallik	Physics.
Mr. W. W. Smith	Botany.
Mr. R. Knox	English.
Dr. H. Stephen	English.
Dr. C. E. Cullis	Mathematics.
Dr. D. N. Mallik	Mathematics.

Detailed information of the dates of these appointments is given in Annexure E.

The Government of India was good enough to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 by its letter No. 2151, dated the 18th September, 1912, for the purpose of assisting M.A. studies in the University; the grant has been applied to remunerate Lecturers in Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Arabic, Botany and Geology.

In a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated the 8th August, 1914, the University was, however, informed that the Lecturers in Vedas, Pali, Arabic, Persian were appointed only for the session 1914-15, from which it may be inferred that the grant of Rs. 15,000 may not in future be available for this purpose. This grant was necessary and particularly welcome, because in the subjects mentioned the number of students would be and are necessarily small, and consequently these classes can never be expected to become self-supporting. If the grant be not available for the purposes to which it has been heretofore devoted, the chairs in Arabic, Persian, Botany, and Geology will have to be and will be abolished. The discontinuance of the grant will be a great injustice to subjects of importance, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be pleased to continue the grant of Rs. 15,000 for these purposes. The Syndicate submit that instead of the grant being discontinued, it should be increased, so that the University may be able to improve the arrangements in the classes in English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Pure Mathematics and Sanskrit. During the last session there were in the Fifth and Sixth-year Classes in those subjects 870 students who contributed Rs. 70,374 in the shape of fees. On receipt of a supplementary grant from the Government steps might be taken to improve the instruction provided for them. As will appear from the copy of this year's Budget annexed to the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee, a Budget of the University Arts Classes is being separately framed from this year. According to this the annual Expenditure is Rs. 1,32,475.

A list of the Assistant Professorss (with their pay and qualifications) who have been engaged to supplement the Professors' work is given in Annexure A. Most of the University Professors also assist in the work.

With a much larger staff than that provided by any College affiliated up to the M.A. standard, the University has not yet found itself in a position to frame a programme of work to meet all requirements. The tutorial system, upon which much stress

is rightly laid, is yet far from fully developed, and residential arrangements are still more rudimentary.

A few of the M.A. students who are also Law students, numbering about forty, have secured accommodation in the Hardinge Hostel by reason of their being Law students, and a small tenanted house serves as a mess for eighteen additional M.A. students. Nothing further has yet been found possible to attempt for the proper housing of M.A students. Till suitable accommodation is forthcoming, further appreciable progress in the direction of tutorial assistance or residence is improbable.

The Syndicate fully recognise the needs for adequate accommodation, Hostel arrangements and disclipine in the Arts classes. These classes are now located in the Darbhanga Library and portions of the Senate House. At an expenditure of Rs. 2,159, paid out of the Fee Funds, two rooms were built late last year on the Northern and Southern corridors of the Senate House, which has slightly relieved pressing congestion for the time being.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate quite realize that defective accommodation materially affects teaching as well as discipline and comfort, and that is the reason why they venture to submit the needs of larger accommodation.

It is by no means an ideal state of things that the corridors of the Darbhanga Buildings are practically turned into Students' Common Rooms and Waiting Rooms for Professors and Fellows, besides serving as passage for the general public and Office Assistants.

Professors between lecture hours have either to go home or sit in the same room as Office Assistants, a practice which is prejudicial to work and causes inconvenience to both the professors and the clerical staff. Up to quite recently Fellows of the University were obliged to wait between meetings and engagements in these verandahs or to crowd the Officers' and Assistants' rooms, and it was with great difficulty that a Waiting Room has been recently provided for them.

Some of our higher Officers have to work in unsuitable rooms and all the office rooms are crowded. The Registrar's work has often to be carried on while some Committee is holding a Meeting at a different table in the same room.

All this points to the immediate necessity of providing more and better class rooms, professors' rooms and office rooms as residential quarters, if Post-Graduate teaching and general University work are to have a fair trial and be a complete success.

By the acquisition of the Fish Market to the south of the Senate House, it has become possible to provide for requisite accommodation as soon as funds are forthcoming. The site has been acquired out of the Government grant for the purpose, and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are thankful that the income of the market is being made over to the University. They are also thankful that the balance of the amount available after acquisition, amounting to Rupees one lakh and fifty-three thousand, has been made over to the University.

As desired by the Government, the amount has been invested in Municipal Debentures, and further Government orders on the subject are awaited. This amount may form a nucleus for the building fund, should the Government be so pleased to direct.

Rough plans of the necessary buildings were made out some time ago and they were shown to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was visiting the Science College Building on the 20th of January last. They have to be revised and have not been finally approved of. Final plans and designs cannot be prepared, until it is ascertained what funds will be available for building purposes.

It is believed that 7 lakhs of rupees will be necessary for the buildings on the Fish Market site, out of which the sum of one lakh and fifty-three thousand is already available as stated above. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate well realize that in times of stress and difficulty, such as we are passing through, it may not be possible to provide the balance. If, however, the Government approves of the scheme, building firms in Calcutta will agree to execute the necessary work on Government authority and guarantee. The sum of Rupees one lakh and fifty-three thousand would be available for present payment and payment of the balance would stand over till a more suitable time. The firms that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate have in view will wait for payment of the balance for two or three years, if the Government so desire. There would be considerable advantage in sanctioning such a building scheme without delay. No extra expenditure would be involved on account of deferred payment. On the other hand, the necessary accommodation will be almost immediately forthcoming and some income may also be expected; University work will grow apace and many of the present difficulties will disappear. If the Government be pleased to sanction such a scheme, the preparation of plans and estimates may be expedited in consultation with the Government.

Architect, with whom the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and some Members of the Syndicate had already an interview on the subject.

Early intimation of the wishes and views of the Government in regard to this matter will be helpful and are solicited.

As regards organization of the Post-Graduate classes at the University and arrangements about lectures and Tutorial work, some co-ordination of ideas is clearly desirable. Studies connected with different departments, such as English Literature and History, or History and Economics, or Indian History and Sanskritic antiquities, are so closely allied that work in some of them may easily be made to suplement the work in the others. The various departments working side by side, as they will when sufficient accommodation is forthcoming, ought to be made to feel that they are co-related bodies and not independent units. As a step towards the attainment of these objects, a Governing Body for Post-Graduate studies has been organised which is of a fairly representative character and special endeavours have been made to give due representation to the University Professors and Lecturers. But the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that this is not enough. Services of administrative or executive officers who are at the same time highly qualified academicians, who could devote their time to details, are also needed. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are anxious that facilities for study at the University in subjects in which Post-Graduate classes have been organised should not fall short of or compare unfavourably with those provided by the constituent Colleges of the University enjoying M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are also anxious to provide well-equipped seminars and well-stocked select libraries in all the more important departments of study and to promote in every possible way that which must be the main object of Post-Graduate study, *viz.*, research and independent work. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to explain that they are alive to the needs for improvement in the various directions here indicated which they are unable to meet because of the inadequate resources at their disposal. During the last few years, as shown above, they have endeavoured, to the best of their ability, to carry on the work of Post-Graduate teaching in Bengal—a work which I may be permitted to explain once again, is imposed on them by the Indian Universities Act. They have succeeded to some extent in supplementing the teaching in the constituent Colleges of the University, thereby enabling the Colleges to concentrate their equally limited resources on under-graduate teaching. They trust that they have justified

claims to more generous support from Imperial revenue in carrying on a work in the efficient accomplishment of which the Government of India is as much interested as the University of Calcutta.

The claim of the College of Science, as an important part of the Post-Graduate teaching machinery, for a substantial grant rests on a still stronger basis. Here, we have, as shown in detail in my separate letter No. 12116, dated the 25th June, 1915, six professors whose salaries are paid from the endowments created by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose. The University has contributed, from its Reserve Fund, nearly three lakhs of Rupees for the erection and partial equipment of a Laboratory Building on the land given by Sir Taraknath Palit. To equip the Laboratory properly would require at least three lakhs of Rupees.

To summarise :—

The most pressing needs of the University, at the present moment besides the Fish Market buildings which should be expedited as far as possible, are, (1) an additional Annual Grant of Rs. 50,000 a year for Post-graduate Teaching, (2) a Non-recurring Grant of three lakhs of Rupees to equip the College of Science in a manner befitting it for M.A., M.Sc. and higher teaching, (3) a Grant for meeting a likely deficit of a lakh of rupees on account of the Science College Buildings, (4) acquisition of the land to the south-west of the Science College Building, (5) Hostels and Professors' quarters to the west (and south-west, if acquired) of the Science College Buildings, (6) a Botanical and Zoological Laboratory in Sir T. Palit's Residence at Ballygunj.

With these facts relating to the Arts and Science Classes of the University before it, the Government will be able to afford the University such help as it thinks fit to develop the organisation long on trial. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel and urge that the time has come to take definite action with regard to these classes, so that their defects may be remedied and their usefulness extended and placed on a sure footing. And if any re-arrangement in ideas be considered necessary, free and full interchange of views and opinions would be helpful in removing misapprehensions and promoting good work that must alike be the objective of the Government, and the University in its best interests.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

Annexure A.

List of University Professors, Asst. Professors and Lecturers with their qualifications and pay.

ENGLISH.

Professors.

Name.	Salary.	Qualifications.
1. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D. ...	750	Late Senior Professor of English and Philosophy, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
2. R. S. Knox, Esq., M.A. ...	750	Obtained a First Class in English at the M.A. Examination (Aberdeen and Oxford): Shakespeare Prizeman, Oxford University.

Assistant Professors.

Name.	Salary.	Qualifications.
1. Mr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee,	350-25-450	M.A. (Cal.) First in Class I, English, 1898; Professor of English, City College from 1910-1914; University Lecturer from 1913.
2. Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee,	200-25-300	B.A. 1911 (Cal.) First Class Hon. I in English; M.A. (Cal.)First in Class I, English (Group B) 1913. For some time Professor in the Metropolitan Institution.

University Lecturers.

Name.	Salary.	Qualifications.
1. Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.	250	Principal, City College, Calcutta.
2. R. Datta ..	250-25-300	M.A. (Cal.) Scholar and Medallist; M.A. (Cantab.) Med. and Mod. Lang. tripos; University Lecturer since 1910.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Professor.

Dr. Otto Strauss

PHILOSOPHY.

Assistant Professors.

Name.	Salary.	Qualifications.
1. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.	500	Has been a Professor in First Grade Colleges for about 25 years.
2. Dr. Ramdas Khan, M.A., Ph.D.	500	B.A. (Yale), M.A. (Yale, 1909); Scholar and Fellow, Yale University (1908-11); Tutor of Yale College (1910-12); Ph.D. (Cal., 1914).
3. Mr. Ambikacharan Mitra, M.A	500	Has been a Professor in First Grade Colleges for about 30 years.

University Lecturers.

1. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	100	Vice-Principal, and Professor of Philosophy, Metropolitan Institution.
2. Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B, Ch.B.	100	M.A. (Allahabad), 1894, 1896. Honours Mathematics Tripos, Cambridge, 1898, Hon. Natural Science, Cambridge, 1899. M.A. (Cantab.) 1901. M.B., B.C. (Cantab.) 1904.
3. Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti, M.A.	100	B.A. First Class Hon. in English, 1903. Second Class Hon. in Philosophy ; First in Class I, M.A. Philosophy 1904. Hemantakumar Medalist. State .Scholar, 1905. Bar-at-Law.

Assistant

1. Mr. Susilkumar Maitra, M.A.	200	B.A. 1st in 1st Class Honours in Philosophy, 1911, M.A. First in Class I, Philosophy, 1913 ; Professor, Bareilly College, from September to December, 1913 ; Professor B.M. College, Barisal, from January to May, 1914. Assistant to Dr. Sil from June, 1914.

ECONOMICS.

Assistant Professors.

1. Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.	500-25-600	First man of his year in Mathematics at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations ; Beereswar Mitra Medalist for his Essay on "Famines in India."
2. Mr. Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc.	500-50-750	Wordsworth Scholar (Bombay) : B.Sc. (Lond.) 1913, 1st Class Honours.

Lecturers.

1. Mr. M. A. Hafeez, B.A.	250	Passed B.A. (Oxon.) in 1904. Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1905.
2. Mr. S. N. Datta, M.A., LL.B.	200	Passed B.A. in 1908. M.A. (Edin.) in 1912. LL.B. (Edin.) in 1912.

Assistants.

1. Mr. Bhujangabhushan Mukerjee, M.A.	200	M.A. First in Class I in Economics, Group A, Medalist. For more than 2 years Research Scholar. Sometime Professor of Economics, Ripon College.

2. Mr. Panchanandas Mukerjee, M.A.	200	B.A. Honours. English. Foundation Scholar, Presidency College, M.A. First in Class I in Economics, Group B; author of "Co-operative Credit movement in India" prescribed for B.A. Examination; Professor, Ripon College, 1912-14. Present appointment from June, 1914.

HISTORY.

Assistant Professors.

1. Mr. Bipinbihari Sen, M.A.	400-25-500	B.A. First in Class I in History and Honours English 1890. M.A. Gold Medalist in History 1891.
2. Mr. Rameschandra Majumdar, M.A.	300-25-400	Post-graduate Scholar 1909, First Class M.A. (1911), P.R.S. (1912), Prof., Dacca Training College.
3. Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, M.A.	250-25-500	B.A. First in Class I Honours in Sanskrit (1908); M.A. (Sanskrit, Group I) 1910; P.R.S. 1911; sometimes Professor of Sanskrit, Bangabasi College

MATHEMATICS.

Assistant Professors.

1. Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D.	400-25-500	Has been a Professor of Mathematics for 25 years.
2 Dr. Haridas Bagchi, M.A., Ph.D.	250-25-300	B.A. First in Class I (Honours Mathematics); M.A. First in Class I in Mathematics (Group A) 1908; First in Class II, Group B, 1909, Ph.D. 1911. Sometimes Professor in C.E. College, Sibpur. Professor of Mathematics, Cotton College, Gauhati, (1910-12). Since 1912 in the University.
3. Mr. Narendranath Majumdar, M.A.	200-25-250	B.A. with Honours in Mathematics in 1910. M.A. in Pure Mathematics in 1912, First in Class I.
4. Mr. Surendramohan Ganguli, M.Sc.	200-25-250	First in Class I in M.Sc. (1912). Research Scholar. Sometimes Senior Professor of Mathematics in C. C. College Cawnpore.

University Lecturers.

1. Mr. Indubhushan Brahmachari, M.A.	300	Has been a Professor of Mathematics for 17 years.

2. Mr. Phanindralal Gangnli, M.A., B.L.	200	First in B.A. Honours Mathematics, 1899. First in M.A. Mathematics, Class I, 1900. Research Scholar in Astronomy, 1901-04. P. R. Scholar, 1904.

SANSKRIT.

Lecturer.

1. Pandit Bhimsen Sastri ...	250	Vedic Scholar.

PALI.

Lecturer.

1. Mahamahopadhyay Dr Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.	100	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Was awarded the Ph.D. degree for his thesis on "Mediæval School of Indian Logic," in 1908.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

Lecturers.

1. Shams-ul-Ulama S. M. Gilani.	200
2. Mr. Z. R. Zahid Surhawardy, M.A., B.L.	200
3. Aga Kazim Shirazi ...	100

BOTANY.

Lecturer.

1. Mr. C. C. Calder ..	200	Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

GEOLOGY.

Lecturer.

1. Mr. E. Vredenburg ..	200	Superintendent, Geological Survey of the Government of India.

Annexure B.

Statement showing the number of students taught in each University Class during the sessions 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15.

Subject.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	TOTAL.
English ..	72	220	296	588
Economics ..	54	156	162	372
Philosophy	48	203	211	462
History ..	83	193	180	456
Sanskrit ..	14	26	25	65
Persian	2	2	3	7
Arabic ...	...	1	2	3
Pali ...	3	4	6	13
Comparative Philology ...	1	1	...	2
Botany ...	...	13	12	25
Mathematics ...	98	247	222	567
	375	1066	1119	2560

Statement showing the number of successful B.A. candidates since 1910, College by College.

College.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	TOTAL.
Bangabasi College ...	9	11	8	31	23	82
B. B. College, Muzafferpur ...	3	2	8	12	16	41
Bethune College ..	4	4	3	5	5	21
B. N. College, Bankipur ...	5	5	6	14	15	45
Bishop's College ...	2	3	2	4	4	15
B. M. College, Barisal ...	4	1	6	39	33	83
City College, Calcutta ...	43	62	81	152	157	495
Dacca College ...	16	45	52	87	74	274
Diocesan College ...	1	2	...	7	6	16
Hughli College ...	5	9	8	11	14	47
Jagannath College, Dacca	12	17	22	64	76	191
Krishnagar College ...	3	3	5	6	6	23
Krishnath College ...	26	39	58	84	84	291
Metropolitan Institution ...	54	48	67	69	107	345
Non-Collegiate Students ..	3	14	32	41	58	148
Patna College ...	20	29	22	41	29	141
Presidency College ..	54	70	78	73	53	328
Rajshahi College ...	10	21	28	56	51	166
Rangoon College ..	8	11	18	25	16	73
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	8	9	20	32	31	100
Ripon College, Calcutta ...	31	57	56	97	199	440
Sanskrit College ...	3	8	10	21	13	55
Scottish Churches College ...	87	114	117	141	128	587
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.	6	15	7	16	12	56
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	9	11	13	26	20	79
Victoria College, Cooch-Behar ..	6	12	16	16	18	68
Chittagong College ..	..	...	7	16	15	38
Cotton College, Gauhati ..	.	7	8	19	12	46
Baptist College, Rangoon ..	..	2	2	3	7	14
Wesleyan College, Bankura ...	...	2	5	18	17	42
	432	633	765	1226	1299	4355

ANNEXURE C.

Statement showing the number of successful B.Sc. candidates since 1910, College by College.

College.	1910.	1911.	1912	1913.	1914.	TOTAL.
Bangabasi College ...	1	2	13	16	19	51
Dacca College ..	6	12	19	20	18	75
Krishnagar College ...	2	1	2	8	5	18
Patna College ...	1	3	9	7	8	28
Presidency College ...	46	58	49	76	61	290
Rajshahi College ..	..	5	13	21	11	50
Scottish Churches College ...	15	25	22	37	41	140
St. Xavier's College ...	4	5	7	21	22	59
City College, Calcutta ...	...	...	2	11	8	21
Cotton College, Gauhati ...	...	...	1	7	5	13
Krishnath College, Berhampur ...	...	9	20	24	24	77
Metropolitan Institution ...	...	5	8	16	6	35
Non-collegiate students ...	...	14	3	3	4	24
	75	139	168	267	232	881

ANNEXURE D.

Government sanction to the M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation to Colleges.

Name of College.	Affiliation.	Date of placing the Govt. sanction before the Syndicate.
Presidency College ...	Restricted to the M.A. standard in English (compulsory subjects and subjects included in Group A, Mixed Mathematics.)	20-3-09. Minutes 1909, Part I, pp. 309-10, Order No. 530.
	M.Sc. standard in Mixed Mathematics.	10-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 861, Order No. 1617.
	M.A. standard in History. Political Economy and Political Philosophy.	11-9-09. Minutes 1909, Part IV, p. 1181, Order No. 2420.
	M.A and M.Sc. standards in Physics and Chemistry.	23-3-12. Minutes 1912, Part II, p. 527, Order No. 1267.
	M.A. Standard in Philosophy;	7-1-15. Minutes 1915,
	M.A. and M.Sc. standards in Physiology.	Order No. 68.
Scottish Churches College ...	Restricted to M.A. standard in English, Pure Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	9-10-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1934, Order No. 1951.
	M.Sc. standard in Pure Mathematics.	5-2-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, pp. 144-145, Order No. 359.
Dacca College ...	M.A. standard in English	8-10-10. Minutes 1910, Part IV, p. 1471, Order No. 2799.
Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.	M.A. standard in Mental and Moral Philosophy.	14-9-07. Minutes 1907, pp. 810-11, Order No. 1801.
Cotton College, Gauhati ...	M.A. standard in English	Sanctioned by the Senate on 20-12-13.

ANNEXURE E.

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval
Mr. Rabindranath Datta .	Comp. Philology.	30-4-10. Minutes 1910 Part II. pp. 490-91.	28-5-10. Minutes 1910, Part II, p. 567.
	English.	15-7-11. Minutes 1911, Pt IV, p. 1217.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1291.
Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan ...	Pali.	2-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part II, p. 798.	6-8-10. Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 929.
Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli ...	Mathematics.	24-6-11.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1291.
Mr. K. P. Jayaswal * ...	Economics.	29-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1262.	13-7-12. Minutes 1910, Part IV, p. 1318.
Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee ...	Mathematics.	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1561.
Mr. Haridas Bagchi ...	Do	1-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1011.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1150.
Mr. Herambachandra Maira ...	English.	15-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1217.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911. Part IV, p. 1291.
Pandit Bhimsen Sastri ...	Vedas.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1188.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.
Mr. Hiralal Haldar ...	Philosophy.	22-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1286.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911. Part IV, p. 1291.
Mr. Ramdas Khan ...	Do.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1188.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.

* At first for a course of 40 to 50 lectures on an honorarium of Rs. 500.

Date of sanction of the Govt.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
..	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1149.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913, Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913, Part V, p. 1855.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13	5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	Do.	..
10-12-10. Minutes 1910, Part V, p. 1671.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p 1150	Do	Do.	.
23-12-11 Minutes 1911, Part VI, p 2262	29-3-13 Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minntes 1913, Part V, p. 1855.	..	..
...	...	...	...	...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p 2262.	29-3-13 Minutes 1913, Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913, Part V, p. 1855.		.
5-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...		...
23-12-11 Minutes 1911. Part VI, p 2262	29-3-13 Minutes 1913, Part II, pp 656-57	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.	..	..
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521	...			...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913, Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913, Part V, p. 1855	.	..
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
. E. D. Ross ...	Arabic, Persian.	10-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p 981.
l. D. C. Phillot ...	Persian.	Ditto.	Ditto.
ams-ul-Ulma S. M. Gilani ...	Do.	20-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1427.	Do.
. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy ...	Persian.	Do.	Do.
. Aga Kazim Shirazi ...	Do.	10-6-11 Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 981.
. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	Arabic.	10-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 981.
. L. K. Sen ...	Economics.	11-1-13. Temporarily appointed on.	..
P. C. Mitra ...	Chemistry.	5-4-13. Minutes 1913, Part III, P. 793.	19-4-13. Minutes 1913, Part III, p. 829.
. P. K. Chakrabarti ...	Philosophy.	3-5-13. Minutes 1913, Part III, p. 1013.	15-11-1913.
. S. N. Datta ...	International Law.	19-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part V, p. 1724.	2-8-13 Minutes 1913, Part V, p. 1819.
J. R. Banerjea ...	Philosophy.	19-3-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 317.	9-4-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 374.
B. C. Ghosh ...	Do.	23-12-11 Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2315.	27-1-12 Minutes 1912, Part I, p. 153.
M. N. Basu ...	Comparative Politics.	29-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1262.	13-9-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.
W. W. Smith ...	Botany.	12-6-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 748.	19-6-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 754.

Date of placing Govt. Sanction before the Syndicate.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.	...	...	...	...
Ditto.	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	...	...
23-12-11.	27-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1432.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...
23-12-11.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
20-9-13. Minutes 1913, Part VI, pp. 2320-21.	..	...	...	...
24-1-14. Item No. 29.	...	..	..	..
15-11-13. Item No. 9	...	...	..	...
33-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 903.	22-6-12 Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1150.	5-7-13, Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	.
9-3-12. Minutes 1912, Part II, p. 449.	...	...	...	...
5-7-13 Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...
21-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1061.	...	...		...

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
Mr. Knox ...	English.	27-9-13. Minutes 1913.	15-11-13. Minutes 1913.
Mr. H. Stephen ...	English.	20-9-13. Minutes 1913.	27-9-13. Minutes 1913.
Dr. C. E. Cullis ...	Mathematics.	2-5-08. Minutes 1908, Part II, p. 636.	16-5-08. Minutes 1908, Part III, p. 1031.
Dr. D. N. Mallik ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth ...	Economics.	22-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1749.	5-9-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1805.
Mr. J. C. Coyajee ...	"	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1568.
Mr. T. S. Sterling ...	English.	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1561.
Mr. J. W. Holme ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Babu Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	"	Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1428.	Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1432.
Prof. J. R. Banerjea ...	Philosophy.	19-3-10 Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 317	9-4-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 374.
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan	Sanskrit.	4-6-08. Minutes 1908, Part III, p. 1187.	13-6-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, pp. 1299-1300.
Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarsanthirtha ...	"	17-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 913.	28-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1082.
" Lakshman Sastri ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Dr. Adityanath Mukerjee ...	Philosophy.	8-5-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 580.	22-5-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 630.
Dr. D. N. Mallik ...	Physics.	24-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 953.	28-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1082.

Date of placing Govt. Sanction before the Syndicate.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment
29-1-14. Minutes 1914, Part I, p.	...	...	...	...
Ditto.	...	...	...	...
8-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, p. 1617.	..	...	...	...
Ditto.	...	...	...	...
16-11-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, pp. 1945-46.	...	...	...	...
23-12-11, Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262	...	...	...	...
23-12-11 Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.	..	...	...	...
Ditto.	...	...	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	..	...	...
30-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 903.	...	...	...	...
8-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, p. 1617.	..	...	...	...
11-11-09. Minutes 1909, Part IV, p. 1360.	...	...	...	...
Ditto.	...	...	...	...
21-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1061.	...	...	...	...
11-11-09. Minutes 1909, Part VI, p. 1360.	...	...	...	...

Letter No. 1634 dated 14th October, 1915, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

No. 1634.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1915.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. SHARP, C.I.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(*Through His Excellency the Rector*).

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letters No. 12116, dated the 26th June, 1915, No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915, and No. 288, dated the 9th July, 1915. The first treats of the proposed College of Science, the second of the general question of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching (and incidentally contains the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee), the third promises a further report upon the proposed College of Science. The Government of India have now received the views of His Excellency the Rector upon these communications.

2. Owing to the present financial position the Government of India regret that, and the University will readily understand why, they cannot make further grants to the University. Apart from this consideration there are certain matters which the Government of India must take into account before entertaining applications for further financial assistance. Moreover other Universities which have not been so generously treated in the matter of grants as Calcutta have been are urging their claims to imperial grants.

3. As regards the College of Science, it appears that two public spirited citizens came to the assistance of the University with endowments to which certain conditions were attached. The University accepted these endowments and now finds that it is unable without assistance to comply with the terms involved in them. The Government of India observe that it is proposed to provide for research in Zoology, a science hitherto pursued under the University only in the Medical College; and that it is stated that the existing colleges affiliated to the M.A. and M.Sc. in Chemistry and Physics have been unable to provide either

sufficient accommodation or sufficient means for post-graduate teaching (the Government of India had understood that the Presidency College was the only institution so affiliated). Your letter does not report what discussions took place between the University, the Medical College and the Presidency College, before the initiation of this scheme, on the subject of the organisation of higher scientific teaching and research in Calcutta and the possibilities of co-operation. It is also observed that the Government of India are invited to support a scheme which has already considerably advanced, but on which they were not consulted before its initiation. Some of the details appear to present difficulties. The further report promised in your subsequent letter is awaited. For the present, I am to point out that, when a grant is sought, it is usual to lay the whole project before Government at the outset. As regards the suggestion made in paragraph 33 of your letter, I am to say that the Indian Research Fund is concerned with Medical and Sanitary Research.

4. In your letter No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915, you describe the development of the system of M.A. Classes in the University and state its aims and requirements. You say that a large majority of colleges cannot afford to provide M.A. teaching, that the Sanskrit College is not yet affiliated to the M.A. standard in Sanskrit, and that the existing institutions found themselves unable to meet all requirements; that the University accordingly decided to meet the demand and to work out a more comprehensive scheme; that this plan met with the approval of the Government of India, and that accordingly the present system of University Post-Graduate Arts classes was started in 1912. The Government of India were of opinion that the system was introduced before 1912, and that, when, in their letter No. 2151, dated the 18th September, 1912, they approved the uses to which the University proposed to devote their grant of Rs. 65,000, they were merely permitting it to continue and improve an arrangement already in existence and to initiate a system under which the University distinctly stated (*vide* the Registrar's letter No. 6605, dated the 26th April, 1912,) that it had no desire to cover the whole course of M.A. studies. They added the proviso that the arrangement for the entertainment of University lecturers was to be regarded as provisional. This was done because they had but little information of the details and full scope of the scheme and felt themselves unable to give any definite approval of it. Your present letter has put them in possession of a number of facts; paragraphs 29 to 35 of it shew that there are many admitted defects and from paragraph 42, it appears to be suggessed that the facilities for M.A.

study in the University as they are at present organised fall short of those provided by the constituent colleges which enjoy M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation. The Universiay has, in fact, supplied a temporary machinery to cope with a phenomenal increase of candidates for the M.A. degree, who might otherwise have studied as private students, and has afforded them some measure of instruction through lectures at a low fee and at a cost per pupil which is less than the average cost of pupils studying in many colleges which prepare mainly for the Intermediate and Graduate examinations. In paragraph 44 of your letter a request is made for grants which will put this system on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. But your letter does not indicate how far the possibility of collaboration and division of labour according to subjects, etc, has been worked out with the constituent colleges or how the divorce of the higher and lower grades of teaching (condemned by the Royal Commission on University Education in London) is to be remedied. The Government of India are doubtful how far the lines hitherto followed are suitable as a permanent system, which appears already to have done more than supplement the teaching in constituent colleges (*vide* paragraph 52 of your letter). They think that, further developed, it would supplant rather than supplement higher work in colleges, and are unwilling to see the better-equipped colleges thus crippled in the scope of their work and are doubtful of the wisdom of a policy whereby the University would appear to enter into permanent competition with its own institutions. They accordingly agree with the suggestion of the University that a free and full interchange of views and opinions is required. They would, however, before proceeding further be glad to receive copies of any correspondence that has passed between the University and constituent colleges on the subject of co-operation and division of work ; with more complete statistical information as to the numbers studying in the University and College M.A. and M.Sc. classes respectively. In the meantime, I am to say that, for the current year, the Government of India sanction the utilisation of the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the entertainment of lecturers, since, whatever the defects of the system, it appears necessary to carry it on provisionally for the present. The Government of Bengal are being asked to place this amount at the disposal of the University at an early date. This will complete the allotment of the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 for the current financial year.

5. As regards the report (included as an appendix to your letter No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915) of the Accounts Sub-Committee, the Government of India feel that it still leaves them to some extent in the dark regarding the finances of the

University. This consideration in itself renders inadvisable the course suggested in paragraph 40 of that letter—namely, the execution of costly works on deferred payment.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. SHARP,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Letter No. 4856, *dated 27th November*, 1916, *from the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.*

No. 4856.

FROM

P. BRÜHL, ESQ., D.SC., I.S.O.. F.C.S., F.G.S.,

Registrar, University of Calcutta,

TO

THE SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Department of Education.

(THROUGH HIS EXCELLENCY THE RECTOR.)

Senate House, the 27th November, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour, as directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to invite your attention to your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915, and your letter No. 1634, dated the 14th October, 1915.

In my letter No. 288, dated the 9th July, 1915, I had the honour to inform you that your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915, had been referred to the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Endowment and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Endowment, as well as to the Governing Bodies for the Post-Graduate Teaching of the University. The reports of these various Governing Bodies have not been completed, as certain details have yet to be worked out. It has, therefore, not been possible to reply fully to your letters, dated the 19th of June, 1915, and the 14th of October, 1915; but the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate feel that such reply as is possible with the materials now at their disposal ought not to be delayed.

At the suggestion of the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Trust and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Trust and of the Synnicate, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor visited Simla and had interviews with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has informed the Syndicate, and the Syndicate is glad to learn, that there was a free and full exchange of views regarding University Post-Graduate studies.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate now desire to reply, somewhat in detail, to the various points raised in your letters referred to in the opening paragraph; but they feel it incumbent upon them, before doing so, to indicate shortly the general policy regarding University Education in accordance with which its Post-Graduate teaching has developed. Briefly stated, that policy is directed towards the upbuilding of a Teaching University in Calcutta that shall be worthy of the task which it has to perform.

In its inception the Calcutta University was constituted as an examining body, modelled on the University of London as then organized. Experience has since shown the evils that result from confining most of its functions to mere examination and leaving the responsibility for higher teaching to the unorganised efforts of scattered and competing colleges.

Those evils are clearly set out in the report of the University Commission, 1904. The Act of 1904 brought about important constitutional changes, the primary objects of which were to subordinate the function of examination to that of teaching and to enable the University the better to organise the facilities for such teaching, more especially as regards the higher branches of study. The changes that have subsequently taken place have been directed towards the carrying out of those objects indicated by the Legislature.

While the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe that the steps which have been taken subsequent to the passing of the University Act of 1904 in the direction of building up a teaching University are in harmony with the intention of the Act, they would nevertheless point out that the precise lines upon which development should proceed are not laid down in detail in the Act itself nor in the Regulations under the Act. The central problem that has since arisen has been whether Post-Graduate teaching shall remain primarily the function of separate Colleges acting independently, or whether the resources available for higher teaching shall be organised so as to form a single well-connected whole. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe it to be unnecessary to enumerate the various

reasons which have led them to choose the latter alternative as in conformity with the needs of higher education. Under the former system real progress would have been impossible. Under the latter there is ground for hope that Calcutta may before long possess a University that shall occupy a position comparable to that of the Universities of the West. In pursuance of this policy it is not unnatural that during a period of transition difficulties and misunderstandings should have arisen; but much progress has already been achieved. In what follows the views of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate regarding the difficulties referred to in your letters will find their expression, and it appears to be expedient broadly to indicate the educational policy in the light of which particular points may be profitably examined.

Chapter XI, Section 1, of the University Regulations contemplates and requires that the University shall undertake teaching work, presumably in addition to what is done in the different colleges affiliated to it and has been done ever since the establishment of the University. Such duty is imperative as follows from the terms used, namely :—The University *shall* provide for Post-Graduate Teaching study and reseach in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

In pursuance of the policy and requirements of the Regulations the University has maintained for several years classes in the following subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations :—

1. English ; 2. Sanskrit ; 3. Pali ; 4. Arabic ; 5. Persian ; 6. Comparative Philology ; 7. Philosophy ; 8. Economics ; 9. History ; 10. Pure Mathematics ; 11. Botany ; 12. Geology.

These classes now constitute the Post-Graduate Arts Classes of the University.

The University Classes in some of the subjects are very largely attended ; this testifies to the steadily increasing and not merely temporary demand for instruction up to the M.A. standard. The question of division of the larger classes into sections will be considered. The M.A. course extends over two years, and the number of students in the different subjects taught in the 5th and 6th-year University Classes taken together is at present 1172. The scheme, in each branch, contemplates a University Professor, wherever possible, with a number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants. The Assistant Professors and Assistants are whole-time officers, appointed for terms varying from three to seven years. The Lecturers, are drawn from the local colleges and are more or less temporary ; their appointments are usually for two years or

from year to year. This is in accordance with the views laid down in para. 9 of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department under date Simla, the 11th of August, 1906. In fact, as has been pointed out in a previous letter, the Post-Graduate Classes were started with the Assistance of Professors of different colleges in Calcutta, and it was only when by actual experience the growing work was found to require more than par-time professors, that the engagement of whole-time Assistant Professors was decided upon. These whole-time Assistant Professors were also largely recruited from amongst the professors of our local Colleges. Towards this growing work the assistance of Government was sought and secured. The Government of India contributes the salaries of the Minto Professor of Economics, the Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, and the George the Fith Professor of Philosophy, aggregating Rs. 37,000 a year. University funds maintain the Carmichæl Professor of History (which Professorship has not been filled up since the death of Dr. Thibaut, but applications have just been invited) and the two University Professors of English. The aggregate annual salary of these is Rs. 30,000. The University has also paid annually, out of its own funds, Rs. 7,200 for the maintenance of the Chair of Comparative Philology; the chair is now in abeyance, as the Professor, a German subject, has been interned. The Government of India has also contributed annually Rs. 15,000 for the purposes of Post-Graduate Teaching, but latterly difficulties have been raised regarding the annual renewal of the grant. It is obvious that the teaching of subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Pali cannot possibly be made self-supporting, and if, for any reason, the Government should not see its way to renew the grant, M.A. work in all these subjects would have to be abandoned. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has on several occasions referred in Senate meetings and in meetings of the Local Legislative Council to the need and desirability of having the Sanskrit College affiliated in Sanskrit up to the M.A. standard. This can easily be done by appointing a Professor of Philology; but no steps have been yet taken in this direction. The University is thus obliged to keep up its Sanskrit classes, as otherwise Sanskrit studies would seriously suffer. In the same way, but for the University Classes in Persian, Arabic and Pali, systematic Post-Graduate studies in these subjects would be impossible.

The extent of the contributions from the Government, by the University and by students, towards the Post-Graduate

Classes will appear from the following table taken from the Budget for the current year :

1.	Government of India's contribution for three Chairs (Economics, Mathematics and Philosophy)	37,000
2.	Government of India's additional grant	15,000
3.	Fees from students	84,000
4.	University's contribution for three Chairs (History and English)	21,000
5.	Additional grant by the University ..	40,000
	Total ..	1,97,000

These figures are instructive. Out of nearly two lakhs required for Post-Graduate Teaching, fully 42 per cent. are paid by the students themselves, and more than 30 per cent. by the University out of its current funds, that is, from the surplus of examination fees paid by candidates. This does not take in account the contributions of the University from its Fee Fund to the Science classes, which are being dealt with in a separate letter. The remaining 28 per cent. are paid by the Government of India. Of these 28 per cent. nearly 20 per cent. go to the three Chairs. The remaining 8 per cent. represent the sum of Rs. 15,000, a grant which requires annual renewal, which renders difficult the drawing up of the annual programme of work.

It is necessary to point out that the uncertainty regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards the Post-Graduate work of the University creates serious difficulties by reason both of delays in renewing old grants and the impossibility of estimating the probable financial assistance from the Government of India to which the University may look forward with the advent of better times. The difficulties regarding accommodation for class rooms, professors' rooms and office rooms for the University as well as hostels for M.A. students were referred to in my last letter on the subject. The influence of the financial difficulties of the University on subjects taught and the quality of teaching has to be seriously considered. If the resources of the University were to fall below what they are at present (by the withdrawal or delay in payment of any grant enjoyed at present or through any other cause), and if the work would consiquently have to be curtailed, no provision could be made for those branches of

study in which there is a comparatively small number of students and which, therefore, make the largest demands on the general funds of the University. If the University as a centre of learning has to be guided entirely by rules of rigid economy instead of being able to weigh the intrinsic importance of the department of knowledge concerned, the subjects in which facilities will have to be discontinued are Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, and Arabic. This would remove from Calcutta the nucleus of an important school of Oriental Studies, for the encouragement of which the Government of India have expressed great solicitude.

The present difficulties and future uncertainties of the finances of the University are likely to have a disastrous influence also on the recruiting of the professorial staff. The University has reason to congratulate itself on having secured for Post-Graduate work the services of many eminent scholars and teachers at a time when the Government of India was generally understood to view with favour this Branch of University work, as evidenced by speeches of successive Chancellors and by their generous grants, and when the initial enthusiasm for the idea of a teaching University was at its height. But the consideration that our financial resources are neither great nor expanding and that we can at best offer only a short tenure of service will, it is feared, induce some of our professors to seek better prospects elsewhere. To fill up the gaps will become increasingly difficult, unless we can hold out adequate pecuniary inducements and the hope of permanent employment.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret to note that there are several assumptions regarding Post-Graduate work of the University in the two letters No. 1093, dated 19th June, 1915, and No. 1634, dated 14th October, 1915 which suggest grave misconception by the Government of India regarding its scope and character. As there is imparative need that the good work done by the University in this direction should receive the approval and substantial support of the Government of india, it is necessary to deal with those assumptions and to offer such further explanation as may make clear its aim and the actual direction of its development. The suggestions and assumptions are—

(*i*) That the system did not originate in 1912, but was begun earlier. That it arose from the phenomenal increase in the number of students and was regarded both by the University and the Government of India as provisional. That the Government of India still regard it as provisional.

(*ii*) That the existing system, having many 'admitted defects,' the provision for teaching is much inferior to what exists in affiliated Colleges.

(*iii*) That in the matter of Post-Graduate teaching sufficient co-operation between the University and its affiliated colleges does not exist and that there is actually undue competition.

(*iv*) That the Government of India fear that the system involves a divorce of under-graduate teaching from higher work and will ultimately result in supplanting the colleges altogether with regard to Post-Graduate teaching.

(*v*) That the Government of India are not entirely satisfied with the system.

As the Government of India have invited a clear statement of the aims and policy of the University regarding Post-Graduate teaching the points just indicated will now be dealt with seriatim.

Ad (*i*) :—Chapter 21, Section 1 of the University Regulations, as already indicated, contemplates and requires that the University should undertake teaching work, presumably in addition to what is done in the different colleges affiliated to it and what had been done over since the establishment of the University. The requirement is imperative and is in the following terms: "The University shall provide for Post-Graduate teaching, study and research in the Faculty of Arts and Science."

It must be noted that the provision of this Regulation is irrespective of the number of students desiring to avail themselves of higher teaching at the University. While, therefore, it was a fortunate circumstance regarding the financial stability of the scheme that the number of students in the University Arts Classes rapidly grew, it is a mistake to assume that it *arose* from the "phenomenal increase" in the number of graduates wishing to proceed to a higher degree.

If the history of the growth of the system is carefully studied, it becomes quite clear that great caution and deliberation has been exercised. As a first step, University Professors were appointed. Their chief duties were defined to be the carrying out of original investigations and to promote research by Post-Graduate students. To benefit a larger number of students in the wider sense of the word, to create an academic atmosphere, and also to prevent the unfortunate educational results of students being permitted to appear at the M.A Examination without having received adequate training, a system of lectures by the University Professors was instituted. Subsequently, in accordance with

the views laid down in para. 9 of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 10th August, 1906, prominent professors on the staff of affiliated colleges were asked to deliver courses of lectures on the subjects in which they had specialised. It was not, however, until 1912 that a serious attempt was made to adapt the courses of lectures to the prescribed M.A. courses of study.

But owing to the large number of Post-Gradute students who took advantage of the facilities thus provided, these facilities were soon found to be utterly inadequate, and the appointment of whole-time Assistant Professors was decided upon. These were in most cases chosen from among the members of staffs of affiliated colleges, and their appointments were made for periods varying from three to seven years. In addition to the Assistant Professors, a small number of distinguished educationists on the staff of affiliated colleges were appointed as Lecturers, and as the work grew, Assistants to Professors were appointed in 1914 and on some subsequent dates.

The problem to be solved was not only one of numbers, but also one of the quality of the education imparted. The regulation which permits a graduate to appear at the M.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student three years after his graduation was taken largely advantage of, as the facilities for M.A. studies offered by affiliated colleges proved entirely inadequate. The large majority of these colleges were unprepared, because inadequately equipped and insufficiently staffed, to take up work even of the B.A. Honours standard.

The steps taken to remove the anomalous condition due to the admission of non-collegiate candidates to the M.A. Examination were only part of the re-organisation necessary to make the University a teaching body. They were similar to those which resulted in the reform of legal studies in Bengal and led to the foundation of the University Law College.

Nor could the system be said to have been introduced without the knowledge of the Government, as your letter No. 1634, dated 14th October, 1915, assumes. Its progress was reviewed year by year in the Convocation speeches of the Vice-Chancellor and on various occasions at meetings of the Senate. Moreover, on express representation, the Government of India was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 in support of it. In the absence of previous experience, great circumspection was exercised with regard to the arrangements, and it would be difficult to maintain that the system was introduced with undue precipitation. The early arrangements were undoubtedly of a tentative nature, and it was this fact

which was referred to in the letter No. 6605, dated 26th April, 1912, in which the arrangement was described as 'provisional.' It certainly was provisional at that time, and it was then advantageous to regard it as such, so as to obviate premature adoption of unsuitable measures. It may now be maintained that past experience has enabled the University to define clearly the outline and the main features of the scheme, and that the time has passed when the system, which originated in the educational needs of the country, could be characterized as 'provisional.' The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that the system has come to stay. It could be regarded as provisional only if it had been found necessary to introduce radical changes in it or to substitute for it a totally different system.

Ad (*ii*) :—The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret to find that the system as it works is regarded by the Government of India as having many 'admitted defects' and that the provisions for teaching existing at the University are regarded as falling very much below the standard maintained in affiliated colleges. It is always invidious to institute comparisons; but a reference in your letter forces me to point out that there are on the staff of the University classes men who, by many years' good work in affiliated colleges, had made a reputation for themselves in their branches of knowledge and some of them rank among the foremost scholars in Bengal. There are also men with the highest European qualifications, whose work can bear comparison with the work of any educationist outside this University. Lastly, we have as lecturers several distinguished Principals and Professors of affiliated colleges.

But the work of the University must be judged not only by the quality and numerical strength of the staff, but also by the number of subjects for which provision has been made. The subjects for which there are at present no facilities at any of the affiliated colleges and for which the University has made provision are Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Arabic, Comparative Philology, and Pure Mathematics. Among the colleges, the Presidency College is affiliated for M.A. in English, History, Economics, Mixed Mathematics, Botany and Philosophy. The Scottish Churches College has affiliation in Philosophy and in Pure Mathematics (though no classes are held in this subject at present). The Dacca College and Cotton College at Gauhati have recently been affiliated in English. At Dacca some M.A. work is being done in Physics and Chemistry and at Patna in History and Economics through University Lecturers. But no affiliation has been sought so far by the colleges con-

cerned; nor has any attempt been made to cover the full course required under the Regulations. It will thus be seen that the number of subjects provided for in the colleges is small. Moreover, the provisions actually made in these subjects fall short of the requirements, as in the case of affiliated colleges admissions to each subject are strictly limited.

Regarding accommodation, mention was made in my last letter of the difficulties as to class rooms, Professors' rooms and Office rooms at the University. In this connection the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are grateful that as the result of the recent interview between the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Hon'ble the Member in charge of the Education Department, the Hon'ble Member was pleased to countenance the scheme of partial building on the Fish Market site out of the accumulation of funds in the hands of the University. As a result of a recent High Court decree this sum is expected to be largely increased, and the accumulation will soon amount to nearly four lakhs of rupees. This, if utilized for building purposes, will relieve some of the existing congestion.

Apart from the difficulties due to deficiency in accommodation and the future problems arising out of the uncertainty regarding financial resources, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate do not admit any defects in the organisation of Post-graduate teaching. It cannot be denied that the system is capable of further development, as soon as financial conditions improve. But there is certainly no inherent fault in the policy which has been adopted. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate submit that the work should be judged not by what has not been possible to do on account of financial difficulties, but by the considerable measure of soundness and success in what has been done so far by the University, notwithstanding the slenderness of its resources and in the absence of the full and substantial support which the scheme deserves and would have received from the Government of India in normal times.

Ad (*iii*) :—It is unfortunate that the attitude of the University towards the affiliated colleges with regard to M.A. teaching appears to be misunderstood. The interests of the University and the constituent colleges are in every respect identical. It is simply a question of organisation. If it be conceded that by periodical inspection and vigilance in regard to affiliation the University can and does promote the cause of education, it must be also allowed that by reorganation—or rather organisation (because with regard to M.A. teaching no orgasation worth mentioning existed before) of the Post-graduate

teaching in Bengal, they are only attempting educational reforms such as were contemplated by the Act governing their activity. It would be neither fair nor correct to regard this activity as prompted by antagonism towards affiliated colleges or dictated by unworthy motives. What has been actually done is far from any attempt to ignore the colleges or to suppress their activity.

Some idea of the amount of work that has to be faced in this connection will appear from the statements which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate have had prepared for the purpose.

The first statement to which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire to draw your attention is Statement "A," giving the names of the Colleges affiliated to the M.A. or M.Sc. standards. From the last column of the statement it will appear that the Presidency College has fixed a number limit of students. The Presidency College and the other colleges mentioned in the statement obtain all the students they want and can accommodate, and the Syndicate has never heard of any complaints that there is a paucity of students in these colleges because of the establishment and maintenance of the University Post-graduate Classes. Owing to facilities in obtaining scholarships some of the best students go there, though the scale of college fees is higher, and almost all their classes are full.

Reference has been made in your letter No. 1634 of 14th October, 1915, to the supposed permanent competition with affiliated colleges. As explained above, whenever a College is affiliated in a subject for which provision is made at the University, the College classes are limited in number and many students are unable to find accommodation in them. Some of the students rejected are Honours students from other colleges. It is not so much a question of a competition as of providing adequate teaching for the large number who cannot find any facilities for study in the affiliated Colleges. If by 'competition' reference was made to the fee charged in the Post-Graduate Classes, it has to be pointed out that the scale of fees differs in different affiliated Colleges and that there is no uniformity in the matter.

No complaints have been heard regarding students having been drawn away from affiliated colleges in consequence of higher fees being charged by the latter than are charged by the University. There being no uniform standard, the scale of fees adopted by the University was fixed with reference to the fees charged in the University Law College and those charged in the larger Colleges in Calcutta and the Mofussil resorted to

by middle-class students. In a large town like Calcutta there is always a number of persons to whom a comparably small difference in the fees is immaterial : moreover, sentiment often induces students to continue their studies in the college in which they received their previous training. It is thus incorrect to suggest that the University *competes* with its affiliated colleges by charging lower fees. The University has adopted a scale of fees suggested by the considerations already set forth and which permits, consistently with efficiency, the largest number of the graduates to take advantage of the teaching provided for students who wish to proceed to the M.A. Degree.

The next statement to which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to draw your attention is marked "B" and gives the number of students who have passed the B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations from 1907 to 1916. Statement "C" gives the number of students that have passed the M.A. and the M.Sc. Examinations from different colleges and the University Post-Graduate Classes during the period 1907 to 1916. It will appear from it that the existing affiliated Colleges cannot possibly accommodate all those who, after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations, desire M.A. and M.Sc. teaching ; and no additional arrangements for them have been made for their accommodation in the affiliated colleges.

The fourth Statement " D," showing the strength of the Post-Graduate Arts Classes of the University during the present session in the different subjects, will also show that the affiliated colleges cannot cope with the demands of the situation and conclusively proves that the University Classes cannot be dispensed with.

An attempt has been made to arrange for an exchange of lecturers with the colleges teaching the same general subjects as are taught at the University. The results are indicated in Statement "E" annexed hereto. It has been the desire of the University to encourage this system and, on his return from Simla, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor addressed Principal Wordsworth on this matter and expects improvements to be effected in present conditions.

The following gentlemen are on the Governing Body of the Post-Graduate Arts Classes :—

Principal Herambachandra Maitra—City College.

Professor J. N. Das Gupta—Presidency College.

On the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Trust and Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Endowment there are :—

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A., Ripon College.

Babu Herambachandra Maitra, M.A., City College.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D., Scottish Churches College.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., Presidency College.
" J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L., Metropolitan Institution.

Finally, on the Syndicate, consisting of 17 members, there are 12 members of colleges representing the different Faculties and on the Senate consisting of 97 members, there are 49 members of the staffs of different colleges. All arrangements for the Post-graduate classes are subject to the control of the Syndicate and Senate. It will thus appear that the University has had ample means of obtaining the views of College authorities and that it is endeavouring to work in harmony with the colleges.

If collegiate education is to be placed on a sound basis, the attempt to divert resources that should strengthen under-graduate teaching to the teaching of subjects for the M.A. degree without sufficient additional sources of income should be deprecated. The University has always encouraged colleges to undertake M.A. work on proper lines. They have, as stated above, indicated to the Government of Bengal the need of having the Sanskrit College affiliated in Sanskrit. Far from discouraging it, the University has welcomed every assistance in the matter of Post-Graduate work whenever a college has sought affiliation after making adequate provision. In such instances attempts are made to some extent to avoid duplication. It may be noted that the Botany classes at the University were discontinued, when the Presidency College was affiliated in Botany. Attempts have been made to ascertain how far the colleges can take up Post-Graduate work. A copy of the circulars sent out to them is forwarded herewith. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret that there has been no response, nor have any fresh applications for affiliation yet been received. Under these circumstances the inference is irresistible that the affiliated colleges are unable to make any provision in this direction.

Ad (*iv*) :—These facts point not only to the absence of competition, but to a large and increasing co-operation between the University as a teaching institution and its affiliated colleges, and will, it is hoped, remove the fear that Post-Graduate teaching will be divorced from other teaching, or that the University wishes, in its own interests, to arrest the development of higher teaching work in colleges. It is worthy of note that at a Syndicate meeting held on 27th February, 1914, when the recommendations of the Governing Body for Post-Graduate Studies including the majority of the appointments of Assistant Professors and Lecturers as well as the scale of fees, came up for

consideration, seven out of twelve members present were representatives of affiliated colleges. Yet it was unanimously agreed to recommend the measure to the Senate for adoption. The objection raised by Principal James of the Presidency College, and placed on record, referred to the available accommodation, not to the principle of the system or any latent menace to the welfare of affiliated colleges. It cannot be suggested that those representatives of colleges would have accepted the recommendation, if they had anticipated the serious consequences to the interests of the colleges now apprehended in some quarters.

The following extract from the Minutes (Vol. LVIII, p. 482-7) touching this subject will be read with interest :—

"1024. Read the following proceedings of the Governing Body to regulate Post-Graduate Studies, dated 20th February, 1914.

[Here follow the proceedings and recommendations.]

RESOLVED—

That the recommendations made by the Governing Body be approved and adopted.

(Mr. James desired it to be recorded that he was not perfectly satisfied with the accommodation available.)"

Ad (*v*) :—The Government of India have invited a clear statement of the aim and policy of the University in this matter and wish to consider it, before they give any further financial aid. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are glad to have been thus afforded an opportunity of clearing away any misconception that may exist regarding their activity in this direction. The policy of the University is and could only be one based on the New Regulations under the Universities Act. The aim of the University is to put the teaching in connection with M.A. and other Post-graduate work in Bengal on as sound a basis as possible, so as to enable the University of Calcutta to come into line with advanced Western Universities. To this end it was necessary to discourage non-collegiate students appearing for the Examination and to make provision for teaching the subjects prescribed.

The results so far achieved and the experience gained induce the hope that a genuine academic atmosphere will be created by bringing together in one centre the best scholars from all over Bengal and that the efficiency of teaching and scholarship will increase with the specialisation which this arrangement will make possible. Real opportunity to *all* colleges to take part in higher teaching would then be given. It is confidently expected that colleges which have on their staff eminent scholars will have

a large and increasing share in the work of M.A. teaching, and it may be hoped that at some date, not too distant, the University will be in a position to offer adequate pecuniary inducement to these educationists on college staffs to assist in the Post-graduate work at the centre. The divorce of M.A. teaching from under-graduate work will in this way be permanently avoided, and the benefit of the scholarship of an eminent college professor will no longer be confined to a few students of that College, but will be available to all students. Apart from the advantage of efficiency in teaching and vigorous University life arising from the centralisation of all higher studies at the University, the quality and extent of library and laboratory equipment possible in the case of the University and difficult for isolated colleges, however well-provided for otherwise, must also be taken in account.

Such are the ideas in the mind of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate; such they believe were also the ideas in the minds of the framers of the Act. Yet they feel that any undue haste to realise these results would only defeat the end in view. For the present everything has been done to encourage the Colleges to undertake Post-graduate work along proper lines. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate rejoice that some of the affiliated Colleges are doing limited but good work in this direction. They do not contemplate placing any impediments in the way of such work or supplanting them.

The various questions raised in your two letters referred to in the opening paragraph have now been dealt with, and the information required by the Government of India has now been supplied. There has been a free and full interchange of views between officials of the Government of India and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly submit that, as the resources of the Government permit, means may be furnished to enable them to strengthen the Post-Graduate Classes and to place them on a sound and permanent basis.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

A

Names of Colleges that teach M.A. & M.Sc.—subject by subject.

Name.	Subject.	Number limit (if any).
Presidency College	English	40
	Philosophy	25
	History	30
	Politics	30
	Mathematics (Mixed) ...	25
	Chemistry	13
	Physics	18
	Geology	16 Univ. Lectures.
	Physiology & Botany (from this year).	6
Scottish Churches College	Philosophy	No limit.
Dacca College ...	English	"
University Lectures, Calcutta.	English	"
	Mathematics (Pure) ...	"
	Philosophy	"
	History	"
	Economics	"
	Sanskrit	"
	Pali	"
	Arabic	"
	Persian	"
University Lectures, Dacca.	Physics	"
	History	"
	Chemistry	"
	Economics	"
University Lectures, Patna.	Economics	"
	History	"
Cotton College, Gauhati ...	English	"

B

B.A./B.Sc. & M.A./M.Sc. Pass List, year by year, 1907-1916.

Year.	B.A.		B.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1907	1,929	426	17	9	286	97	...	...
1908	1,864	672	38	21	344	173	...	...
1908 (Supplementary).	1,149	451	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	505	260	111	45	17	8	...	...
1910	904	432	186	75	141	74	14	11
1911	1,036	633	234	139	204	136	35	21
1912	1,265	758	284	168	276	165	56	35
1913	1,948	1,217	406	266	406	219	81	47
1914	2,602	1,298	425	231	523	317	94	55
1915	3,006	1,428	493	241	591	252	127	57
1916	3,338	1,728	528	366	655	309	165	88

C

M.A. & M.Sc.—Numbers gone up for Examination and passed every year (1907-1916).

(College by College).

College.	1907.				1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.			
	M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Bangabasi College ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City College, Calcutta	13	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton College, Gauhati.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca College ...	10	4	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	2	...	...
Duff College ...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Assembly's Institution.	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughli College ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar College ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnath College, Berhampur.	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. College ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna College ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

College.	1912.				1913.				1914.				1915.				1916.			
	M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Bangabasi College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City College, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton College, Gauhati.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca College ...	9	4	...	...	17	7	...	...	11	4	6	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duff College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Assembly's Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughli College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnath College, Berhampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sidency College ...	122	52	...	...	122	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	25	10	8	78	51	4	2	86	48	24	15	82	59	30	21	84	52	31	20	78	46	43	25	84	52	56	43
vate Students ...	57	21	...	...	118	62	...	...	15	6	...	...	34	12	1	...	56	40	4	1	109	56	10	8	139	64	13	7	189	104	28	15	186	58	30	13	168	151	53	22
shahi College ...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
renshaw College ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on College ...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
skrit College ...	8	7	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Xavier's College	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Jubilee College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
toria College ...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ttish Churches College.	...	...	...	...	62	26	...	...	2	2	...	...	23	15	...	...	25	16	3	2	20	13	5	3	40	23	...	...	22	19	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	4	...	...
versity Students	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	20	3	3	42	27	24	16	52	44	17	9	128	66	38	19	217	138	29	17	313	143	54	19	187	131	56	26

D

Post-graduate Classes.

Number of Students (on September 1, 1916).

		5th Year.	6th Year.
English	...	239	142
Mathematics	...	209	71
Philosophy	...	119	75
History	...	101	67
Economics	...	72	41
Sanskrit	...	13	9
Pali ...	...	1	1
Arabic	...	2	4
Persian	...	4	3
		760	413—TOTAL ... 1,173

E

Exchange of Lectures.

Presidency College students attend University Lectures on *History of Islam* (History) and *Banking and Currency* (Economics).

University Students attend lectures on *International Trade* (Economics) in the Presidency College.

No. 5246.

FROM

P. BRÜHL, Esq., D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.,

Registrar, University of Calcutta,

To

THE SECRETARY, GOVERNNENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(*Through His Excellency the Rector.*)

Senate House, the 7th December, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, to address you regarding certain matters referred to in your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th of June, 1915 and your No. 1634, dated the 14th of October, 1915, in connection with the Post-Graduate Science classes, known as the University College of Science.

In a separate letter of date certain points raised in the letters referred to above with respect to the Post-Graduate Arts classes are being dealt with.

As my letter No. 12116, dated the 26th June, 1915, already contains replies to various questions raised in your letter of the 14th October, 1915, I may be permitted to refer you to it, without here repeating the statements made in it.

With reference to the remark contained in your letter No. 1635, that no mention is made in my previous letter as to what discussions took place, before the initiation of the Science College scheme, between the University on one hand and the Medical College and the Presidency College on the other, on the subject of the organization of higher scientific teaching and research in Calcutta and the possibility of co-operation, I have to state that there appears to have been no separate discussion apart from what took place at meetings of the Syndicate and

Senate, nor does it appear that there was any occasion for such separate discussion, as the Syndicate was and is fully acquainted with the details of the work carried on in those two colleges. The course in Zoology based on the Syllabus prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination is totally different from the higher courses of study and the research work which students who prepare for the M.Sc. and D Sc. Examinations will engage in, as soon as suitable opportunities for such work will be provided in the Science College.

As already stated in my previous letter, the accommodation available in the Presidency College for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry is limited ; this matter will be referred to again in the latter parts of the present letter.

The development of the University College of Science is still in progress. Although this progress has not been as rapid as, at one time, it was hoped to be, it has nevertheless been considerable. The value, in landed property and money, of the endowment made by Sir Taraknath Palit is sixteen lakhs of rupees, and the annual income derived therefrom amounts to approximately Rs. 53,000. Out of this sum the University is bound to maintain at least two Chairs, one for Chemistry and the other for Physics. The Professors-elect are Dr. P. C. Ray for Chemistry and Mr. C. V. Raman for Physics. The former is expected to join in October, and the latter in November next. The balance of the income, after payment of the salaries of the two professors, is to be applied to awarding stipends to research scholars, in paying the salaries of Demonstrators and Assistants and in equipping the laboratories. The University, as Trustee, is also bound to send annually a distinguished graduate in Science for training outside India.

Sir Rashbehary Ghose presented the University with a gift of ten lakhs of rupees. The income from this fund amounts to approximately Rs. 40,000 per annum. Out of this sum the University is bound to maintain four Chairs, namely one Chair each for Applied Mathematics (Dr. Ganes Prasad), Physics (Mr. D. M. Bose), Chemistry (Dr. P. C. Mitter) and Botany (Mr. S. P. Agharkar). The Professors of Mathematics and Chemistry have already joined their appointments. The Professors of Physics and Botany are interned in Germany, where they had been sent for training shortly before the war broke out. The University is bound to apply the remainder of the income of the Ghose Fund (after payment of the salaries of the four Professors) in granting stipends to research scholars, and contributing towards the equipment of the laboratories.

Besides the income derived from these two funds, the University receives an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from the

Government of India for the maintenance of the laboratory. This is part of the annual grant of Rs. 65,000 for promotion of higher studies mentioned in my letter of date on the Post-Graduate Arts classes. The University has spent, out of its Reserve Fund (formed out of the surplus of Examination Fees realised from candidates) about three and a half lakhs of rupees for the construction of the laboratory buildings on the land given by Sir Taraknath Palit. About half a lakh more will be needed to complete the building and to put the grounds in order.

The original scheme included, as an integral part, the provision of a hostel for the residence of demonstrators, assistants, research students and students preparing for the M.Sc. Examinations. The construction of such a hostel building will require an expenditure of not less than one lakh of rupees. It will also be necessary to provide residential quarters for the professors. The latter part of the scheme is most essential. Not only does the success of scientific experiments frequently depend on unbroken continuity of the work, which is possible only, if the worker lives in close proximity of his laboratory, but the influence which a teacher is able to exercise over the intellectual and moral development of the students placed under his charge is greatly increased by his remaining in close contact with them outside the laboratory and lecture-room. When the present and the previous Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department visited the Science College buildings, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor showed them a plot of land to the south west of the College premises which had not yet been built upon and which could therefore be acquired at a cheap rate. When the Hon'ble Member visited the College again in August last, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor pointed out to him that tiled huts were already springing up on this plot of land and it would not be long before *pucca* buildings would be erected. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly appeal to the Government to acquire this plot of land at an early date and thus to make it available for future use.

The University has already spent out of its own funds at least Rs. 50,000 in the equipment of the laboratories and will have to make an immediate contribution of a like amount for the same purpose. This amount has been provided in the University Budget for the present year.

Our staff, at the present moment, consists of two Professors of Physics, two Professors of Chemistry, one Professor of Applied Mathematics and one Professor of Botany. To assist them, we have two brilliant graduates in Chemistry, four in Applied Mathematics, and eight in the different branches of

Physics. They are all paid from the income of the Palit and the Ghose Funds.

We have opened an M.Sc. Class in Chemistry; the course lasts for two years, and we have eight students in each class. There are also four research students working for the Doctor's Degree. In Physics, six of the eight assistants are research students, and in Applied Mathematics, three of the four assistants are research students. Important original papers have been published in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics.

The absolute need for the University Classes in Science as outlined above is manifest. The Presidency College is the only College affiliated in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics to the M.Sc. standard. The Dacca College is not affiliated, but has M.Sc. Classes in Chemistry under University Lecturers. The space available in the Presidency as well as in the Dacca College is extremely limited and is not sufficient even for those students who have taken their B.Sc. from their respective Colleges. B.Sc. graduates from other Colleges find it nearly impossible to secure any instruction in the M.Sc. Course. Quite recently, the Presidency College authorities declined to admit into their M.Sc. Class in Physics a student who had passed the B.Sc. with first class Honours in Physics from the Scottish Churches College, on the ground that they were not able to find room even for their own students, some of whom had taken a mere pass at the B.Sc. Examination. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate were appealed to on the occasion, but they were powerless.

It is not correct to suggest that the University is competing with the Colleges; there is absolutely no question of competition; if we could provide for the instruction of a hundred or two hundred students in one or more subjects for the M.Sc. Examination, the classes would be full. The Science College has already been obliged, for want of accommodation, to reject fully qualified students anxious to join it.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are grateful to the Government for its past generosity, and they are quite aware of the many calls on its resources, apart from the stringency and stress of the present times. They do not venture to suggest that what the Government finds impossible to undertake should be attempted. They, however, do confidently suggest and hope that, as soon as possible, further financial assistance will be afforded for the purposes of further developments in the directions indicated in his letter.

In the meantime tokens of increasing good will of the Government towards the growing institution, on however modest

a scale, will be much appreciated and highly useful. An impression, though not well-founded, has got abroad that such good will is wanting. It is undesirable in the interests of higher scientific education, both theoretical and practical, that such an impression should exist and its early removal can only act beneficially in more ways than one and is likely to stimulate further public spirited generosity.

The Governing Body of the Sir T. N. Palit and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Trust appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, Dr. P. Brühl, Dr. P. C. Ray and Dr. P. C. Mitter. The Sub-Committee has made reports from time to time. These reports have been adopted by the Governing Body and confirmed by the Syndicate and in accordance with them appointments have been made by the Senate and appliances and fittings ordered. The reports of the Sub-Committee contain details of the working of the scheme which you ask for in your letter under acknowledgment. The Budgets for this year and the last year give the details regarding financial matters asked for in your letter. Copies of the present and the last Budget and the Reports are annexed.

For the purpose of easy reference I annex a statement of Receipts and Payments of this University during the year 1915-16, including the income from, and the expenditure met from, the Sir Taraknath Palit and the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Funds, as also a statement of the contributions made by the Government of India and the University on account of the Science College.

The names of the Professors, Assistant Professors and Assistants to Professors engaged in the work at the Science College as well as a statement of their pay are contained in the separate list attached herewith.

The working expenses are indicated in the Budget of the current year.

All the information asked for by the Government is now at its disposal, and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate confidently hope that their request for help will be complied with as soon as Government resources permit.

There is a great demand for the higher teaching in Science, and it is essential that the scheme rendered possible by the munificence of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose should not languish from lack of funds. For the present we require at least two lakhs of rupees as a capital grant and an additional annual grant of Rs. 24,000 a year. If the whole of the non-recurrent grant is not available at once, it may be spread over two years. The University Classes in Science will

have to be maintained, because the Senate accepted the two great endowments on condition that such classes would be established. No one will expect the Senate to commit a breach of trust in this respect. The University trusts that the Government of India will lend it a helping hand to maintain these classes efficiently and in a manner worthy of a great University. The personnel of the Science Department includes some of the foremost amongst the graduates in Science who have passed out of this University during the last fifteen years; they are devoted to their work, full of enthusiasm, and resolved to make the Science College a thorough success. There are other graduates of high standing available who have had further training at British Universities, and it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to this University, if funds permitted their being absorbed in the staff of the Science College; this is a chance which it would be a pity to lose through want of adequate funds.

It may also be pointed out that the object of the University College of Science is not only to impart theoretical knowledge and carry on researches of a purely theoretical nature, but also to train its students so as to make them fit to take an active part in the industrial development of the country and in the opening out and utilisation of the vast mineral and vegetable wealth which is yet lying unutilized in various parts of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) P. BRÜHL,

Registrar.

Names of Professors, Assistant Professors and Assitants to Professors engaged in the work at the Science College with a statement of their pay.

Mathematics.

Name.	Pay.	REMARKS.
Dr. Ganes Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.	600	Ghose Professor of Mathematics.
Babu Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc.	200	Assistant Professor.
,, Devaprasad Ghosh, M.A.	125	Assistant to Professor (not yet joined).
,, Nalinimohan Basu, M.Sc.	125	Assistant to Professor.
,, Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc.	125	Do.

Physics.

Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A. ...	800-50-1000	Palit Professor of Physics (not yet joined).
„ Debendramohan Basu, M.A., B.Sc.	500 ...	Ghose Professor of Physics.
Babu Jogeschandra Mukerjee, M.A.	200-25-250 ...	Assistant Professor.
„ Phanindranath Ghosh, M.A. ...	200-25-250 ...	Do.
„ Satyendranath Basu, M.Sc. ...	200 ...	Assistant to Professor.
„ Meghnath Saha, M.Sc. ...	200 ...	Do.
„ Susilkumar Acharyya, M.Sc ...	125 ...	Do.
„ Sisirkumar Mitra, M.Sc. ...	125 ...	Do.
„ Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc. ...	125 ...	Do.

Botany.

Mr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A. ...	500 ...	Ghose Professor of Botany.

Chemistry.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc. ...	800-50-1000	Palit Professor of Chemistry.
„ P. C. Mitra, M.A., Ph.D. ..	500 ...	Ghose Professor of Chemistry.
Babu Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, M.Sc.	200 ...	Assistant to Palit Professor.
„ Jnanendranath Mukerjee, M.Sc.	200 ...	Do.

Extract from a letter of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, dated Simla, the 9th August, 1917, *to the* ***Registrar****, Calcutta University (Through H. E. the Rector).*

" I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 4856 and 5246, dated the 27th November, 1916 and the 7th December, 1916, regarding the arrangements for Post-Graduate teaching in the Calcutta University.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India propose to defer consideration of the question of granting financial assistance in this connection to the University, pending receipt of the recommendations of the proposed Calcutta University Commission."

Circulated to the Members of the Senate.

SENATE HOUSE, J. C. GHOSH,

The 5th January, 1920. ***Registrar.***

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 3.

THE 5TH JANUARY, 1920.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Frederic John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Baron Chelmsford,—
Chancellor, in the Chair.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., *Rector.*

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor.*

Ex-officio Fellows.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijaychand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandi, K.C.I.E., Vidyaranjan, of Cossimbazar.
Dr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc.
Mr. I. C. Bose, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Father A. Neut, S.J.
Rai Jogendrachandra Ghose, Bahadur, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Ramcharan Mitra, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Arden-Wood, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.G.S.
Rai Jatindranath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Dwarkanath Chakrabarti, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Jogenchunder Dutt, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari, M.A., B.L.

Ordinary Fellows.

Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Saraswati, Sastra-Vachaspati, Sambuddhagama-Chakrabarti, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Sir Kailaschandra Basu, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Suriratna, Vidyaratnakar, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.

Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

Mr. Adharchandra Mukherjee, M.A., B.L.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., F.C.S., I.S.O.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.

Mr. B. Heaton.

Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A,. M.R.A.S.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.RS.E.

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

Mr. Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.

Mr. F.C. Turner, M.A.

The Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B A.

Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Mr. J. R. Barrow, M.A.

Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.

Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.

Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H, M.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.B.

Rev. Fr. F. X. Crohan, S.J.

Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I.

Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.

Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.

Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.

Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A.

Mr. J. W. Langford James, M.A.

Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Mr. Z. R. Z. Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., M.B., I.M.S.
Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
K. L. Datta, Esq., M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, I.M.S.
Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

The *Ex-officio* Fellows, the Honorary Fellows and the Ordinary Fellows of the University, who had previously signified their intention of attending the Convocation, assembled in academic costume, in the Senate House, College Square, Calcutta, at 2-30 P.M. At 2-50 P.M. they proceeded to the Entrance Hall and took their places in processional order according to the list which was previously supplied to them.

At 2-45 P.M. His Excellency the Rector arrived and was received by the Hon'ble the Vice-chancellor, Members of the Syndicate and the Registrar. At 2-55 P.M. His Excellency the Chancellor arrived and was received by His Excellency the Rector, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, the Members of the Syndicate and the Registrar. His Excellency the Chancellor, accompanied by his Excellency the Rector, then inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the Calcutta University Infantry Corps. Their Excellencies were then conducted to the Entrance Hall where they were received by the Fellows. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the south room in the Entrance Hall where they were robed.

A procession was then formed which entered the Hall in the following order :—

THE REGISTRAR.
MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

A. D. C.'s to Governor.
A. D. C.'s to Viceroy.
Surgeon to Governor and Surgeon to Viceroy.
Private Secretary to Governor and Private Secretary to Viceroy.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.
His Excellency the Rector.
His Excellency the Chancellor.

Military Secretary to Governor and Military Secretary to Viceroy.

Former Vice-Chancellors.

Ex-officio Fellows
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

Honorary Fellows,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

Ordinary Fellows,
arranged two and two in order of seniority.

Visitors stood up as the procession entered the Hall and remained standing until His Excellency the Chancellor and His Excellency the Rector had taken their seats on the dais.

The *Ex-officio* Fellows, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., the Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *Former Vice-Chancellors*, and the Deans of the Faculties occupied seats on the dais. Seats were also reserved on the dais for the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Darbhanga, Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D., and the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandy, K.C.I.E., of Cossimbazar, *Benefactors* of the University.

Members of the Syndicate occupied the front seats on the platforms to the right and left of the dais.

Honorary Fellows and the remaining Members of the Senate occupied seats on the platforms to the right and left of the dais in order of seniority accord-

to the plan of seats which was previously supplied to them.

His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the Convocation opened.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then presented Prof. Alfred Charles Auguste Foucher of the University of Paris to His Excellency the Chancellor for the purpose of receiving the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature in the following form:—

"May it please your Excellency, I present to you Prof. Alfred Charles Auguste Foucher, who has been duly recommended by the Syndicate and the Senate of this University, as a fit and proper person, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, to receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature, to which I pray that he may be admitted."

His Excellency the Chancellor then delivered the Diploma of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature to Prof. A. Foucher and said—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this University I admit you, Alfred Charles Auguste Foucher, to the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature."

Prof. A. Foucher then signed the Register of Honorary Degrees conferred by the University and resumed his seat.

Candidates for the ordinary Degrees were then presented to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor by the Principal of the College at which they studied, or to which they were attached or by the President of the Post-Graduate Councils, or by their Secretaries or by the Dean of their Faculty, or the Registrar in the following form:—

"Sir I present to you of the College, who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of to which I pray that they may be admitted."

On which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me, as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the Degree of and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation, you show yourselves worthy of the same.

His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the Convocation as follows:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Once again I have the honour and privilege of presiding over your Convocation. It is, alas, one of the few opportunities which I have of showing my personal interest in the work of your University. The Viceroy and the Government of India are so far removed from you that it is well nigh impossible to take that personal part in your affairs that our statutory position demands, and it will be one of the changes which will be the result of the report of the Commission that your Governor will become the Chancellor, and the Viceroy will be connected with you only in the position of Visitor. This is as it should be, because from our remoteness from you it is impossible to act except after consultation with and through your Rector. This procedure is obviously inconvenient and it is to the public interest that it should be ended. Though then it will be a matter of personal regret both on my part and, I am sure, on the part of my successors, that we shall not be so closely identified with your affairs, yet I am sure it is in the interest of the good government of your University that your Chancellor should reside in Calcutta and be personally acquainted with your problems and the personnel whose appointment to office it will be his responsibility to make.

I will not dwell at length on the history of the past three years. You will remember that I announced the appointment of the Commission just three years ago, and I stated then that so far as in me lay, its composition should be of the strongest possible character on the educational side and that educational qualifications should alone be considered. I added that I hoped to get as many as three educational experts from England. As a matter of fact I did more than this; I got four, namely, Dr., now Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds; Dr. Gregory, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Professor in the University of Glasgow; Mr. Ramsay Muir, a Professor in the University of Manchester; and Mr. Hartog, the Academic Registrar of the University of London. The members selected in India were Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, whose interest in your University is so well known; Mr. Hornell, the Director of Public Instruction and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, a Professor at Aligarh. Such was the constitution of the Commission. I think you will agree with me that it carried the highest academic authority. The terms of reference were wide and permitted of investigation along the whole gamut of University activities—from the qualifications to be demanded of students on their admission to the sphere of higher research. I was determined to afford every opportunity to the Commission to lay the foundations of a constructive policy, and I told you that I hoped that their report would be of equal educational value to that of the London University Commission. I do not think that we have any reason for disappointment. The report is a monument of academic wisdom. Your University may well be proud that it has been selected, so to speak, as the text of what I prophesy will pass down to future generations as one of the weightiest of educational sermons ever preached. If the Commission have been insistent in pointing out your shortcomings, they have dealt with them sympathetically and

have been quick to suggest the appropriate remedies.

What are those remedies? Broadly speaking the Commission have advocated two lines of reform. In the first place they have aimed at raising the ideal of university education and focussing university effort and activity upon problems which are its proper subject. With this end in view they have proposed that the intermediate stage of education, which in reality is a school stage, should be relegated to that part of the educational system to which it properly belongs and that the University should be relieved, by the creation of a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, of an onerous part of the functions which it has hitherto performed. They have also proposed far-reaching changes in the University of Calcutta itself and the creation of a unitary University at Dacca, possibly followed by others at other places. In the second place, they have sought to pave the way for the introduction of much-needed variety in our courses. It is hoped that the new Board, the Intermediate Colleges and the examination which will close their curricula will afford not merely a passage into the University, but also a useful training for various walks of life, and that the scheme will assist in opening new vistas of employment and aiding the industrial development which we all hope to see materialise. The aims of the Commission, therefore, were to raise and to broaden. The procedure through which these objects are to be achieved, will necessarily be a work of the time. But it was the desire of my Government to lose no time in assisting you to set forth without delay on the path of these reforms. To this end, three things had to be done at once. The machinery had to be brought together for the conduct of secondary and intermediate education as now conceived. Legislation had to be drafted for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University. Legislation had to be introduced for the creation of the Dacca University. If

we were not to be accused of dilatoriness—a charge not infrequently laid at the door of the Government of India—we had to move swiftly. Hence it was impossible at the initial stages to consult all whom we should have desired to consult. What we had to do was to hammer out something in a crystalised form which might serve as the basis for discussion. But this foundation once laid, we desired that our subsequent operations should be conducted in the most open manner possible and that the ultimate form of our structure should be modified in the light of intelligent criticism. I shall now briefly explain to you this procedure.

The Dacca University Bill, as you all know, has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, where I am glad to say it had an encouraging reception. It was necessary and possible to introduce this Bill at once. We had to discharge our obligations, already long delayed, to the people of Dacca. The scheme was an old one, already accepted in principle. The proposals of the Commission were simple. The University will be a new institution, so we were able to work on a clean slate without fear of injuring prescriptive rights or vested interests. Moreover, the scheme is self-contained and does not necessarily commit us to the acceptance of other portions of the report. I am glad that the Senate of your University have expressed their appreciation of the assurances given to them by Government upon this point. Of course I quite admit that the better way would have been to introduce all our proposals at once. But references were inevitable and legislation is not a light matter, to be framed in a few days. The task would have been physically impossible. We, therefore, did what seemed to us best in the matter. I think that perhaps there were two ideas which had at first troubled some of you. One was that the Government of India would put through the Dacca scheme and then suddenly spring

some novel proposal upon Calcutta. I need hardly say that such was never our intention. Our intention is to follow out as closely as may be the lines of the report. The other idea possibly was that Dacca might be given a long start and that the new University would in this way be a great financial gainer. As a matter of fact we had already put aside and earmarked the money for Dacca, and we have made no secret of this. The arrangements were publicly annonnced from time to time in the Imperial Legislative Council. I do not conceal from myself the fact that the financing of the schemes proposed by the Commission will give considerable difficulty. But whatever funds may be made available for Calcutta will not be curtailed by the expenditure of the money which has already been definitely promised for the initiation of the University of Dacca.

The two remaining questions are more involved and more controversial. A rough draft dealing with the Commission's proposals for the University of Calcutta has already been made, but not expressed in legal language, nor examined from the point of view of legislation. It was made with all possible speed so as to permit of the introduction of the Bill in February next, because it was thought that the Senate would appreciate the possibility of consideration of its terms before the Bill for the University of Dacca had been passed. But your Senate has requested that legislation for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta be postponed until at least six months have elapsed from the date on which the volumes containing the evidence are placed in the hands of its members. Now some of those volumes have already appeared; and the report itself, which was published nearly five months ago, contains a mass of extracts from the evidence of witnesses. I observe, too, that as soon as the report appeared, three committees were appointed by the Senate and the Post-Graduate Councils to examine the report from different points of view. Again, I ask you, is

it easier, is it more profitable, to make a critical study of the provisions for the reconstitution of the University in the pages of the report, which are necessarily and properly filled with argument and the presentation of reasons, or in the clear-cut clauses of a Bill? I admit that the report is a fascinating document—so lucid and so distinguished in style that, when one takes up a volume, it is difficult to tear one's self away from it before the conclusion. But the Fellows of the University are, I believe, for the most part, busy men; and, while I do not accuse any one of them of not having read from cover to cover the five volumes of the report and the succeeding volumes of evidence which have appeared—indeed I am sure they have read them all, perhaps more than once; yet the work entailed is not merely one of reading. The points have to be gathered together and focussed; and one knows how long and intricate a task this is. I am sure that most of those who desire to express their opinions would have welcomed the appearance of a draft in which the recommendations of the Commission were translated from the glowing and smooth periods of their report into the cold and clear-cut language of a legislative measure. With such a document before him it would have been easy for one who wished seriously to study the problems to turn back to those pages of the report or of the evidence which deal with the subject of any particular clause, and this mode of presentation is calculated to sharpen rather than to dull the critical faculty. However, it is clear that your Senate desires some delay; and my Government is anxious to respect its wishes. The Bill will accordingly not be introduced in the forthcoming session. Indeed the Government of India will, as soon as possible, issue a resolution, setting forth the lines on which they deem that the Commission's recommendations can be carried out in the most practical manner. This will serve to acquaint the public at the earliest possible date with the intentions of the Government of India. The draft

of a Bill on the lines indicated in the Resolution will be published as soon as may be—it is hoped by the end of April. The Government of India will reserve to themselves the decision as to the time and method of placing it before the Council, and before a Select Committee and of passing it.

The third big matter, which is in reality the most important of all, is the reorganization of secondary and intermediate education. It stands upon a different footing. For, once the principles embodied in this important proposal are accepted, the working out of the details must rest with the local Government, whether that be the Government of Bengal or whether it be the Governments of other provinces which consider the scheme suitable for adoption within their jurisdiction. Hence we have not attempted to formulate these proposals in anything approaching a Bill and, indeed, it seems questionable whether any special legislation will be required.

I return for one moment to the question of the report itself. I have touched merely on the main points with which we have to deal at once, in order to create the machinery for the carrying out of the more strictly academic recommendations of the report. Those recommendations form a most valuable part of it, which it will be for the bodies created by legislation to consider. In the matter of such recommendations the report is a mine of wealth. I believe that it is destined to take an honoured place among educational classics of the world. I believe that its proposals, when carried into effect, will exercise a very beneficial influence upon higher education in this province and elsewhere where they may be adopted. I do not mean that it will be found possible or desirable to follow the report in every minute detail. Here and there administrative considerations may demand a medification. Public opinion may in some respects signify good reasons for a change. But I

hope to see the main proposals of the report substantially carried out and I would ask the hearty co-operation of you all in making these proposals a success. We shall have to pursue a policy of give and take. There will have to be certain amount of self-abnegation by all parties concerned. But we should remember that we are all working for a common cause and that one of the greatest causes which can influence humanity. I believe that there is in Bengal at present a very keen desire for genuine improvement in educational methods, and I am persuaded that I shall not look in vain for whole-hearted assistance and co-operation in this matter.

Your University has recently received a munificent donation from one of its most distinguished representatives—I refer to Sir Rashbihary Ghose. Words fail me to express in adequate terms the admiration I feel for the generosity and public spirit which has animated Sir Rashbihary's action. It should be an inspiration to us all. There are few of us, even though we may have followed the profession of the law, who are in the financial position to follow his example. But we are all capable of imitating his public spirit and of contributing our mite through public service to the cause of our University. I should then urge upon all who are called to any office or administration in the same to use their best endeavours to further the cause of University Reform. Sir Michael Sadler and his emiment colleagues have in the main unanimonsly pointed out to us the way. Let us all see whether we cannot walk in it. We all of us have one aim in common—the furtherance of the good of our University, and no other. Surely we must hesitate before we decline to follow the path which the Commission has indicated. The eyes of the educational world are upon you. The report is now the property of the world, and the world will pass its judgment upon your decision. I look forward with confidence to it.

There is one more matter to which I should like to make a brief allusion, and that is the formation of your University Corps. No one who has been present at the past two Convocations can but have been impressed by the smart appearance of the guard of honour and the outward and visible effect of their training. But I am glad to hear that it is not only in these outward matters that the Corps has had a marked effect upon its members. The members of the Corps have shown themselves to be not only smart in their outward appearance, but to have been no whit behind their fellows in their intellectual achievements. I can only attribute this to the excellent effect which the physical exercises demanded by drill has upon them. The old Latin tag "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is always true, and if a man takes care of his body it must follow, as the night the day, that the healthiness of his physical frame will react upon his mind. I have always felt the very deepest interest in the prosperity of your University Corps; each year that I have been here I have taken consultation with those who are interested in it as to its welfare and its progress, and each year I have been able to do something to improve the conditions under which it exists. I am convinced that we have in the University Corps a body of which not only the University will be proud, but which will itself have a most valuable influence upon the life of the University. You may depend upon it that I will not relax my interest in its welfare and that I will do everything in my power to foster it and to make it a success.

We are now on the threshold of great changes. I look to those who come out from your University, having reaped the benefits which a University can give, to take a great part in the social, the political and the industrial development of this country. I have said it before, but I will say it once again. Through the industrial development which is now

beginning, I look forward to finding fresh avenues for the employment of your graduates. But let me impress this upon them with all the earnestness in my power. Theory divorced from workshop practice can never make masters of industry. Masters of industry must have gone through the mill. They must be acquainted with all the detail of the manual work which goes to make an industry. They must be ready to commence at the bottom. Otherwise, it is impossible that they should control and guide those whom they employ. And looking at the problem from the other side, let me impress upon the employers the advantage of having men in their service of good general education. One of the most marked features of commercial and industrial development in England at the present is the use to which the great firms are putting University men. They are aware of the value of a sound education, and they are enlisting in their service men of academic distinction. I look forward to this happening here, but do not mistake me, the mere possession of a degree does not in itself qualify for such employment. Indeed, if you misunderstand the meaning of University training, it may be a positive disadvantage. A degree means no more than that you have passed through certain strictly limited tests; and if you regard it by itself as the certain passport to professional, industrial or commercial success, you will find yourselves grievously mistaken. But the fact that you have gone through the intellectual training of a University career should give an incalculable advantage over those who have not had a similar training. Your efforts, however, must not be relaxed. You will have to go to school again in your new surroundings beginning from the lowest form but with this great encouraging fact to help you that your University training has given you an agility and nimbleness of mind which will go far to enable you to outdistance your rivals in the race for promotion. For the rest it must depend upon yourself. I think then that it has been

a happy coincidence that the great Commissions on Industrial development and on University Reform should have reported together, and if we can only carry through the recommendations of these two great Commissions, we may hope that there is a bright future opening out to the graduates of this University in the industrial development of their country.

The message then which I leave you is one of high encouragement, of faith in the benefit which changed conditions will confer upon you, of exhortation to equip yourselves manfully for the new era which is dawning. The spell of old tradition influences us all, and tradition is a valuable asset in educational institutions. But the present is a time of world-wide readjustment of the older order of things. Among the problems which the last few years have brought into prominence none is more important, none has been more copiously discussed, than that of education. We have come to one of those points in the world's history when a great cataclysm—in this case the great War—suddenly launches out the waters which have long been heaped up into a more rapid current and events and developments, which normally would have been spread over many years, succeed one another in a startlingly short space of time. Here the auguries of change are all of the happiest for you. Do not be slow to observe them. In England, as you know, great alterations are being made in the educational system to meet new requirements. Let us not be behind hand here. The youths of Bengal require that training which will enable them to seize the advantages which now offer. It is fortunate that just at this moment we have been able to obtain from the Commission wise counsels and courageous guidance. Where the way was dark and doubtful it is now illumined for us. I believe, if we follow courageously where our guides have beckoned us, this University will win the prize of its high calling.

Gentlemen, there remains one pleasant duty for me to perform before we proceed to other business and I cannot do better than to repeat the words of Monsieur Lawrence, Consul-General of France. He writes:—

"The University of Paris has in memory of the Great War, found a medal representing Science at the Service of the Right in order to commemorate the services rendered by teachers and pupils either on the battle fields or in their study rooms and laboratories by their work."

I have received from the Governor of the French Republique a pleasant mission to hand over that medal to the University of Calcutta in recognition of the service rendered by India in the domain of science during the war. This medal will, I am sure, be reckoned among your treasured possessions, and I would express on behalf of this University our gratitude to our Sister University of Paris for her gift. I have received the following letter from the Vice-Rector of the University of Paris:—

"MONSIEUR LE CHANCELIER.

L'Université de Paris a fait frapper en souvenir de la guerre une médaille qui représente la science au service du droit et qui rappelle les services rendus par ses maîtres et ses élèves soit sur les champs de bataille soit dans le silence du cabinet ou du laboratoire: scientia instrumentum justitiae, libre, ense, telle est l'ins ription qui se lit à l'avers de la médaille.

L'Université de Paris a décidé d'offrir un exemplaire de cette médaille à chacune des Universités des pays alliés de la France; il lui est particulierement agréable de rendre ainsi hommage à l'Université de Calcutta et de la remercier de la part glorieuse que l'Inde a prise à la victoire commune; nous vous prions de considérer cette médaille comme un témoignage de notre sympathie fraternelle.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chancelier, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments tout dévoués.

Le Vice-Recteur,

Président du Conseil de l'Université.

MONSIEUR LE CHANCELIER DE L'UNIVERSITE DE CALCUTTA."

I have great pleasure in presenting the medal to the Vice-Chancellor as the representative of the University."

His Excellency the Chancellor then called upon the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation as follows :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, MY LORD RECTOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

My first and most pleasant duty this afternoon is to extend to you all my heartiest welcome here.

The publication of the monumental report of the University Commission is indeed the most momentous academic event of the past year. I propose to deal with some salient aspects of the Commission's luminous review of the past history and present position of the University for a correct understanding of our past and our present holds the key to the lines of our future advance. I shall first briefly consider this review so far as it relates to the constitution of the University as a mere affiliating body without synthesis between Colleges and University and without control over curricula by teachers. I do this not in an apologetic spirit, but with the object of understanding aright the conditions of the environment in which the institution has developed.

The collegiate system grew with a growth of Western Education in the province. A country of great distances and undeveloped internal communications with a multifarious and multitudinous population could not be served by one or two Colleges centrally situated without an unhealthy restricting influence on the growth of Western Education. At the same time, the organisation of the district Colleges at that early date on a University scale was out of the question. The Collegiate development was therefore natural and necessary and, in fact, was already in existence at the foundation of Calcutta University. A federation of the colleges into a University, bringing the stronger colleges some measure of autonomy in the curricula and examinations, would have led to a speedier disruption than was the case with the Federal University of North England. Even after six decades the Commission does not recommend the experiment of a Federal University in Bengal. In fact, what the Commission recommends is, the retention of the affiliating arrangements for the mofussil, and, for Calcutta, a tentative provision for the temporary recognition and ultimate suppression of the affiliating system.

Another defect noticed is the absence of the representation of College teachers as such on the governing bodies of the University. But the reorganisation of 1904-1906 gave a strong voice to the teachers both in the Senate and the Syndicate. The defect was fully remedied in the constitution of the Councils of Post-graduate teaching in Arts and Science and in their executive committees, and it is interesting to note that the recommendations of the Commission relating to the proposed Academic Council follow a similar course. We are not sure, however, if the University Court or the Executive Council as proposed to be constituted by the Commission will have this advantage over the existing Senate and Syndicate as regards the representation of teachers.

Another defect pointed out by the Commission is the insufficient separation between school and college. The colleges developed out of the schools in most cases, and our dearth of resources, whether in qualified teaching staff or in building and other equipments and appliances, made economy of organisation a vital necessity. This was however accompanied by one main advantage. There was a continuity and adaptation between the secondary and the intermediate collegiate stage, which has been a great help to the diffusion of higher education in the country. Such an advantage the Scottish Universities possessed over the English system not many years ago. Our Intermediate Colleges, however, should be organised as institutions distinct from both schools and degree colleges. It does not appear desirable that Indian youths of from seventeen to nineteen should associate with their juniors of from twelve to sixteen. And indeed having regard to the courses to be taught or to the methods of teaching proper to such courses and to such age an amalgamation of Intermediate Colleges with our high schools as recommended by the Commissioners in some cases would not appear to be wise or expedient.

Central and University Teaching.—The Commissioners deplore, and, it seems to us, rightly, the division between the Under-graduate and the Post-graduate studies in the University, as well as the absence of inter-collegiate instructions, and in particular the absence of Synthesis between the University and the Colleges. But the 'water-tight compartment' plan of Colleges as separate units was due to the want of their incorporation into a central body like the University, just as the same weakness of the central authority was long responsible for the non-development of University teaching in Calcutta. A centralised body in the University was therefore necessary in the first instance to develop its function of teaching, and this was what has been attempted by the Post-Graduate councils.

In fact what we did was to invite the co-operation of the colleges in the central University teaching and give them a very distinct representation on the councils and boards of studies, at any rate so far as the Calcutta Colleges were concerned. Alike in the composition of the Post-Graduate teaching staff, the organisation of the tutorial arrangements and the hostel and library accommodation, we have fully recognised the association of Post-Graduate students with their colleges. This co-operation of the colleges with the University in Post-Graduate teaching has also worked for inter-collegiate co-operation in the same field. We have therefore, developed Co-operation and Synthesis in letter and in spirit. What is now required, is that this system should embrace undergraduate and Post-Graduate students and studies alike, so that the most distinguished teachers may not be debarred from exercising direct influence upon the life of the students in the most critical period of their training.

Recent development of University Teaching.—This short account of the constitution of the University will show how we have developed from an examining into a teaching University. The Universities Act of 1904 was only a permissive Act so far as the teaching function was concerned. But with what alacrity the University and the public in Bengal took advantage of the opportunity thus given for the first time to build up a Temple of Learning and Research will appear from the fact that the largest benefactions in the history of any Indian University, I mean, the princely donations of the late Sir Taraknath Palit and of Sir Rashbehary Ghose, were called forth by the project of a College of Science, pure as well as applied, which was thus established and is being maintained without State aid or sub-vention, and the equally significant fact that by husbanding our resources eked out by an annual grant of Rs. 63,000 from the State, we have been able with

an annual expenditure of about four lacs and a quarter to lay the foundation of a sister department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, which has opened up advanced courses of study and research in a large number of subjects of fundamental, cultural and regional value—from Comparative Philology to Comparative Public Administration, from Anthropology to Experimental Psychology,—never before taught in the country and has gathered round itself a band of scholars recruited far and wide in the various provinces of India, and even beyond the confines of India, in Ceylon and Tibet.

The one great lesson of these remarkable developments is, that the opening up of new vistas and expanding horizons coupled with comparative freedom from external control, is the one thing that is needed to rouse indigenous talent and ambition to constructive efforts of the first magnitude. And if we have hitherto confined our activities as a Teaching University or as a corporation of scholars to the M.A. and M.Sc. teaching and the organisation of research, we are ready to undertake undergraduate teaching with the same force of determination as soon as the necessary changes in the Universities Act are effected by fresh legislation and as soon as the necessary financial provisions are made for such an undertaking. But a progressive and expanding vista and the freedom and the responsibility of shaping our own course in response to the living needs of the people are the prime requisites of success in this national undertaking.

I shall next pass on to the problem of congestion in the University. No doubt, one marked characteristic of our educational organisation is the congestion in College and University. A certain phase of this congestion is presented by our crowded college classes with inadequate tutorial or teaching staff, and our limited accommodation in respect of common room and reading room, of college hostel and playing

fields. But such overcrowding in a densely populated country is a standing argument not for a reduction of our numbers, but for a more liberal and just recognition of the claims of Higher Education on the National purse to enable the national system of education to meet the demands of quantity and quality alike. And it is not necessary that quantity should be sacrificed to quality or quality to quantity. But if the choice should ever have to be made, we cannot do better than remember the following sage utterance of that illustrious statesman and educationist, the late Mr. Gokhale—"I think, and this is a matter of the deepest conviction with me, that in the present circumstances of India, all Western Education is valuable and useful. Even if it is not the highest it must not on that account be rejected...... In my mind, the greatest work of Western Education in the present day is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is best in the life and thought and character of the West. For this purpose not only the highest but all Western Education is useful."

But there is another phase of the congestion which is not exactly reducible to a question of ways and means—the excessive numbers going in for literary and legal studies in the University. The economic pressure on the *Bhadrolok*, however, has succeeded in working the needed change in mind and temper, and for the last ten years it would be correct to say that it is the dearth or absence of opportunity for studying technological and agricultural courses in the University that has maintained the dominance of the purely literary or legal studies therein, rather than the absence of a disposition on the part of our young men to avail themselves of such opportunities. An organisation of Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Education in the University is sure to effect this diversion from

pure letters and law which is needed in the highest interests of Bengalee life and society.

A third aspect of the congestion is familiar to us from the cry now and then raised in certain quarters that there are too many students going in for University or higher secondary education. That there is too little primary education in the country does not usually cause any acute anxiety or alarm: the serious evil is that there should be so much secondary and University education.

An analysis of educational statistics will show that the incidence of University Education on the population as a whole is much lower than what obtains in progressive countries in the West, and that there is a pronounced discontinuity between the Primary and the Secondary stages, and a remarkable continuity between the Secondary and the University stages, and this exactly reflects our social ordering and classification. The remedy is not to bring about an artificial discontinuity between the Secondary and the University stage but to effect a real and vital continuity between the Primary and the Secondary stage by levelling up the masses in an all-round movement of social and educational advancement.

I have followed the Commissioners in their review of our past, I do not propose to discuss their constructive scheme which in its magnificence and comprehensiveness of outlook has raised hopes in the public mind which cannot be fulfilled unless generous financial support is forthcoming. We gratefully remember Your Excellency's assurance in this regard at the last year's convocation and we are confident that all the financial provision unanimously recommended by the Commissioners as essential to our advance in regard to the different grades and departments of Education will receive a munificent support from Your Excellency's Government.

The situation which confronts us to-day in the University has four phases or aspects, two of

which are in the back ground and two in the foreground :—

1. There is the world factor. There is the advanced type of University towards which modern Universities were tending even before the war. The problems of post-war reconstruction have only accelerated the evolution of this type. The Napoleanic and the Germanic Universities, the Encyclopædic and the Specialised types, have receded, the Synthetic type has come forward, seeking co-ordination between one culture and another, between Humanism and Naturalism, between liberalism and technique, between University and Nation, between University and City, between University and the Region of Environs. Thus the goal to-day is the University which mobilises all the resources, moral as well as material, for organised national service. A characteristic phase of this movement is the invasion of the "academy" by farm and factory, by workshop and bureau, by market and bourse, in forms of agricultural and industrial, of commercial, financial and administrative training. Equally characteristic are the movements of University extension, University mission to the people, University social service, inter-University exchanges, Fellowships and studentships, and finally travelling University missions to foreign peoples.

2. There is next the historic factor, the social and educational heritage of our people. There is first the higher grade literacy of the Bengal *Bhadrolok*, their traditional taste for *belles lettres*, logic and law. There is, or was till lately, the veneration for the teacher, and for learning accompanied with poverty, and the discipline of a life of hardship, abstinence and poverty for the student. Other traditions in the back ground are provision by state or landed gentry for a widely diffused and practically free higher learning, and communal provision by villages and town guilds for a practical primary

education through grants of *Vrittis* or customary contributions. And strangely enough, inspite of the Indian idealism, there has always been in Indian educational discipline a blend of practical, and vocational aims with the spiritual ends of all learning.

3. In the foreground, we have present day Bengal, the people and the region with their vital, economic, and social characters. Socially, there is the division between man and man, between man and woman, between caste and caste, between community and community—all crying for social solidarity and incorporation as a necessary condition of national preservation and progress. Economically, we live in the transition from the rural-agricultural to the civic-industrial stage, with rich mineral and agricultural resources imperfectly utilised, with abundant cheap labour untrained and unskilled, with small holdings in land or small individual capital—all pointing to economic co-operation as the sovereign solvent of a difficult situation. Educationally there is the handicap of an over-literary culture in a foreign medium, apt to be somewhat unpractical as well as formal, based on a school education divorced from all sense training and manual training as well as all nature study and therefore reducing the Bengali boys' natural elasticity and brightness of mind.

4. Lastly, we have the great political goal of self-government ahead, and the journey now commencing on the road to that self-government. Our traditions of self-government in village community and town guild and in communal federations and assemblies of the folk, are not wholly lost traditions, but we must now set out on the new track of modern constitutionalism marked off from the older communal form of self-government by the political device of delegation-*cum*-responsibility. Our political needs, then, for the success of the experiment are the need of training the intelligentsia in the art of responsible governing, and the need of training

the electorates in the choice of responsible representatives and the enforcement of that responsibility.

Such are the complex problems of the national life towards the solution of which the University must contribute its due quota. And the University should be reorganised and reconstituted with this definite object in view and not as a scheme of imaginary perfection. But this is not all: in two other directions a substantial advance is essential. The Educational needs of our woman-kind require special treatment both in the school and the University. Our main object should be to lessen the strain of examinations on women's physique, if necessary, by substitution of the Vernacular as the medium of study, to provide courses in higher domestic economy and the fine arts which may be offered by women in lieu of certain parts of the ordinary curricula, and above all to cater for our deepest social needs in view of the traditions of Indian womankind by arranging for women's training in vocational subjects such as teaching, medicine, sanitation, infant welfare work, etc., and for all civic work on educational and other local boards. All this must be supplemented by a movement of University Extension and Continuation classes among women which should conduct its operations mainly in the vernacular.

The progressive expansion of our civic rights and privileges which is the objective of the Reforms, naturally entails on our growing youth certain definite responsibilities towards the Empire. If our mothers, sisters and daughters have to contribute to the maintenance of the race at great risk to life —and are in that sense conscripts of humanity, we can not refuse to pay the common toll of humanity by taking upon our shoulders the burden which naturally falls on the stronger sex—of defending the Empire against the enemies.

In the University opportunities are open to professors and students alike to press themselves into this noble service, we have a valuable asset in the University Corps which it is the duty of every student to join, and which will bring to them means of reviving the ancient Brahmacharya—the life of hardship and toil, sacrifice and consecration—the forms of modern humanitarian service—and which will inculcate in our youth those traits of self reliance, self-help and manly grit which are the most essential ingredients of character. Our teachers and researchers should also be enabled to participate in the defence movement of the Empire by the solution of special problems, chemical or physical, electrical or mechanical which may be set by the departments of the State concerned, a task in which the great Universities of the world were engaged during the war and will continue to be engaged in the post-war reconstruction.

And we hope to see ere long our own University adequately equipped in its departments of research, pure and technological, to be able to cope with this line of work.

The University must build on the foundation of a general liberal education in the secondary stage. This secondary education will train the senses and the powers of observation by nature study and object lessons, and the hands, the muscles and the active powers by manual and physical training and by drawing and modelling. The teaching of personal hygiene, of conduct and behaviour, and of civics and social well-being, mainly by practical lessons and the formation of habits, as well as such culture of the sensibilities, the emotions and the imagination, as is proper to the early plastic years of life, will also be among the primary objects of the school. Towards the top, the school course will divide into a

predominantly humanistic and a predominantly naturalistic one, without however, being exclusively either. And, above all, this secondary course will shun the suicidal practice of piling the agony and the strain of too many public examinations during the critical period of adolescence for boys and girls alike.

Such a basis of self-help and individuality in the school teaching can alone serve as the foundation for a University of this era of post-war reconstruction, aiming at the mobilisation of our man-power and our natural resources in the great international struggle for life. Such a University must propose to itself the synthesis and co-ordination of the cognate branches of learning and culture in groups of two or three fundamental as well as subsidiary studies which serving as the basis of a broad and liberal culture will lead to specialisation in the finishing stages in adaptation to the social polity. For we must not forget the essential condition, in fact, the only condition, on which as a people we are allowed in this international struggle to hold our lease of life: It is that we must, in the coming reform and reconstruction, utilise every ounce of available human or physical energy to the utmost service it can render us, and with this end in view seek greater efficiency as our definite goal. For this purpose what may be termed an *intensive* administration, calling for the organisation of bureaux of experts acting under Ministers or Councillors in every department, medical and sanitary, legal and judicial, agricultural and industrial, commercial and financial, must now take the field. And in Bengal, with the traditional sense and sentiment of higher-grade literacy among its intelligentsia it is only the University which will appeal to the imagination, the enthusiasm, the confidence of the people, without whose co-operation

no scheme of intensive administration can hope for success, whether from the material or the moral point of view.

Let me illustrate these by concrete cases. If the financial administration is to succeed under the new conditions which require the co-operation of the people's representatives, there must grow up among us in Bengal a class of economists and statists, men who have made a study of taxation and revenue, of banking, currency and finance. We must have an intelligent public opinion in these and cognate matters among the educated classes, and a press (both English and Vernacular) competent to discuss and examine the issues. By this means alone can we hope to devise acceptable ways and means out of the resources of our national income to provide for the sovereign needs of sanitation, education, industrial development, and other vital concerns. Again, as I pointed out the other day, for an intensive administration of the department of Public Health, we must have an army of sanitarians, well trained, in tropical medicine and bacteriology, analysts of food and commercial products, sanitary and municipal engineers and town planners, in different grades, from researchers and investigators to mechanical assistants and inspectors. It is only by organising different courses of study for diplomas and degrees in the University in a Faculty of Commerce that we can hope to supply men of the right stamp under the first head,—and in the Faculty of Medicine and Public Health under the second.

But what I desire to emphasise is that in every such case the special vocational or technological training should come at the end of a corresponding grade of general (or liberal) education.

It was in the main such a scheme of technological education filiated to liberal education in the University, a scheme essentially in accordance with the movements of reconstruction in our day, and demanded by the paramount interests of Bengali life and society, that was framed by the Committee of the Senate on agricultural, technological, and commercial education, and submitted by the Senate to the Government of India. Our object was to provide University courses in Agriculture, Technology and Commerce, which would be shortly organised by Faculties so constituted as to contain an adequate proportion of businessmen and professional experts. Under each of these heads, there were to be a licenciate for the subordinate ranks, and a Bachelor's degree for the higher grades. But the essential point to note is that both for the licenciate and the degree, a compulsory practical training and apprenticeship in agricultural farms, workshops or factories, and business houses, were prescribed concurrently with the theoretical courses. This was calculated to give us the necessary supply of experts, researchers, and assistants for solving the problem of our industrial and commercial regeneration, in the present condition of a seeming plethora of capital seeking investment in many an untrodden field.

Consider the human material, our first concern in this great task of industrial regeneration. We have 80 per cent. of our people subsisting on the soil with a resulting over-pressure that conduces to sterility especially in the absence of a restorative system of cultivation. We have the traditional artisan classes, ousted from their crafts and drifting into the condition of landless labourers. We have the dangers of a slum population growing round our power-using mills and our factories of the modern pattern. We

have a *Bhadrolok* class, genteel and literate, but without business aptitudes and interests, rapidly decaying and going down into the sink of a landless proletariat to-morrow if not to-day. We have the landed gentry of all ranks and degrees, holding land on a revenue-collecting tenure, and without any interest in developing the capabilities and resources of their land, whether agricultural or mineral.

This situation demands an all-round simultaneous movement in all levels and strata, and in all directions, agricultural, industrial and commercial; and the snapping of a single link in the chain of economic reform will bring the whole system to the ground.

Let me now turn to agricultural education. The neglect of agricultural education in Bengal is a reproach to what is the premier agricultural province in India. Agricultural middle schools are being opened in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, but we hear none such in Bengal. All that the University Commission proposes under the head of agricultural training in the higher secondary stage is a possible inclusion in the curricula of some future Intermediate Colleges, of the sciences fundamental to Agriculture, *viz.*, Botany, and Chemistry, and an introduction to the principles of agriculture, "sufficient to enable the student to follow with intelligence the work of the research stations and agricultural farms."

A theoretical introduction like this, with inadequate practical training but with land surveying and book-keeping to boot, is not likely to yield very satisfactory results.

The same tale is told if we look to higher grade agricultural training. Poona and Saidapet have enabled the sister Presidencies of Bombay and

Madras to go far ahead of Bengal in the matter of higher grade agricultural education. The Punjab University is also to have an affiliated agricultural institute; but for the premier agricultural Province, even the University Commission is content with proposing a degree in science, to be followed by a diploma in some isolated Institute, estranged from the heart of Bengal and her people—a diploma which is to be recognised by the University for the pur poses of her Bachelor's degree in Agriculture! A double distillation, or a double barricade, like this, is intended to minimise the chances of a rush to agricultural institutes, which would be unwise, the Commissioners think in the face of the want of land, and the want of employment.

This will never do! Those who have an inside knowledge of the facts know very well that there is or would be plenty of land, of capital, and of employment, in this Province, in connection with agricultural operations in the widest sense of the term. I do not speak merely of the Sundarbans, of unreclaimed tracts of jungle or marsh, I speak also of thousands of plots of cultivated land available for agricultural developments. Again, I do not speak of the larger aggregates of wealth fixed in land and hardly mobile, or of employment in zemindari sherastas, or under local bodies. I speak also and mainly of agriculture as a time-honoured means of livelihood for the gentry and the middle classes of Bengal. And I speak of Bengal's unrivalled assets in jute and cereals, which we stand in great risk of losing to-day, as we have lost our cotton and sugar-cane, unless we betake ourselves immediately to the scientific methods of cultivation, in all their variety, intensive and restorative, as the case may be. In fact, our immediate needs in this sphere are too many to be enumerated. To name only a few,

plant-breeding and stock-breeding, intensive farming with manures and other fertilisers, fodder growing and fodder preserving, fruit growing and fruit preserving, preventing or curing plant diseases, improvement of special crops like sugar, cotton, rice and jute, growing vegetable fibres and sericulture, dairy farming, etc., all demand provision for scientific training, in different grades of theoretical knowledge and practical skill, leading to a diploma, a licenciate or a degree, as the case may be, if we are to cater for 45 millions of people in the richest agricultural tract in the world. A scheme that proposes to restrict the admissions to twenty a year, "to be increased from time to time as and when the demand increases," will be a continuation of that agricultural training 'in driblets' which, by its timidity and half-heartedness, has proved a failure in the past, and will do so in the future. But unless we increase the productive power of our land, we cannot keep or draw to ourselves under the post-war conditions in the world our proper share of food and other necessaries of life even to the extent of staving off starvation. And continued agricultural backwardness at this critical juncture of the world's economic history is attended with the grave risk of our bankruptcy in the world's exchange.

I will now turn to the higher grade technological education in Bengal. The recent developments of a Board of Control for technical (Engineering) education outside Calcutta, and of a Board of Trustees for a technical institute in Calcutta, are most hopeful signs of our awakening and activity in the sphere of industrial education. They will co-ordinate and supplement the straggling efforts for the training of foremen mechanics and assistants in connection with the railway workshops and the mines, as

well as in the overseer and other departments of Sibpore Engineering College. In course of time, let us hope, will come industrial schools and trade schools in addition to textile and weaving schools, and we may even develop into a poltechynic in the capital city. But over and above these, there is a great desideratum in this province for systematic instruction in certain branches of technology which are necessary handmaids to a modern civilization. They presuppose a certain basis of scientific education, of the Collegiate grade and come within the scope of Uninersity teaching as it is proposed to be expanded and reconstituted. Some of these branches, *e.g.*, the chemistry of food and drugs, commereial analisis, water analisis, the chemistry of enzymes and ferments must be immediately taken in hand. Again, the chemistry of pharmacy or of fuels, will not be premature under existing condition in this city, as practical training in workshop, together with apprenticeship where necessary, can be secured without much difficulty. The same may be said of tanning textile, ceramic coal tar and dyeing, industries which may bring untold wealth to the country and extensive employment to large classes of labourers, by utilising raw material produced in the province. The coming metallurgical development in Bengal also demands a body of trained assistants and workers.

Indeed, the University College of Science has just received another princely donation, as I announced on Friday last, from one of its two founders, our illustrious countryman, Sir Rashbehary Ghosh. One moiety of the fund will be devoted to Applied Physics, and the other to Chemical Technology. I need not here detail the branches of technological work in Applied Electricity and Thermo-dynamics, which it is

proposed to undertake, but our aim will be technique of the first degree of precision and accuracy.

It is not necessary for me to make more than a passing reference to the Report of the Industrial Commission in this connection. What I wish to point out is, that the Central Research Institute and the provincial bureaux suggested in that Report go in part to meet the demands of intensive administration as regards the industrial development. But it is necessary that these institutes should be linked closely with the general body of industrial organisation worked by the country industrials. And this linking up, so essential, can be achieved only through the agency of a body of industrials trained by the University. What I plead for on behalf of this Province and its University is State Co-operation and intensive administration in the industrial development of our people. The best resource of a country as has been said, is the capacity of its people, the best way of developing its resources is to develop that capacity, and the best place for the development of that capacity is the University.

My plea for the exploitation of capabilities and resources by the University must not however be misunderstood as ignoring the basis of a liberal, humanistic and cultural development which must always form the basis of Indian Education and this industrial regeneration of which I

speak to-day must be one which is in tune with India's age-long culture and aspiration. We must never forget that the soul of India has sought a synthesis of all her activities, industrial and social, ethical and political, in the life of the Atman, the revelation of the Self. Synthesis has been India's watchword through the ages. It is that same synthesis which we must seek to-day in all our plans of national reconstruction and renaissance. It is this larger synthesis which should be the motto of the coming University of the post-war reconstruction, so that all knowledge may be as the kindly light leading to the sanctum of the knowledge of the Self (Atman), and all science be but a handmaid to the Science of God (Brahma-Vidya), the instrument of Peace, not of death and destruction. But there is a greater synthesis still to which all these partial syntheses point, the syntheis between the East and the West,—the East developing personal liberty and individual rights and responsibilities on the one hand, and the rights and responsibilities of the Central State on the other,—the West developing the group-life, as well as communal rights, against individual rights and State rights in the spheres of the economic unions and other similar groupings. And in this great human synthesis of the future, well may India, with the University at her side as the meeting ground of so many races and nationalities, of so many cultures and civilizations, of so many laws and systems of polity, of so many ethical and spiritual constructions,

officiate as the High Priest of this Cult of Synthetic Unity in the Temple of Humanity.

His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed and the procession left the Hall in the same order in which it entered."

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Mediine

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 1.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1920.

Present:

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P H., I.M.S., in the Chair.

Sir Kailaschandra Basu, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.

Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., I.M.S., B.A., M.D.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.

Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.

Rai Upendranath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

Lt.-Col. F.O'Kinealy, I.M.S.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

D.P.H., I.M.S. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.

M. N. Banerjee, Esq, B.A., M.R.C.S.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General, W.H.B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.

Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F R.C.S.I., I M.S.

Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.

Dr. H. S. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect two Representatives on the Syndicate for the year 1920-21. Of the two Representatives one at least should be the head of, or Professor in, a college affiliated to this University.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been nominated for election :—

Name.	Proposed by—
1. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph. D.	Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B.-M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S. Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, I.M.S.
2. Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

The Faculty first proceeded to elect a representative who should be either the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to this University. Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, being the only nominated person who satisfied the above condition, he was declared duly elected.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect the Second representative on the Syndicate. Rai Bahadur Upendranath Brahmachari, being the only person nominated for the purpose, he was declared duly elected.

The Dean thereupon declared that Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare and Rai Bahadur, Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari were duly elected to represent the Faculty on the Syndicate for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

B. H. DEARE, J. C. GHOSH,
Dean. *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 1.

THE 8TH JANUARY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Principal Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Principal G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Aga Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. S. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., D.Sc.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.
Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.
Dr. Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc.
Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S.

On the motion of Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, seconded by Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was voted to the Chair.

The business before the meeting was to consider a letter from Principal G. C. Bose giving notice of the following motion :—

"That the subject of Hygiene be taught and examined for the Matriculation in Vernacular."

Principal G. C. Bose said that it might be within the recollection of the members of the Faculty (who were also members of the Senate) that the motion which stood against his name was in the agenda of the last meeting of the Senate and it was, at the suggestion of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee that the motion was withdrawn from the agenda, with the leave of the Senate, so that it could be discussed, in the first instance, at a joint meeting of the Faculties. He subsequently wrote to the Syndicate requesting them to convene a meeting of the joint Faculties to consider this motion and this meeting had accordingly been called for the purpose. All the members would probably remember that on the recommendation of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science, which was confirmed by the Senate and approved by the Government of India, hygiene had been introduced as subject of instruction in the Schools up to the Matriculation standard. Under the existing regulations all subjects, including Sanskrit and even Indian classics, were taught through the medium of English, but his experience had convinced him that the knowledge of English which the students possessed was not at all sufficient to enable them to grasp the subject of hygiene which they would be taught in Schools and in which they would be examined. In order that students might have a thorough grasp of the subject, it was essential that vernacular should be the medium of instruction, otherwise the knowledge required would at best be imperfect. These were the reasons which had induced him to bring forward the motion which was before them. The necessity of employing vernacular as the medium of instruction was really so very apparent that he did not wish to waste their time by giving elaborate arguments in support of his motion and he would go so far as to believe that even the right of reply which he possessed would not be utilised by him in this instance. With few words he begged to move that the subject of Hygiene be taught and examined for the Matriculation in Vernacular.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that he wished to draw attention to one point. The motion implied that Hygiene should not only be taught but also examined in vernacular. Under the Regulations, the mover was, no doubt, aware that candidates were permitted to submit their answers in History in vernacular. He enquired whether the mover wanted

to go beyond that or wished to place the subject of Hygiene in the same category as History.

Principal G. C. Bose replied that he would press for his motion as it stood. Whether it would be a good policy to teach the subject in question in vernacular, was a matter which did not concern him.

Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta seconded the motion.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved as an amendment that the word "may" be inserted after the word "hygiene".

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta in seconding the amendment said that he, for one, was most anxious to popularise the subjects of hygiene and sanitation. But for all that he did not see his way to subscribe himself to a measure which if given effect to would restrict the liberty in the matter of using English, especially in the higher classes of their schools.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari, in supporting Mr. Biswas's amendment said that they had to consider whether there were any suitable text books covering the syllabus in vernacular. He knew that there were many text books which were taught in the schools but he thought it was better not to teach the subject at all rather than to teach it from vernacular text books. He certainly thought that it was not advisable to exclude a large number of excellent text books on hygiene written in English.

Dr. H. S. Suhrawardy said that he begged to oppose the motion which was under discussion. He thought that a subject like hygiene should be taught in English and not in vernacular because the latter included so many languages as Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Marhatti, etc., which were the mother tongue of students reading in the different schools required by the University of Calcutta. After all translation would have to be made from English into Bengali and in the absence of equivalent technical words in the latter, the language of the translation would be hybrid Bengali. He admitted that students experienced difficulty in understanding English, mainly because the teaching of English had been defective in the past but at the same time they were looking forward to better teaching of English in their schools and he thought that their Matriculation students of the future would be equipped with better knowledge of English. He therefore repeated that English ought to be the medium of instruction of scientific subjects like hygiene.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea said that he certainly opposed the motion and when he was listening to the arguments of the

previous speakers he was feeling inclined to oppose the amendment also but on closer thought he found that he was prepared to support the amendment. When he said that he wanted to support the amendment, he did not exactly accept the reasons that had been advanced by his learned friend, Dr. Suhrawardy, but he supported the amendment for a reason which he was presently going to make clear. It was perfectly true so far as their knowledge went—and medical opinion had corroborated it—that there were no existing text books on hygiene in vernacular which could be said to have covered the syllabus that had been prescribed. If they supported the amendment and if it happened to become a regulation, that very fact would induce men who were competent to deal with the subject to write good books covering the syllabus on the subject. Then again if the teaching of hygiene were conducted in vernacular by competent men, surely that would go a long way to encourage the vernacular. He admitted that there was as yet no text book on the subject in vernacular which could safely be placed in the hands of Matriculation students, but his argument was that it would induce (if the amendment was carried) authors to write books and those books would constitute the medium of study of the subject. On those grounds he supported the amendment which was now before them.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, said that two extreme views had been put forward on the subject. The mover had taken up the cause of varnacular while his friend Dr. Suhrawardy held a diametrically opposite view, viz., that the subject of hygiene should be taught in the English language. His view was the golden mean and he therefore supported the amendment that had been moved. There was no doubt a good deal of force in what had just fallen from Principal Bose and he did not quite agree with Dr. Suhrawardy in his remark that hygiene could not be taught in vernacular so well as it could be done in English. For several years past he had been teaching hygene in the various colleges of the University, mainly through the medium of vernacular and he was in a position to assure them that the teaching of hygene in vernacular had been highly appreciated by the Bengalee students. There were, however, difficulties in the way of accepting the motion as it stood. As Dr. Suhrawardy had rightly pointed out, the students of their University spoke different languages and it would therefore not be possible for them to get good text books written in vernaculars. He however thought that there were good text books in Bengali and he did not agree with some speakers who had certified that there were no good text books in Bengali. On the contrary there were some books on hygiene which could be thoroughly

relied upon although they might not cover the whole syllabus. He had also seen one or two books written in Hindi and Urdu but they were not of very high order. In view of the fact that there would not only be difficulty in the matter of securing good text books written in different vernaculars but also in securing the services of suitable teachers, he thought that the permissive amendment proposed by Mr. Biswas would meet the case.

Principal G. C. Bose recounted the history of the encouragement which the vernacular had received from the University from time to time and remarked that he had seen text books written in vernacular in which hundreds of English technical terms had been adopted and incorporated. Therefore the bugbear of "technical words" vanished in no time. Japan possessed a most wonderful system of education and there all subjects were taught through the medium of vernacular. Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee said that "the student's vernacular ought to be the medium of instruction and examination in every subject except English at least up to the Intermediate standard." Dr. Holland who was a great educationist advocated a much larger use of the vernacular in University education so that alternately it might become the principal medium of education. Men like Dr. Seal, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Sir P. C. Ray whose opinion on educational matters carried great weight, all advocated the use of vernacular as the medium of instruction.

He was sorry to find that even a man of mature experience like Mr. J. R. Banerjea had spoken with great reluctance in favour of the amendment. It was not simply examination in the vernacular that was required. Unless the subject was taught in the vernacular, its examination in vernacular would not mend matters in any way. History was examined in the vernacular and the result was well known, a large number of failures. The reason for this was that the boys who answered in vernacular were taught through the medium of English. The vernacular was practically not taught in schools and the boys were defective in vernacular. If his proposal were accepted it would mean that the subject would not only be examined, but it would also be taught in the vernacular. But if the Senate accepted the amendment, then the best boys would not go in for it. He desired that vernacular sanitary education should be encouraged from the school to the highest stage.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried by 22 votes against 2.

The amended motion "that the subject of Hygiene may be taught and examined for the Matriculation in Vernacular" was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved—

(1) That the Faculties recommend to the Syndicate that the words " or (vi) " be inserted after the words " take up (iii) " in the first line of the paragraph beginning " Candidates who take up " under clauses 5 and 6 of Section 9 of Chapter XXX of the Regulations (page 119, line 17 of the Regulations).

(2) That the Syndicate be requested to take steps to prepare a suitable book on Elementary Hygiene in Bengali on the basis of the syllabus in that subject for the Matriculation Examination.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Chairman.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No 1.

THE 10TH JANUARY, 1920.

Present:

B. Heaton, Esq, *Dean in the Chair.*

Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
H. A. Crouch, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.

The Faculty met to elect a representative on the Syndicate for the year 1920-21.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been nominated for election.

Name.	Proposed by—
Mr. B. Heaton.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.	Mr. B. Heaton.

Mr. Heaton was unanimously elected a representative of the Engineering Faculty on the Syndicate for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

B. HEATON,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 2.

THE 10TH JANUARY, 1920.

Present:

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Sir Kailaschandra Basu, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Lt.-Col. Surespresad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H. I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
M. N. Banerjee, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I. I.M.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H. D.T.M.H.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect an Ordinary Fellow, in place of the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., whose term of office as an Ordinary Fellow of this University will expire on the 31st of March 1920, under Section 4, Sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904.)

(Under paragraph 2 of Section 4, Sub-section (2) of the Indian Universites Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., was eligible for re-election).

The undermentioned gentleman had been nominated for election.

Name.	Proposed by—
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.	Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S. Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Qualifications as stated by the proposers.

Is the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Is a Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Is a member of the Senate and of the Faculty of Medicine. An educationist of wide and varied experience, ex-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a leading consulting Physician of India and a legislator of ripe experience.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar being the only person nominated for election, he was declared duly elected an Ordinary Fellow, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor.

(Confirmed.)

B. H. DEARE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 4.

THE 31ST JANUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt, M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., M.D., B.A., I.M.S.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Mr. B. Heaton.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S., F.A.S.B.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Shams-ul-ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. H. A. Chrouch, F.R.I.B.A.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A. (Cantab.)
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathnath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A. B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.
Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon.).
Lt.Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Aga Md. Kazim Shiraji.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate,—

(1) That the Registrar be appointed for the present for one year only.

(2) That Mr. J. C. Ghosh, Inspector of Colleges, now on deputation as Registrar, be appointed Registrar for one year, with liberty to revert to the post of Inspector of Colleges at the end of that period, should he so desire.

(3) That the salary of Mr. Ghosh, during this period of one year be on the present scale of pay together with an allowance of Rs. 150 per month.

The Mover said: It will be in the recollection of the Senate that last year we took power to appoint a Registrar for a shorter period than the ordinary term of 5 years. The reason was that during the period of transition an appointment which might last for five years should not be made, and on the 25th January 1919, the Senate decided to ask Mr. Ghosh to accept office for a year. Since then, events have not made much progress, and we are still in the period of transition. In the circumstances, the Syndicate thought that the proper course was to recommend to the Senate that the Registrar should again be appointed for one year only. The Syndicate further felt that in the best interests of the University the existing arrangements should continue, that is to say, that Mr. Ghosh, whose permanent appointment

was that of Inspector of Colleges, should continue to hold the post of Registrar for one year, with liberty to revert to the post of Inspector of Colleges at the end of that period should he so desire. So much for the first two clauses of the motion.

The third clause requires one word of explanation. Notwithstanding the allocation of duties between the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations, the work which now devolves on the Registrar is of an exceptionally heavy character; and this state of things is likely to continue during the next 12 months. I will mention only one example. The work in connection with the Dacca University Bill cast a heavy burden on the Registrar; and in view of what is likely to take place during the next 12 months, when we may have to consider the Calcutta University Bill, there is no doubt that there will be an exceptionally heavy call on the time and energies of the Registrar. In these circumstances the Syndicate felt that an extra allowance of Rs. 150 should be granted for this period of one year. Mr. Ghosh has discharged his duties with great tact and judgment during the last 12 months and, what is equally important, he has shown himself capable of infinite courtesy, a quality indispensable in the Registrar of a great University. We all feel that we should not place him in a position of disadvantage by reason of his having accepted the post of Registrar.

Mr. S. Khuda Buksh seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The next item was the election of four Representatives on the Syndicate for the year 1920-21, two of whom at least should be either Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to this University.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been nominated for election:

Name.	Proposed by—
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.	Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.	Dr. H. Stephen M.A., D.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S. Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.	Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Barrister-at-Law.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K. C. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.	Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.

The election of two members from among the following gentlemen who were either Principals of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University, was first proceeded with :—

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

On a ballot being taken the following votes were recorded :—

	Votes.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart...	36
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A.	27
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	23
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.	16
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.	3

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, and Mr. J. N. Dasgupta were accordingly declared elected.

A ballot was then taken to elect the other two representatives from among the remaining candidates. The number of votes secured by each of them was as follows :—

	Votes
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra ...	32
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy ...	30
Mr. J. R. Banerjea	24
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee ...	19
Mr. G. C. Bose	2

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra and the Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy were accordingly declared elected.

The Senate then proceeded to elect members for the different Faculties for the year 1920-21 in accordance with Section 2, Chapter III of the Regulations. A list containing the names of persons proposed by the Syndicate for election to the different Faculties as well as the additional names proposed by the members of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Engineering had been previously circulated to all members of the Senate.

The following were the names of persons proposed for election.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Cunningham, M.A.
Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
The Hon'ble Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B L.
Mr. E. E. Biss.
Mr. J. R. Barrow, M.A.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Mr. T. O. D. Dunn, M.A.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
Mr. W C. Wordsworth, M.A.
Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon.).
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

Additional names proposed—

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.
Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

Additional names proposed—

Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. J. W. Langford-James, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Additional name proposed—

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Sir Kailaschandra Basu, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.

Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Lt.-Col. B.H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. F.O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Mr. B. Heaton.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.

Additional name proposed—

Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

The lists having been voted on Faculty by Faculty, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor declared that the Faculties for the year 1920-21 were constituted as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Cunningham, M.A.
Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D
Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt, C.S.I., M.A., D.L. D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Shams-ul-Ulma Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
The Hon'ble Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. E. Biss.
Mr. J. R. Barrow, M.A.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Mr. T. O. D. Dunn, M.A.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M.A.
Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon.).
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S O., F.C.S, F.G.S.
Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A
Rai Kumdinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.B
Rev Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D P.H., D.T.M.H.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S, F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, CI.E., M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. J. W. Langford-James, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A. B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Sir Kailaschandra Basu, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Lt.-Col Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy. I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Mr. B. Heaton.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.

The next item on the agenda was as follows :—

The Syndicate to recommend to the Senate that the Board of Accounts for the year 1920-21 be constituted as follows :—

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L., *Chairman.*

Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Mr. Satischandra Ray. M.A.

Additional name proposed—

Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Board of Accounts for the year 1920-21 be composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, Dr. D. N. Mallik and Mr. Satischandra Ray.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the Library General Committee and the Library Executive Committee for the year 1920-21 be constituted as follows :—

LIBRARY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., Vice-Chancellor, *President*, *Ex-officio.*
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray. B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar. M.A.
The Registrar, *Ex-officio.*

LIBRARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., Vice-Chancellor, *President*, *Ex-officio.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
The Registrar, *Ex-officio*.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the Students' Residence Committee for the year 1920-21 be constituted as follows :—

STUDENTS' RESIDENCE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Chairman*.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the Transfer Committee for the year 1920-21 be constituted as follows :—

TRANSFER COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Chairman*.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following members be appointed to the Governing Body of the Sir T. N. Palit Trusts for the year 1920-21 :—

Dr. P. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Mr. Janakinath Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following members be appointed to the Board of Management for the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Endowment for the year 1920-21 :—

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 17th and 27th January, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved that the award of the Onauthnauth Deb Research Prize in Law for 1920, to Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L., for his thesis on "International Law in Ancient India," be confirmed.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sis Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the order of Examinations in the different subjects at the ensuing B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations be changed as set out in the following Programmes for those Examinations.

B.A. Examination, 1920

Date	Subjects	
Monday, 22nd March, 1920 ..	*Honours Subjects, 1st Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects, 2nd Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	*Except Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Zoology.*
Tuesday, 23rd ,, ,, ..	*Honours Subjects, 3rd Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects, 4th Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
Wednesday, 24th .. ,, ..	*Honours Subjects, 5th Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects, 6th Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
Thursday, 25th ,, ,, ...	English, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. English, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
Friday, 26th ,, ,, ...	English, 3rd Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Vernacular Composition or Alternative Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	

Saturday, 27th March, 1920 ...	Second Language, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Second Language, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Monday, 29th " " ...	Second Language, 3rd Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Philosophy, 1st Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 30th " " ...	Philosophy, 2nd Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Philosophy, 3rd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, 31st " " ...	History, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. History, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, 1st April, " " ...	History, 3rd Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Political Economy, 1st Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 6th " " ...	Political Economy, 2nd Pass Paper and *Honours Subjects, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology* and *Zoology, 1st Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Political Economy, 3rd Pass Paper and *Honours, Subjects, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Zoology, 2nd Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, 7th " " ...	*Honours Subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Zoology, 3rd Honour Paper and Mathematics, 1st Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Zoology, 4th Honour Paper and Mathematics, 2nd Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, 8th " " ...	*Honours Subject—Mathematics, 3rd Honour Paper* and Mathematics, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subject—Mathematics, 4th Honour Paper* and Mathematics, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday, 9th " " ...	*Honours Subject—Mathematics, 5th Honour Paper* and Mathematics, 3rd Pass Paper from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subject—Mathematics, 6th Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturday, 10th " " ...	Physics, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Physics, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Monday, 12th " " ...	Chemistry, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Chemistry, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Friday, 16th April, 1920 ...	Botany, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Botany, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Monday, 19th " " ...	Physiology, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Physiology, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 20th " " ...	Zoology, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Zoology, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

B.Sc. Examination, 1920.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1920 ...	*Honours Subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Botany Physiology, Zoology and Geology, 1st Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects -Physics. Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Zoology and Geology, 2nd Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, 7th " "	*Honours Subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, and Geology, 3rd Honour Paper* and *Mathematics, 1st Honour Paper*—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, and Geology, 4th Honour Paper* and *Mathematics, 2nd Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, 8th " " ...	*Honours Subject—Mathematics, 3rd Honour Paper* and Mathematics, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. *Honours Subject—Mathematics, 4th Honour Paper and* Mathematics, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday, 9th " " ...	*Honours Subject—Mathematics. 5th Honour Paper* and Mathematics, 3rd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. *Honours Subject—Mathematics. 6th Honour Paper*—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturday, 10th " "	Physics, 1st Pass Paper—From 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Physics, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Monday, 12th " " ...	Chemistry, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Chemistry, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday, 16th " " ...	Botany, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Botany, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Monday, 19th " " ...	Physiology, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Physiology, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Tuesday, 20th April, 1920 ...	Zoology, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Zoology, 2nd Pass Paper—From 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, 21st „ „ ..	Geology, 1st Pass Paper—from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Geology, 2nd Pass Paper—from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Rai Bahadur U. N. Brahmachari seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that a representation be made to the Government of India, requesting (*i*) that one of the seats on the Legislative Assembly allotted to Bengal be reserved for the University constituency and (*ii*) that four seats on the Provincial Council be allotted to the University constituency; and that a similar representation be also addressed to the Local Government.

The Mover said: I feel that it is not necessary for me to manufacture elaborate arguments in support of this recommendation. That the Indian Universities should have representatives on the Provincial Councils was recognised twenty-seven years ago, when, in 1893, the University of Calcutta was invited to elect a representative to the then reconstituted Bengal Legislative Council. Successive representatives have been sent to that Council and they have been men—I am limiting myself to those who are no longer amongst us—of the highest reputation I need only recall the names of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, the late Mr. Anandamohan Bose and the late Mr. Kalicharan Banerji, who were pioneers in the great task of organisation and development of political life in this country. Times have changed since then and the view has been taken by a very high authority that the University constituency should consist not of the members of the Senate but of the graduates of the University. It is not my purpose to discuss this aspect of the matter and I assume that it is in the best interest of the University that we should be judged by the graduates that we have sent forth to the world during the last half a century, as a tree is known only by its fruits. That graduate constituency may easily consist of ten thousand electors and I claim on behalf of my University that these graduates should be permitted to send four representatives to the Provincial Council. We, the University of Calcutta, occupy a unique position. We do not represent the aristocracy of wealth, although there have been men amongst our alumni, who have amassed wealth and set an example how that wealth should be applied for the

benefit of humanity. We do not represent the landed interest, although amongst our graduates we count the proprietors of many rich estates. We do not represent local interest, though our graduates are scattered all over the Province and have established a splendid reputation beyond the limits of this Presidency. We do not represent communal interest although there is no section of the community, including the Mahomedans, the members of which are not to be found amongst our graduates. We are a cosmopolitan body. We represent the aristocracy of intellect. Let people say what they will, it is the brain which rules the world and will continue to rule the world. I consequently claim that we should be permitted to nominate at least one representative to the Imperial Council.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas: I beg to second this motion and I do not think there will be any difference of opinion.

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary: I should like to support the proposal, although I am fully conscious that when a more moderate proposal was urged before the Committee, which considered the question, it was received almost with derision. I am aware that on the lines of other countries it is customary now to urge that learned men as such should have no vote so far as Council election is concerned, and it is upon arguments of that kind that the later Universities of England are denied the privilege. Those analogies are bound to be false when you take into consideration the special circumstances of this country. It is the few fortunate educated men of the country whom the University has brought out that have set the revolution of the reform scheme, and for them to be denied the privileges of the fruit about to be gathered is, to say the least, short-sighted. Various complicated questions may no doubt arise, but with them we need not concern ourselves for the present. Some have asked, what is to happen if a voter who is a graduate and a Mahomedan were to have triple voting. Those are matters that can well be left to be regulated by the rules. And if it is desired that triple or double voting like that is not to be permissible, rules could be made to provide for that. Considerations of this kind however ought not to stand in the way of allowing that which strict justice demands. No doubt a number limit has tentatively been laid down, but if the act is read carefully it will be found that there is nothing to prevent the number 125 from being raised.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Name.	Year of graduation.	Subjects.	Examination.
Abdul Mannan ...	B.A., 1914 ...	Economics ...	M.A
L. Ba Yoke ...	B.A., 1917 ...	Pali ...	„
Atulchandra Mukhoti ...	M.A. in English (Group A), 1918.	English (Group B).	„
Ramchandra Das ...	M.A. in History (Group A), 1918.	Ancient Indian History and Culture.	„
Kumudranjan Ray ...	B.A., 1917 ...	Sanskrit ...	„
Nripendranath Maitra ...	M.A. in Pure Mathematics, 1914.	Mixed Mathematics.	„
Mohanlal Banerjee .	M.A. in English (Group A), 1917.	English (Group B).	„
V. Bhattacharyya ...	M.A. in Economics (Punjab), 1913.	Economics (Group B).	,
T. R. Raghunath Rao ...	M.A. in English (Group A), 1918.	English (Group B).	„
M. Kamaiya ..	B.A. (Mad.), 1908	Pure Mathematics.	„
C. C. Chatterjee ...	M.A., 1915 (Allahabad).	English (A) .	„
A. M. S. Raghavam ..	B.A., 1906 (Madras)	English (A) ..	„
M. Venkato Ramaiya ...	B.A., 1906 (Madras)	English (A) ...	„
C. V. Samayapulu ...	B.A., 1898 (Madras)	English (A) ..	„
U. Vanamayya ...	B.A., 1909 (Madras)	English (A) ...	„
Hiranmay Mitra ...	B.A., 1909	English (A) ...	„
Bankey Behari Lal . .	Was permitted to appear at the last M.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.	English ...	„
Jitendramohan De ...	M.A. (History), 1918	Ancient Indian History and Culture.	„
Basantakumar Ray ...	M.A. in English (Group A), 1900	English (Group B).	„
Jugal Behari .	M.A. in Economics (Cal.), 1919.	English (Group A).	„
Amalavram Sawhney ...	B.A. (Punjab), 1917	Do.	„
T. Achyuta Ram ...	B.A. (Madras), 1902	Do.	„
Brajanandan Sahai ...	Was unsuccessful at the last M.Sc. Examination in Physics.	Physics ...	M.Sc.
Ram Prosad ...	B.A., 1897 ..	History .	M.A.
Baradaprasad Pramanik ...	M.A. (English), 1918	Bengali ...	„
Kshetreschandra Chattopadhyay	M.A. in Sanskrit, 1919 (Allahabad).	Sanskrit (Vedanta Group).	„
Adishtam David ...	B.A. (Madras), 1917	English (Group A).	„
Zillwe Rahman ...	M.A. (Arabic), 1919	Persian ...	„
Parbaticharan Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1914 ...	English (A) ...	„
Sailajakanta Bhattacharyya	B.A., 1917 ...	English (A) ...	„
Atulkrishna Chaudhuri ...	B.A., 1913 ...	Sanskrit (A)...	„

Name.	Year of graduation.	Subjects.	Examination.
Jagadindranath Ghosh ...	B.A., 1916 ...	English (A) ...	M.A.
Krishnadhan Basu ..	B.A., 1916 ...	English (A) ...	,,
Sureschandra Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Economics (B)	,,
Kshirodmohan Goswami ...	B.A., 1917 ..	Economics (B)	,,
Narendranath Sarkar ...	B.A., 1917 ...	Economics (A)	,,
Ramanimohan Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1908 ...	Philosophy ...	,,
Kalidas Chaudhuri ..	B.A. 1913 ...	Bengali ...	,,
V. Varahanarasingham ...	B.A., (Madras) 1912	English (A) ...	,,
Narendranath Chattopadhyay	B.Sc., 1917 ..	Pure Mathematics	M.Sc.
Asutosh Chakrabarti .	B.Sc., 1915 ..	,,	,,
Bholanath Biswas ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful	,,	M.A.
Aswinikumar Chakrabarti ..	B.A., 1917 ..	Political Economy, Political Philosophy (B).	,,
Pramathanath Kundu ..	M.A. 1918 ..	English (A) ...	,,
Nikunjabihari Mukherjee ...	B.Sc., 1916 ..	Pure Mathematics.	M.Sc.
Debendrakumar Chakrabarti	B.A., 1911 .	Sanskrit (A)...	M.A.
Sudhansusekhar Datta ..	B.Sc., 1915 ..	Pure Mathematics.	M.Sc.
Nikhilchandra Raychaudhuri	B.Sc., 1916 and B.A. (English & Vernacular) in 1919	English (A) ...	M.A.
P. Rama Swamy ..	B.A., 1914 .	English (A) ..	,,
Jnanendramohan Banerjee ...	B.A., 1913 .	English (A) ..	,,
Bholanath Chaudhuri .	B.A., 1916 ..	English (A) ...	,,
Anilchandra Mukhopadhyay	B.A., 1917 ..	Mixed Mathematics	,,
Khorsed Ali Talukdar ..	M.A., in Arabic 1919	Persian ...	,,
Bijaykumar Mukherjee	B.A., 1917 ..	English (A) ...	,,
Shrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhury.	B.A., 1917 .	Economics ...	,,
Md. Ashanulla ..	B.A., 1917 ..	Economics ...	,,
Nalinikanta Bhattacharyya..	Appeared at the last M.A. Examiantion but was unsuccessful.	History ...	,,
T. Ramamurti .	B.A., 1911 (Madras)	History ..	,,
Gopal Mukund Daubey ...	B.A., 1888 ..	English (A) ..	,,
Pulinbihari Mukherjee .	B.A., 1912	Philosophy ...	,,
Brajabihari Poddar ...	B.A., 1916 ..	English (A) ..	,,
Dineschandra Kanungoe ...	B.A., 1917 ..	Pali (D) ..	,,
Dhirendramohan Gangopadhyay	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	History (A) ...	,,
Jogendrachandra Datta ...	B.A., 1917 ..	Bengali ..	,,
Jnanchandra Pal ...	B.A., 1915 ..	History ...	,,
Sudhansusekhar Bandyopadhyay	B.A., 1916 ..	History ...	,,
Durgapada Bhattacharyya ...	B.A., 1915 ...	History ...	,,
N. Maitra	M.A., 1914 ..	Mixed Mathematics.	,,
Mohinimohan Mukherjee ..	M.A., 1918 ...	English (B) ...	,,
Aswinikumar Ghoshal ...	B.A., 1913 ...	History ...	,,
Surendranath Sengupta ...	B.A., 1916 ...	English (A) ...	,,

Name.	Year of graduation.	Subjects.	Examination.
Manikumar Mukherjee ...	B A., 1912 ...	English (A) ...	M.A.
Anilgopal Basu ...	... Could not appear at the last M.A. Examination owing to illness.	Economics (B)	,,
Nimaicharan Maitra ...	B.A., 1912 ...	English (A) ...	,,
Jibankrishna Sarkar ...	M.A., 1914 ...	English (A) ...	,,
Chintaharan Ghose ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English ...	,,
Saratchandra Banerjee ...	B.A., 1905 ...	Bengali ..	,,
Dineschandra Chaudhuri ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Economics ...	,,
Sanatkumar Chatterjee ...	B.A., 1916	Mixed Mathematics.	
Khorshed Ali Talukdar ...	M.A., 1919 ...	Persian ...	,,
Dhirendraprasad Sinha ..	B.A., 1917 ...	Bengali ...	,,
Saurindralal Majumdar ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Pure Mathematics	,,
Bimalchandra Chattopadhyay	B.A., 1917 ...	History ...	,,
Dineschandra Datta ...	M.A., 1916 ..	English (B) .	,,
Kisorimohan Bhattacharyya	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	English (A) .	,,
Annadaprasad Chanda ...	B.A., 1615 ...	Sanskrit (B) ..	,,
Praphullakumar Sarkar ..	B.A., 1911 ...	English ..	,,
Harendrakumar Sarbadhikari	B A., 1899 ..	English (A) ..	,,
Jatindranath Chaudhuri ..	B.A., 1916	Philosophy .	,,
Baradacharan Majumdar ...	B.A., 1913 .	English (A) ...	,,
Phekulal Das	B.A., 1917 ..	Pure Mathematics.	,,
K. Rajaiya	B.A., (Madras) 1915.	English (A) ...	,,
Jatindrakuma Basu ...	B.Sc., 1917 ..	Pure Mathematics	M Sc.
Nareschandra Ray ..	Appeared at the M.Sc. Examination in 1918, but was unsuccessful.	Pure Mathematics	,,
Durgaprasad Chatterjee ...	B.Sc., 1916 ...	Pure Mathematics	,,
Prabodhchandra Ganguli ..	B Sc, 1912 ...	Chemistry ...	,,

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Ramanikanta Nag, who passed the last M.A. Examination in Philosophy with Religion and Special Branch of Hindu Philosophy as optional subjects, be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination in Logic and Psychology only as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the admission of Nityagopal Banerjee, to the recent Intermediate Examination in Law, as a non-collegiate student, be ratified. The student was permitted to appear at the

Examination in July, 1919, as a non-collegiate student but he could not avail himself of the permission owing to illness.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the admission of Mahendrakumar Ghosh to the recent Intermediate Examination in Law as a non-collegiate student be ratified. The student's percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Bhupendranath Gupta, a student of the Hughli College, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in Economics as a non-collegiate student, on production of a certificate of having received instruction in Economics from a person competent to teach the subject.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Batakrishna Ray, a student of the South Suburban College, Bhowanipur, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in Botany as a non-collegiate student, on production of a certificate of having received proper instruction in Botany from a person competent to teach the subject.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Nirmalkrishna Bagchi, a student of the Central College, Calcutta, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1920 in Botany as a non-collegiate student, on production of a certificate of having received instruction in Botany from a person competent to teach the subject.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following female candidates be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Miss Lila Ray ... ... Passed the I.A. Examination in 1916.
Miss Charubala Datta ... ... Passed the I.A. Examination in 1918.

I.A. EXAMINATION.

Mrs. Snehalata Das	Passed the Entrance Examination, in 1908
Miss Leila Ray	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1914.
Miss Sumitra Rakshit	Was permitted to appear at the last I.A. Examination but could not avail herself of the permission.
Miss Isabel Jewell	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1918.
Miss Manorama Ray	Was unsuccessful at the last I.A Examination.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who have passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Vernacular Composition only, as non-collegiate students :—

Gokulkrishna Majumdar.
Jatindrakumar Basu.
Chandrakamal Bhuyan.
Ba Thein.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Amiyakumar Basu, who had passed the I.Sc. Examinaiton with Physics, Chemistry and Physiology as his optional subjects, be permitted to appear to the next I.Sc. Examination in Mathematics as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who have passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	*Subjects*
Tulsidas Lahiri	Logic.
Amarnath Biswas	Sanskrit.
Jagadischandra Senneogi	Do.
A. B. M. Magdur Ali	Do.
Manindranath Mitra	History
Santoskumar Law	Logic.
Sahadat Ali Mollah	Do.
Maula Baksh Ahmed	Sanskrit.
Kalipada Chakrabarti	Do
Nanigopal Bhoumik	Do

Name.		*Subject.*
Sudhirkumar Nagchaudhuri	...	Sanskrit.
Hemangachandra Ghosh		Do.
Rajkumar Saha		Do.
Abdur Rouf	..	Persian.
Saratkumar Bose		History
Amulyachandra Sengupta		Sanskrit.
Jitendrakumar Basu		Do
Promodkumar Ray	.	Do.
Jogendranath Das		Do
Mahammad Ishaque		Arabic

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Luke K. George Muthalay, who has passed the I.A. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Physics only, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that A. S. Padan, an unsuccessful candidate at the last I.Sc. Examination, who had not been able to secure a seat in the Rangoon College this session, as he could not apply for admission to the College before the middle of September, 1919, owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who have been serving as teachers for three years, be permitted to appear at the B.A. or I.A. Examination, as the case may be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Rajendrakumar Ray.
Bazlar Rahman.
Jatindramohan Chondhuri.
Priyanath Banerjee.
Twa Aung
Pranendranath Sanyal.
Jadunath Das.
Amulyacharan Nandi.
John Albert Orchard
Ba Lwin
Laung Cho
B Le Patourel
A Merces
Prafullakumar Basu.
Parimalchandra Dasgupta.
Kalikumar Basu.
N Kodandarow
Nagendranath Ghosh.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1921.

Bh., Viranarayana.
Benimadhab Sarbajna.
M. Zahid Karim.

I.A. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Baikunthachandra Chakrabarti.
Mg. Tha Hlaing.
Noor Mohamed.
Upendranath Maji.
Maung Tun E.
N. V. Ethirajah.
Mahmudal Alam Khan.
Syeduddin Ahmed.
Jogeschandra Choudhuri.
Maung Laurie.
M. Ganga Ramaiah.
M. Kamesware Rao.
Ramachandra Tripathy.
Victor Joseph Maurice.
Maung Toke.
Mg. Ba Aung.
Dwe Myut.
V. Rangaratnam.
Narayanchandra Das.
Eg. Ba Tin.
Kaminikanta Sarma.
Priyanath Basuchoudhuri.
Sureschandra Ghosh.
A. M. Thambya.
A. Pirranya Sharma.
Sataram Surma.
Kumarkamal Narayan.
Sheik Mohammad Mansurali.
Durgaprasanna Sengupta.
D. Venkataramayya.

I.A. EXAMINATION, 1921.

Haranarayan Das.
Bommulari Subbarayuder.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 14th June, 12th July, 23rd August, 30th August, 27th September, 1st November and 20th December (Special), 1919, be confirmed.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 1.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B., *in the Chair.*

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
„ Adharchandra Mukherjee, M.A., B.L.
„ J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
„ J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineshchandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
„ Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father, F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
„ Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
„ D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

The Faculty met to elect its Dean for the year 1920-21—

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was voted to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. J. N. Das Gupta seconded by Rai Bahadur Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was elected Dean for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE,
Chairman.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Science

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 1.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S., *in the Chair.*

Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

The Faculty met to elect the Dean for the year 1920-21—

Rai Bahadur Dr. Chunilal Bose was voted to the chair.

On the motion of **Dr. P. C. Mitter** seconded by Kabiraj Jaminibhushan Ray, **Sir P. C. Ray** was elected Dean for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

CHUNILAL BASU,
Chairman.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 1.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B., *in the Chair.*

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
" Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barister-at-Law.
" Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.

The Faculty met to elect the Dean for the year 1920-21—

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was voted to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded by Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was elected Dean for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE,
Chairman.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 3.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect the Dean for the year 1920-21—**Sir Nilratan Sircar** was voted to the chair.

On the motion of Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu seconded by Lt.-Col. Leventon, Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare was elected Dean for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Chairman.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 2.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E., *in the Chair.*
Mr. B. Heaten.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.

The Faculty met to elect its Dean for the year 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley was voted to the Chair.

On the motion of Dr. P. Brühl, seconded by Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Chairman.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 2.

THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc. Ph.D., *Dean, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. J. W. Langford-James, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greeves, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

The Faculty met to elect Added Members for the year 1920-21.

The following are the names and statement of qualifications of the persons who had been duly proposed for election :—

	Name.	Proposed by.
1.	Banerjee, Dr. Gauranganath M.A., Ph.D., B.L.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

1. M.A. (First class in History, University Medallist and Prizeman).
2. Premchand Roychand Scholar, Mouat gold medallist.
3. B.L. (First class).
4. F.R.S.A.
5. M.R.A.S.
6. Vakil, High Court.

	Name.	Proposed by.
2.	Banerjee, Mr. Sitaram, M.A., B.L.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A., stood 1st in order of merit (Mental and Moral Philosophy), 1907. B.A., 1st in the 1st class 1906, in Mental and Moral Philosophy Honours, Gold medallist and Smith Prizeman. Post-graduate Scholar. B.L., 1908. Vakil, Calcutta High Court since 1910. Professor, University Law College since 1913. Examiner to the Calcutta University since 1911. Added Member of the Faculty of Law, 1918 and 1919.

3. Datta, Mr. A. C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. — The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law.

Statement of Qualifications.

B. A. (Honours, Oxon); Barrister-at-Law; Professor of the University Law College and of the Post-graduate classes in History.

4. Dutt, Mr. P. N., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. — Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

A distinguished graduate of Calcutta and Cambridge; a Barrister-at-Law of high standing; sometime Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Professor, University Law College; takes deep interest in educational questions.

5. Mitra, Mr. D. N., B.Sc., LL.B., Barister-at-Law. — Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

B.Sc., LL.B. (Honours) of London University: distinguished himself in the Bar Examinations: an Advocate of Calcutta High Court; Professor, University Law College; Examiner in Law to Calcutta University for several years: was Added Member of the Faculty of Law for the last two years.

6. Mitter, Mr. Nagendranath, M.A., B.L. — Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L. Barrister-at-Law.

Statement of Qualifications.

Professor, University Law College.

7. Mitra, Mr. Rupendrakumar M.Sc., M.L. — Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

He is an M.Sc. as well as an M.L. of the Calcutta University and is a practising Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. He is a Professor of the University Law College and Examiner at the B.L. Examination.

8. Mukerjee, Mr. Bhujangabhushan M.A., B.L. — Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A., 1st class, Economics, Gold Medalist : Cobden Medallist. P. R. Scholar, Mouat Medalist. B.L. Parbaticharan Gold Medalist in Law. Vakil, High Court. Assistant to the Minto Prefessor of Economic, Calcutta University (1914-17). Professor, Diocesan College for Girls, Calcutta, 1917. Research Scholar, Government of Bengal, (1912-14). Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London, &c., &c. Was Added Member of the Faculty in 1919-20.

9. Mukerjee, Babu Bijankumar, M.A., M.L., — The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.

Statement of Qualifications.

Bijan Babu is a Professor at the University Law College and is a Vakil of the High Court. He is an M.A. and M.L. of this University and has acted as an Examiner in Law at the B.L. Examinations.

10. Ray, Mr. S. C., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. — Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Professor, University Law College since 1909.

11. R. S. Bajpai, Esq., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. — Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Statement of Qualifications.

Mr. Bajpai is a B.C.L. of Oxford and a Professor in the University Law College. He has been an Examiner in Law for some years.

A ballot was taken as directed by Chapter III Section 6 (d) of the Regulations. On a scrutiny of the Ballot papers the following votes were found to have been recorded :—

Names.	Votes.
Dr. G. N. Banerjee	12.
Mr. S. R. Banerjee	12.
„ A. C. Datta	7.
„ P. N. Dutt	7.
„ D. N. Mitra	12.
„ N. N. Mitra	11.
„ R. K. Mitra	12.
„ B. B. Mukerjee	11.
„ B. K. Mukerjee	12.
„ S. C. Ray	12.
„ R. S. Bajpai	1.

The Dean thereupon declared that the undermentioned gentlemen each of whom had obtained a majority of the votes on the Faculty (12 votes) had been duly elected :

Dr. G. N. Banerjee.
Mr. S. R. Banerjee.
„ D. N. Mitra.
„ R. K. Mitra.
„ B. K. Mukerjee.
„ S. C. Ray.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

(*Special*).

No. 5.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

resent:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the hair.*

Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt, C S.I., M.A., D L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Mr. B. Heaton.
Dr. C. E Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M A., Ph.D.
Mr G. C. Bose, M.A., M-R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S. F.G.S.,
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.
Lt-Col. B. H Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.
Dr Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph D.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

Before commencing the business of the meeting, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said :—

I have to perform the melancholy duty of informing you that Sir Thomas Raleigh has passed over to the majority. He was a brilliant Oxford graduate, a tutor of Balliol, a fellow of All Souls College and Chicelly Professor of Law in the Oxford University. He came out to India as Law Member in 1900, and served as the Vice-Chancellor of this University for nearly four years. He was also the President of the Indian Universities Commission whose report subsequently formed the basis of the University Act of 1904, which governs us to-day. On his retirement from India he became a member of the India Office, and Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State and also the Registrar of the Privy Council.

He was a brilliant scholar and a jurist and the author of two important publications, one on Real Property, and another on Elements of Politics.

Those of us who were members of the University during the early years of this century, carry vivid impressions of the sympathetic interest with which he devoted himself to the task of the Vice-Chancellor. He completely identified himself with the University and complained that the charges made against us by our critics, who took too little account of time, were to some extent at least, exaggerated and unfair. "We do not claim to rank in the same category with Oxford yet," said he, "but give us time, before you decide that we never can."

In regard to University Education he was an enthusiastic advocate of Classical Culture and also of a constant improvement in our English teaching. "English," he said, "must be taught as a Classical language aiming not merely at fluency but at scholarship." As President of the Indian Universities Commission, he was instrumental in inaugurating the most important of University reforms, viz. the addition of Teaching function to her Examining function. At that time the controversy was keen and sharp; but at this distance of time, we all have come to realise that but for the reform of 1904, the position of our University, in the absence of Post-Graduate Department, Science College and Law College, would have been quite insignificant.

To-day, I may be permitted to say with Lord Curzon, that his services to the cause of higher Education were great and lasting, and that he has bequeathed a name, than which, none would shine with a brighter lustre in the roll of the Vice-Chancellors of the University.

I beg to move that the Senate do record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Thomas Raleigh, who was Vice-Chancellor of the University for four years.

The resolution was carried, every one present standing.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Annual Report of the Syndicate for the year 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Annual Report of the Syndicate for the year 1919 be adopted.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea said that in previous years a section used to be devoted to the description of the work in the Post-Graduate Department, but there was nothing about it in the report which had been placed before the Senate. He believed that a separate report on thework of the Post-Graduate Department, would be presented and it was with that view that it was not incorporated in the present report. However, it was a departure from the practice of previous years and hence he wanted to draw the attention of the Senate to it.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that a report on the work of the Post-Graduate Department was placed before the Senate in August last. The next report would be presented to the Senate in July. If Mr. Banerjea had read the report he would have found that it was stated on pages 61 and 65 that a statement of work of the Departments of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science for the session 1918-19 was presented to the Senate at their meeting held on the 23rd August, 1919. A similar statement of work for the session 1919-20 would be submitted to the Senate in due course.

The motion was carried unanimously.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, J. C. GHOSH,

Vice-Chancellor. *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 6.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt, M.A., M.D.,
Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Ph.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M A.

Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.

Mr. B. Heaton.

Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A S.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S., F.A S.B.

Mr. Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.

The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F R.S.E.

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL B., LL.D.

Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.

Mr. Jnanranjan Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.

Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D

Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.

Dr. Praphullachandra Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E

The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C S.

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M A., Ph.D.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S.I, L.M., M.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of Syndicate, that as proposed by the Board of Management of Sir Rashbehary Ghose Endowment, Dr. Hemendrakumar Sen,

M.A., D.Sc., be appointed Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry for a term of seven years and that, until further orders, his salary be Rs. 500 per mensem.

The mover said :

Dr. Hemendrakumar Sen is a distinguished graduate of the University of Calcutta as also of the University of London. He obtained a First Class in Chemistry at the M.A. Examination, 1911, and is a silver medalist, He obtained the Premchand Roychand Studentship and the Mouat Gold Medal in 1912. He was Professor of Chemistry at the City College, Calcutta (1911-12) ; joined the Royal College of Science, London, in 1912 ; worked in the Advanced Chemical Laboratories as a research student till 1915 ; obtained the D.Sc. degree in Organic Chemistry at the University of London in 1915 ; was awarded the D.I.C. (Diploma Membership of the Imperial College of Science, London) on the basis of research work done during 1914-15 ; worked out a process for the commercial manufacture of the drug, B-Eucaine, for the admiralty (1915) ; worked out a patent for the Kapadia Fruit Syndicate for preservation of fresh fruits, while in England (1914).

He worked as Chemist at the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., Sakchi, India, and was in charge of the Sulphuric Acid Plant (1916) which he started ; worked as Chief Chemist with Jamal Brothers & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, where he was entrusted with the design and erection of the Alkali and Soda Plants of the Company ; has worked out the following industries from the practical point of view, first aided by large scale experiments and ultimately working them on a commercial scale :—

1. Sugar from palm and cane 'Gur'; fermentation of molasses into vinegar ;
2. Starch and Glucose from rice meal ;
3. Citric acid from citrons ;
4. Silk dyeing by Teak Dye ;
5. Paper from bamboo and elephant grass ;
6. Distillation of Burma wood with special reference to acetic acid, methyl alcohol, and charcoal ;
7. Bone distillation and bone charcoal ;
8. Refining of mineral and vegetable oils and fats.

He joined Messrs. E. M. De Souza & Co. in 1918, and started the Rangoon Pharmaceutical & Chemical Works, acting as Works Manager and Chief Chemist. This firm now produces Sulphuric Acid, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids, Sodium bisulphite, Magnesium sulphate, Sodium sulphate, Hypo—Ether, Tin chloride, Citric acid, Strychnine and Pharmaceutical

products on a large scale, and is supplying local and the Straits Settlements market. Here he had the opportunity of studying the Contact Method of manufacturing sulphuric acid, and started investigating the manufacture of acetic acid from alcohol by catalysis in connection with which latter, several interesting data have already been obtained. In addition it may be stated that almost the first brick of the Factory was laid by him and he is responsible for the plant and machinery set up there, a task of considerable difficulty in view of the necessity of adapting oneself to local conditions due to absence of supply of Plants from Europe. He has studied and acquired an intimate knowledge of practical Chemical Engineering, and has devised a steam and air injector for creating draught, which is in daily use now.

He has further completed a Works Chemists Manual for the construction and management of a Sulphuric Acid Plant, which will be sent to press shortly.

Dr. J. Thorpe, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. of the Imperial College of Science and Technology speaks of Dr. Sen as follows :—

"Dr. H. K. Sen worked in the Organic Laboratories of the Royal College of Science from 1912 to 1915 and I first became acquainted with him on my appointment to the chair of Organic Chemistry in January, 1914. For nearly eighteen months, therefore, I had many opportunities of following his work and of noting his capacity and keenness for research.

His published papers speak for themselves, but what I wish most particularly to emphasize is that he most certainly possesses the true research spirit combined with very considerable originality of thought. It is certain that this combination in conjunction with the sound knowledge of his subject which I know him to possess, will enable him to attain a high place among Organic Chemists in the near future.

After the commencement of the War, Dr. Sen devoted his time to the elaboration of a process by which the valuable drug B-Eucaine could be prepared in quantity and at the request of the Admiralty, a considerable quantity of this material was made for them by his process."

Among his published papers may be mentioned the following :—

1. Decomposition of tetramethylammonium nitrite (Proceedings of the Chemical Society, London).

2. Tetramethyl ammonium hyponitrite and its thermal decomposition (Transactions of the Chemical Society, London).

3. Interaction of hydrazine sulphate with nitrites and a new method for estimating the latter (Zeitschrift fur Anorganische Chemie ; Annual Reports of the progress of Chemistry for 1911).

4. Interaction of hydrazine sulphate with ferricyanides and a method for evaluating both (Zeitschrift fur Anorganische Chemie ; Annual Reports on the progress of Chemistry 1912).

5. Note on the detection of nitric acid in the presence of nitrites (Zeitschrift fur Anorganische Chemie).

6. Examination of the Indian Basil Oil (Part of thesis for the Premchand Roychand Scholarship, University of Calcutta).

7. Condensation of Ketones with Phenols. Part I—Condensation with Naphthol (Transactions of the Chemical Society, London).

8. Oxidation of certain oxydinaphthyl dialkylmethanes (Preliminary Note, Chem. Soc., London).

9. Condensation of Camphorquinone with phenols (Preliminary Note, Chem. Soc., London).

10. Formation of heterocyclic compounds from hydroxy methylene Ketones and cyanoacetamide (Trans. Chem. Soc., London. Thesis for the D.Sc., University of London).

11. Alkylation of primary Ketones (Thesis for the D.Sc., University of London.)

Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that, as proposed by the Governing Body of Sir Taraknath Palit Trusts, Mr. Bhabanath Banerjee, M.Sc., be appointed Assistant Professor of Physics for a term of two years from 1st January, 1920, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur seconded the motion which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that, as proposed by the Governing Body of Sir Taraknath Palit Trusts, Mr. Brajendranath Chakrabarti, M.Sc., be appointed Assistant Professor of Physics for a term of two years from 1st June, 1920, on a salary of Rs. 200 a month.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 21st February, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science, dated the 14th February, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Governing Body of the University College of Science, dated the 14th February, 1920, be confirmed.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

The next item was as follows—

The Syndicate to report to the Senate that the Government of India having asked for the loan of the services of Prof. Arthur Brown, M.A., LL.B., University Professor of International Law, Public and Private, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has intimated to Government that the University would not raise any objection to the proposal in case Mr. Brown accepts the offer and to recommend that the action taken be approved.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that it would be in the recollection of the Senate that the Govt. of India was moved to sanction the appointment of Mr. Arthur Brown as the University Professor of International Law, Public and Private, for a term of five years. At that time he had expressed his personal gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Südmersen, the Director of Public Instruction, who had helped him to secure the transfer of the services of Mr. Arthur Brown to the University. As soon as the Government of India approved of the appointment, they intimated to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor that the services of Mr. Arthur Brown should be placed at their disposal. The purpose for which Professor Brown's services were required was such as made it impossible for the University to refuse to accede to the request of the Government of India. The Government of India stated that it was their intention to create a department to deal with questions which had arisen in connection with the peace, and that it was necessary for them to have a competent legal adviser conversant with the principles and application of international law. The Vice-Chancellor had discussed this question with him, and as the Government of India were anxious to have an immediate reply, he had advised the Vice-Chancellor that he should on behalf of the University

express his willingness to accede to the request of the Government, subject to the condition that Professor Brown was willing to leave Calcutta and accept the offer. Professor Brown had since accepted the offer of Government. He therefore moved that the action taken by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor be confirmed.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India (circulated to members) on the report of the Calcutta University Commission, **Mr. Herambachandra Maitra** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that a letter be addressed to the Government of India, emphasising the necessity for—

(1) an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of University and secondary education;

(2) an accurate ascertainment of the sums, initial and recurring, which will be needed for the purpose;

(3) a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for at least ten years;

and suggesting that the details be worked out by a small committee, appointed by the Government of India, and composed of—

(i) a representative of the Government of India;

(ii) a representative of the Government of Bengal;

(iii) three representatives nominated by the Senate.

The Mover said:

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the question which the resolution asks you to consider. The pronouncement of the Government of India on the line of action proposed by the Calcutta University Commission was awaited by all who are interested in the progress of education with the utmost eagerness. But the views embodied in the resolution of the 27th January last have created profound disappointment and have given rise to a widespread feeling of alarm regarding the future of University education in this province. "The Government of India," we are told, are aware "that the proposals of the Commission may excite apprehensions in the minds of some". They have excited apprehensions in the minds, not of some, but of many. But the fears they roused have been almost forgotten in the panic which has been caused by the revolutionary and menacing character of the policy chalked out in the Resolution of the Government of India. "The concern of the Government of India," it is stated, "is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the

Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorporation of the University of Dacca." We are often accused of possessing a very imperfect knowledge of the English language. We need have no hesitation in admitting this. For it implies no moral delinquency nor great intellectual dullness, for people not to have a thorough mastery over a foreign tongue. But even with our imperfect knowledge of English we may venture to ask whether the proposals of the Government may be correctly described as "giving effect to" the "main recommendations" of the Commission. The policy enunciated by the Government of India deviates widely on some very vital points from the course which the Commissioners have urged it to pursue. The Commissioners have over and over again laid stress on the necessity enlisting public sympathy and securing the support of public opinion for the scheme formulated by them. And the Government of India declare in the concluding lines of their Resolution, that "they can confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the educated classes in carrying out this high and difficult enterprise." Some may be tempted to interpret this sentence either as pungent irony or as one of those platitudes which abound in official literature. For the Government of India have contemptuously set aside some of the most important recommendations of the Commission intended to conciliate public opinion and reconcile the people of Bengal to the great changes proposed by them. The deviations from the Report of the Commission proposed by Government as the basis of the Bill which is to be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council, are characterised by an absolute disregard of public opinion and of the need of proceeding even with that degree of caution which the Commission felt to be indispensably necessary. We do not know if it was the intention of Government to make their policy acceptable to those who think that the reforms advocated by the Commission do not go far enough. But they, as well as these who regard the proposals of the Commissioners as drastic and revolutionary, must agree or one point—very large sums of money must be spent in order to carry out the scheme. The Commissioners have devoted a whole chapter of their Report to the Financial aspects of their proposals. The Resolution of the Government of India is absolutely silent on this essential point. We have only one short sentence on it in the last paragraph: "Funds will be required". Nothing is said as to how or whence it is proposed to raise money, and what amount is to be raised. The Commissioners recommend a recurring expenditure of 68 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of 61½ lakhs and they say.—"It is not possible to ignore the fact that the development of the system of primary

education will necessarily involve an immense and an increasing expenditure. We should fail in our duty if in putting forward claims on behalf of University education, we did not also hold in view the not less important claims of the other educational grades upon the resources available for educational purposes". It was for the Government of India, when favouring the public with an outline of their policy, to take the people into their confidence as to the total amount to be spent on education and to give us a forecast of the manner in which the difficult problem of large additional expenditure was to be solved. This has not been done; and, at the same time the Government have declared that they accept the proposals of the Commission "as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions." The scheme cannot be feasible without money; and before we can express our views on the proposals of the Commission, we find it necessary to have information placed before us as to the extent to which an increase of expediture may be safely attempted. The financial proposals embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the scheme of Reforms leave Bengal a surplus of only 10 lakhs. The other day the Hon'ble Member of the Bengal Council in charge of Education said, when presiding at a distribution of prizes, that, when the new Councils under the Reform Act came into existence, less money would be available for education than at present. But the Bengal Government, we are informed, are in agreement with the Government of India on the policy outlined in the Resolution. We therefore think it probable that the Bengal Governm nt and the Imperial Government, holding consultations with each other, have matured some plan for meeting the financial requirements of the situation. If this has been done, the plan should be communicated to the public and specially to the University who have been called upon to offer their criticisms on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. If this has not been done, it is high time that the task were undertaken. The Calcutta University Commissioners say—"If Bengal is to have a better system of education, Bengal must pay for it, and only Bengal can pay for it; and what Government has to show is not 'generosity', but courage in levying the necessary taxation, a courage not to be expected until it is plain that those who will have to pay the taxes are ready to do so." But the question of one's being ready to pay cannot be raised until one is told how much is to be paid and in what precise manner the money is to be spent. It is true that the power of legislating on the reconstruction of the Calcutta University is referred to the Government of India. But this does not mean that the Government

of India have the right to legislate without taking the people of Bengal into their confidence, and without ascertaining whether they are already to bear a heavy burden of additional taxation. If we add to the present expenditure on education a recurring charge of 68 lakhs and also the expenditure that must be incurred for the promotion of primary education and technical education, the total expenditure on education would exceed two crores. It is absolutely futile to inaugurate a scheme which would require the expenditure of such a sum without clearly ascertaining and informing the people how this amount may be raised. It is also necessary to secure the support and co-operation of the public by ascertaining their views as to the merits of the scheme apart from its financial aspect. On the present occasion, however, we are concerned only with this last but not the least important aspect of the queston.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea in seconding the motion, said that he wished to place before the Senate one or two ideas which were uppermost in his mind at the present moment. As had been pointed out by the mover of the resolution, the Government of India were silent in their resolution on the question of finance except that they said at the end that funds would be required, and it was not possible to ascertain the financial help which they could legitimately expect from the Government of India. The report of the Calcutta University Commission clearly pointed out that certain financial aid must be given and vast sums of money must be spent. If the reform scheme was to be carried out, the school and intermediate examinations would be taken away from the University. And if the University had to carry on its work it must be recouped for the loss which it would sustain. The Colleges, again, would require large grants. The members of the Calcutta University Commission were practical men. They pointed out the evil things of the present system of education and pleaded earnestly for the removal of those evils. As practical men they also said that reforms could not be effected without much financial assistance. But the University was in an unsatisfactory position. The resolution of the Government of India did not furnish any details in connection with the financial aspect of the problem. Just as people could not build houses unless they got the materials to build with, so the Reform Scheme could not be carried out unless adequate financial provision was made. The proposal before the House was a very modest one. The Syndicate had simply placed before the Senate a resolution embodying an important proposal, namely, that abstraction be done away with, that the question of reform involving many

points be viewed as a concrete whole and that materials for effecting the great reform which the Government of India had in view must be placed in their hands. He was sure that if the Calcutta University Commission had been in a position to say anything on the resolution of the Government of India, they would have agreed with the Syndicate in what was now placed before the Senate. He hoped that the resolution would have the unanimous support of the Senate.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar said that he was very glad that instead of inviting the Senate to begin a useless and endless discussion on the bulky report of the University Commission, the Syndicate had decided to draw the attention of the Government of India to the financial aspects of the question. Finance was the pivot on which the carrying out of the recommendations of the Commission entirely turned. If the Colleges were to come up to the standard prescribed by the Commission, a large outlay, was necessary. Where was the money to come from ? That was the all important question. It was strange that Government neither asked that question nor answered it. He had eagerly waited for the resolution of the Government of India, and when it appeared he read it from beginning to end with breathless interest, but he was greatly disappointed to find that there was not a word about finance in it. Could it be that Government thought that inasmuch as education was going to be a transferred subject, it would be the business of the Ministers to find the money. If so, it was only just and proper that those who had to find the money should have a hand in shaping the policy. The fact which dominated the situation was that unless Government made large grants to existing colleges, they would simply be unable to continue to exist. The Missionary Colleges also would require money. He wondered whether the Scottish Churches College would be able to persuade the authorities in England, in difficult times like the present, to provide them with the funds which would surely be necessary if the recommendations of the Commission were to be thoroughly carried out. He had always been of the opinion that it was a great mistake to allow unendowed colleges, depending entirely on the fees of the students, to come into existence. But the mistake was committed and what was once done could never be undone. These private Colleges occupied a very important position in the educational world at the present day, and nothing should be done which was calculated to threaten their existence. That would be a very great calamity and it would endanger the higher education of the country. Were the Government prepared to find the money which was necessary? If so,

well and good. On the other hand, if it was found that adequate funds were not forthcoming the only thing to do would be to put the report of the Commission on the shelf for the present.

As a loyal and patriotic citizen he considered it his duty to sound a note of warning. Inspite of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the country was, for various reasons, seething with discontent from end to end. There were men all over the country eagerly looking out for opportunities to create trouble and get up agitations against Government. Nothing would be a greater mistake for Government than to play into the hands of such men. If the Government of India were determined to give effect to their Resolution without considering the Commission's recommendations regarding finance, there would be a wide-spread agitation in the country which might easily become as violent as the agitation against the Rowlatt Act. He thought that it was the duty of every one who had the good of the country at heart to beseech the Government not to stir the hornet's nest at a time like this. He had been an educationist for more than a generation and he ardently desired that this University should be a living centre of higher education. But if he was an educationist, he was also a patriotic citizen, and, as such, he was prepared, to sacrifice even educational reforms for some years' respite from agitation which the country badly needed.

Mr. F. W. Sudmersen said that he opposed the resolution on several grounds. He did not understand how it was possible for anybody to ascertain the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of the University and secondary education. The greatest financiers in the world would not be able to ascertain within any precise limits the expenditure necessary for carrying out the scheme propounded by the Calcutta University Commission There were no limits to possibilities of expansion. The Calcutta University Commission drew lines of directions of possible expansion. As experience was gained and finances became available various channels of Commercial, Mechanical and Agricultural training could be opened out. In connection with expenditure on educational matters no limit could be assigned. When the Post-Graduate classes were started in connection with the University of Calcutta, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that the expenditure would not be very much. But Sir Asutosh Mookerjee had since then brought up proposal after proposal far beyond what most of them expected. And it was very probable that they would be told that the Post-Graduate Classes were in a condition which demanded a further very heavy

expenditure, both of a recurring and non-recurring nature, if the Post-Graduate students were to be a worthy output of this University's activity. It had been proposed to ask the Government for a definite assurance that the necessary funds would be forthcoming for at least ten years. He did not know of any Government who would be prepared to guarantee a ten years expenditure, especially when that Government was in a transition stage and when Reformed Councils were to be brought into existence.

The financial aspect of the question was one which would take time to mature and it would be an unreasonable thing to expect that all the Colleges under the new circumstances would become constituent Colleges. Some colleges would have to revert to the intermediate stage. It was an impossible consideration to think that every College in Calcutta was going to be put on such foundations as to become constituent Colleges of the University. He was confident that that was never the intention of the University Commission. The outcome of the recommendations will be that there will be a limitation in the output of graduates in Bengal but an improvement in the graduates turned out and in the schools. If they wanted money public charity ought to come to the aid of the University. Bengal had no right to despair of its public men. If public men did not respond to their duty it had no right to expect that the Government of India should meet the bill. The constitution of the proposed Committee for the drawing up of the statement of costs was unreasonable. The nominees of the Senate were to be in a majority and the Government was in effect to be asked to bind itself to finance a scheme of unknown dimensions drawn up by the Senate—in other words to give to the Senate a blank cheque for all its demands. In his opinion the Senate in accepting the motion would show an obstructive attitude and to him the motion seemed to be a mere device to postpone the reforms.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that he was surprised at the attitude taken up by Mr. Sudmersen which was worthy only of a "sun-dried bureaucrat." It was not an impossible request they were making to the Government of India as Mr. Sudmersen imagined, but they were merely asking the Government to tell them whether the reasonable minimum which the University Commission considered necessary would be forthcoming. They were all aware as much as Mr. Sudmersen that education was a subject which admitted of fruitful expansion,—that no limits could be set to educational aspirations or to expenditure on education. The Calcutta University Commission had also realised that and had expressly

said so, and yet on that ground they did not decline to face the financial question. Finances were indeed the crux of the whole situation, and it was idle to launch on any schemes of reconstruction without a careful examination of the financial aspects of the problem. The Commission had gone into this matter as carefully as they could, but they distinctly said that the estimates which they had prepared were only rough and tentative forecasts, and they doubtless expected that the Government would investigate the question much more thoroughly and with fuller materials than they had been able to do within the time at their disposal. There were certain matters, however, as to which the Commission were absolutely emphatic and had given fairly approximate estimates, and as to these financial guarantees were both necsary and possible. It was proposed, for example, that there should be at least 39 new intermediate Colleges in Bengal, and if they were not to turn out their students into the streets, provision would have to be made for these institutions. Now, would the money be forthcoming? and where was it to come from? They were surely entitled to know. The Commission recognised that a fee of more then five rupees could not be fairly demanded from their students; at the same time they knew that the scale of salaries and the standard of equipment proposed by the Commission for these new colleges were such that the expenditure could not possibly be met out of that source of income. Neither could it very well be met by private generosity. The Calcutta University had no doubt been peculiarly fortunate in this respect so far, and he regarded the presence of their illustrious benefactor Sir Rash Behary Ghose at the meeting that afternoon as of very good omen, but private generosity could hardly be depended on as a safe or certain source of income. It was absolutely essential, therefore, that there must be subventions from the State on a liberal scale. This was pointed out by the Commissioners themselves in their report, and yet what did they find the attitude of their Government to be? Why, they would sweep away the existing system wholesale to substitute something else in its place, but would make no provision whatsoever regarding finance! It was like pulling down straightaway an ancestral dwelling house, on the pretext of building a palace on its site, without, however, providing for the ways and means! The Government had issued a long Resolution on the Report of the Commission, but had not said one word as to whether or from whom the money would come. Well, the money was not after all the money of the Government of India. It was the money of the people. If the Government were not

prepared to find the money, let them at all events wait till the people's representatives,—till the Ministers came into power. After all, if education was to be a transferred subject, as he hoped it would, it is the Ministers who would have to run the scheme. The Government evidenced a keen solicitude for giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission in other matters, but on the question of finance they were conveniently silent,—though this also was a matter which the Commission had quite as strongly urged on their attention! The motion before the Senate, he emphatically declared, was not as stated by Mr. Südmersen, a device to obtain the postponment of reform. It was a libel to say so. For it is their boys who would suffer if there were no reforms, and surely they were more anxious for the welfare of their boys than anybody else. It was in fact a very necessary and very modest proposal which they made. They were asking Government to appoint a Committee for the purpose of examining the financial aspect of the question. That was all. The Government might tell them they had not got the money. They would then know where they stood. If they had no money, where then, was the use of closing down the degree colleges in the mofussil, and what would be the meaning of appointing a paid Vice-Chancellor on Rs. 4,000 a month? All that they wanted was that they should have a fairly accurate idea as to how much money would be available on which they could proceed to take action. They knew that a new intermediate college could not be run for less than half a lakh of rupees, but if the funds were not available, and yet the existing colleges had to go, what was to become of their students? Precisely accurate estimates might not be possible, but it was surely possible to have reasonably approximate figures on which action could be taken. That was what was done everywhere in prepearing budgets, which surely never aimed at mathematical accuracy, and yet were a very valuable and necessary preliminary.

Then, again, it was to be remembered that the programme of reform which the Commission had sketched out was one extending over a number of years, and the expenditure was also to be spread over several years. It was necessary, therefore, that if the recommendations of the Commission were not to become sterile, they must have guarantees from the Government that the funds would be forthcoming not for one year or for two years, but for a reasonably long period of time. The Government of Lord Chelmsford might be prepared to grant 60 or 70 lakhs a year, but his successor might not. But continuity of work could not be attained under those conditions. That is

why they wanted a definite assurance for funds for at least 10 years.

Now it was for the purposes of working out these financial details that they asked for a Committee. The Committee would, according to their suggestions, contain representatives of the Government of India, of the Government of Bengal and of the University. He did not think that it was in a spirit of obstructiveness that the Senate was approaching the Government. It was an eminently reasonable proposal, and he did not see how any body could oppose it unless he was anxious to shut the door of high education against their students.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray was surprised at the opposition of Mr. Südmersen, who was anxious for a limitation on the output of graduates. He could not help characterising this attitude as disloyalty to the table round which they sat to-day. Mr. Sudmersen characterised the resolution as a mere device to postpone reforms. He could not help characterising the attitude of Mr. Sudmersen as a mere device to limit the output of graduates for which he was so anxious to-day. The University had taught the country for the last sixty years or more. It might need reforms, but they were not prepared to part with the present structure unless there was a reasonable likelihood of a better structure in the future. Unless funds were forthcoming, or at all events sources of the funds needed were indicated, any step taken would be a retrograde one, and would result in complete dislocation and disaster.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal: The Calcutta University Commission has framed a scheme of educutional reform and reorganisation, "so far-reaching", in the Commissioners' own words "as to amount to a complete reconstruction of the whole system of Secondary and University Education in Bengal". We fully agree with the Government of India in their pronouncement in the resolution dated the 27th January, 1920, that 'the Report will rank among the most important and authoritative of educational documents.' We may have our differences, our reservations, our own deviations in certain directions from the plan and programme of the Commissioners. In particular, some of us think that the Commissioners have not been able to divest themselves of the bias for an over-literary or, at least, a pure liberal education, from which we in Bengal have suffered so grievously, and while we in the Senate have been pressing for an immediate agricultural, industrial and commercial expansion of our University on a modern basis to meet the vital needs of the country, the Commissioners' zeal in this respect contrasts unfavourably with their zeal for pure academic culture.

In the next place, the Commissioners have not sufficiently emphasised the claims of the University as an independent central body, for carrying on research and advancing the bounds of knowledge, and our recent progress in research as carried on by a nascent school of Indian Scholars may be jeopardised unless the Commissioners' scheme leaves greater room than it actually does for independent initiative and central organisation in the University. Lastly, in the opinion of some of us, the Commissioners have over-emphasised continuity between the High School and the Intermediate stage, and discontinuity between the Intermediate and the undergraduate stage, and, in so doing, have acted on an English analogy which does not apply to Indian conditions, mental as well as physical, in the case of our adolescent youths, and which will, in its application, lead to theoretical as well as practical objections of a grave character. Again, the control of the University over the conditions of admission to its own portals must be made more definite; and whether in the recognition of Intermediate Colleges or the devising of curricula and the conduct of examination for the Intermediate stage the position of the University must be more pronounced than is contemplated under the Commissioners' scheme. But, in spite of these lacunae, the Commissioners have by their clarity of vision, and their abounding sympathy, wisdom and insight, opened up to us vistas, wide and long, of vital educational progress, which must be our motto and watchword, if we are to meet successfully the new world-conditions which face us to-day.

And the Commissioners have been careful to point ont that "in whatever order and by whatever methods, this scheme of reform is brought into effect it must involve a large expenditure of money, and an expenditure which must increase as the system develops and the needs of the country grow." They devote a whole chapter of careful planning and surveying to the financial aspects of their proposals (Chapter II of the Report). I may draw the attention of the Senate to the following deliberate pronouncements in this Chapter.

"Government defrays 39 per cent. of the cost of University and College Education in Bengal and a much smaller proportion of the total cost of school education. Whatever may be the future contribution of the private benefactors, and we hope it will be substantial, the main burden of establishing a new and healtheir system must be borne by the tax-payer. Government will have to pay a large portion of a substantially larger expenditure, if the evils we have described are to be amended and the reforms we have advocated are to be carried through." The

Commissioners go on to say "If Bengal is to have a better system of education, Bengal must pay for it, and only Bengal can pay for it, and what Government has to show is not generosity, but courage in levying the necessary taxation: a courage not to be expected until it is plain that those who have to pay for it are ready to do so. Either in the form of fees, or in the form of gifts, or in the form of taxes, Bengal must pay more if it wishes to escape from the vicious circle of its present education, and to give to its youth a training which will fit them more adequately to play their part in the world."

The Commissioners, summarising the results of their survey, recommend additional annual grants of Rs. 65,16,200 including 40 lakhs for improvements in Secondary and Intermediate education, about twelve lakhs and a quarter for the Teaching University of Calcutta, 5 lakhs for the improvement of Mafassal Colleges, and 7·8 lakhs for Dacca University. They also recommend an annual grant of 3 lakhs from Government to the University of Calcutta as compensation for loss of Matriculation and Intermediate Examination fees. And finally, they recommend certain capital grants for the Teaching University of Calcutta and the Mufassal Colleges amounting to 61 lakhs and a half. If these last are met by a loan, the cost of the proposed educational reconstruction will amount to an additional expenditure of 70 to 75 lakhs per annum. And the Commissioners end by declaring that, in their belief, this will be remunerative expenditure, and consequently, this will not be too exacting a burden upon the public resources. They add: " this reform which must draw its chief strength from a determined movement in public opinion, cannot be achieved without larger funds " * * " But as giving a lead to this generosity (of well-wishers of education), the action of Government is indispensable." But it must be borne in mind that the Commissioners' estimates are only a first comprehensive forecast and it may be necessary to modify the proposals.

I will now turn to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the Commission's report. That Resolution, strangely enough, is practically silent about the very basis of educational reform,—namely, the question of cost, and of ways and means. There is only a single direct reference to this, conveyed in the words " funds will be required " in a 28-page resolution : Not even a glimmering sense of the gravity of the problem from the practical statesman's point of view, appears to have dawned on the Olympian heights, though light is sent to touch the hill tops first and leave them last.

The Commissioners (on the plains) are, on the other hand, conscious of a problem of great difficulty: the problem of the relative emphasis that ought to be laid upon, and the relative scale of expenditure which Government and the people ought to be urged to undertake in regard to these two branches of the educational system (University training and secondary education); nor is it possible to ignore the fact that the development of the system of primary education will necessarily involve an immense and increasing expenditure. And the enfranchisement of large masses of the population under the scheme of political reform, implying as it does, a gradual transference of political responsibility to the body of the people, makes it urgently and vitally necessary for the country to work towards the goal of compulsory primary education, so that the gravity of the educational problem has been immensely accentuated as the indispensable basis of our national reconstruction.

The resolution before us consists of two parts: in the first, it seeks to impress upon Government the necessity for an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspects of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of University and Secondary education for an accurate ascertainment of the sums, initial and recurring, which will be needed for the purpose, and a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for at least ten years.

I should have thought that the Government should have needed no reminder of its first and foremost duty, its grave responsibilities, in this matter. But, as I have pointed out, the Resolution shows a state of happy innocence, a blissful unconsciousness of the impending issues. May it be that the habit of deciding academic issues has given an academic character to the administrations on the hill tops; we academicians, therefore, relieved of our academic duties, must take charge of the business aspects of the question. Or is it the case that the inexhaustible coffers, which the Commissioners speak of deprecatingly, are, after all, no figment of fancy but a reality, and that, in these days of universal monetary stringency, the Government alone are in the happy possession of super-abundant cash enabling them to view with nonchalance the varied demands of the postwar reconstruction? But whatever might be the resources of the Government under former conditions, we have no reason to believe that the transferred departments under the new dyarchy will be rolling in wealth. We are almost sure that the educational problems of Bengal, though reserved for Indian legislation, must be met out of Bengal's own resources. Nor are these the only reasons for providence and fore-thought in our plans for a new advance. As I pointed

out recently, in another place : " There are certain general implications of the Commissioners' scheme of reconstruction which it is essential to remember if we are to understand the Commissioners' real mind, as well as certain conditions which must be guaranteed, if that reconstruction is not to end in a far greater disorganisation and maladjustment that it is proposed to remedy. The Commissioners have given us an organic scheme of educational reconstruction which, to be fairly judged and appraised, must be taken as an organic whole. For example, the Commissioners' recommendation that the state of admission to the University must be raised from the present Matriculation to the present Intermediate is hedged in with the safeguard that this must not be carried out as an isolated reform, and that new courses of technical or professional or vocational education, including agricultre, industries and business, should be provided on a sufficient scale and at convenient centres throughout Bengal, so that the raising of the standard will not have a restrictive or limiting effect on the spread of education in the Province. This means ample financial resources. Again, consider the onerous conditions which must be fulfilled by the affiliated Colleges of to-day to rank as constituent Colleges under the new scheme. The enforcement of these conditions may entail either the disaffiliation of a good many existing Institutions, with loss of opportunities for both liberal and professional or technological education in the University to thousands of students, or in the absence of such disaffiliation, the risk of perpetuating a number of temporarily affiliated Colleges, with the brand of inferiority upon them, in fact, no better than helots in the republic of letters unless indeed the new University authority should be provided with ample resources and thus enabled to place them firm on their legs. Unless the Commissioners' recommendations regarding ample grants to our struggling Colleges are carried out, it can not be said that the Commissioner's plan has been given effect to, or that a mutilated scheme would be necessarily a scheme of cultural improvement. The Commissioners have throughout taken for granted one cardinal point which may be said to have determined the orientation of their scheme : namely, that adequate, indeed, ample financial support will be forthcoming from the Government for all forms of education, liberal as well as vocational and technological, and for all grades, the University, the Intermediate and the Secondary grade alike, by means of specific grants from the public revenues which the Commissioners, with their usual thoroughness and comprehensiveness, have carefully planned and estimated.

I need not further elaborate this point. In fact, without a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for

at least ten years, the attempted cultural advance may result in a set-back and in further disorganisation. For drastic changes have been recommended, we are setting out on new roads, and new ventures; and unless we carefully plan and reconnoitre, we may be led to a quagmire.

The next part of the resolution suggests the machinery for this financial survey, and is a corollary to what has preceded. We suggest that the details be worked out by a small committee appointed by the Government of India, and consisting of a representative of the Government of India, a representative of the Government of Bengal, and three representatives nominated by the Senate.

The Government of India will legislate for us and will carry this reform through: they must be represented on the Committee. The Provincial Budget must find the funds, and devise the ways and means in conjunction with the Central Government, and the Provincial Government must, therefore, be represented. And the Senate must have a powerful voice on the Committee for two reasons: it has been the real centre of educational legislation and educational administration in Bengal, for the higher grades of education, especially since the date of the new Regulations: a central organ created by the Central Government and entrusted with these responsible functions. It is, therefore, the body best fitted by its educational experince and authority, by its knowledge of local conditions and local tradition, to make necessary estimates for giving practical effect to the scheme of educational reform prepared under the counsels of a body of educational experts with a catholic and advanced outlook. And what is equally important, the Senate reflects in its constitution and composition, informally but substantively, the enlightened opinion and sentiment of the country, and as the Commissioners point out, "a new educational outlook is sorely needed in the Schools and Colleges of Bengal. But this reform, which must draw its chief strength from a determined movement in public opinion, cannot be achieved without larger funds." It is therefore, necessary to enlist in the cause of this new education the active support as well as the sympathy and imagination of the Province as a whole, and of its various classes and communities. A representative body like the Senate should have a powerful voice in the devising of ways and means for the financing of the new education. What the Resolution before us asks of the Government is that it should take the people into its confidence, that it should invite the representatives of the educational world as well as of the enlightened public opinion of the country to its counsels, and thus inaugurate in its educational policy that

spirit of co-operation and habit of public consultation which should be the very breath of popular responsible Government in the coming order. That is the greatest of all reforms—the opening of the shut door and the letting in of light and air,—there is no more sovereign remedy of political distempers than that first principle of hygienic reform. More light!

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar thought that Dr. Seal wanted more and better education while Mr. Südmersen wanted less education on the pretext of better education.

Mr. F. W. Südmersen: I protest most emphatically. It is an absolute perversion of what I said.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee said that he Mr. Sudmersen started by saying that no limitation should be imposed on educational expansion in connection with the expenses. But in the same breath he said that why should the Calcutta University produce an output of thousands of graduates. That sentence meant putting a limitation upon the number. If this was not a retardation of gradual educational expansion, he did not know what it really meant.

Mr. F. W. Sudmersen: I pointed out that there was no limitation to educational expenditure. But we are in the hope of spending money on commercial and technical training, and that some colleges which are now engaged in turning out graduates would concentrate their attention on intermediate education.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, continuing, said that there was another inconsistency in Mr. Südmersen's remarks. Mr. Sudmersen said that public charity should come to the aid of the University. Why should the University, said he, beg of a 'reluctant' Government? Public charity could be looked for by a public institution provided it possessed full public confidence; and if the Government of India which was the custodian of public funds and which had the public interest at heart made such proposals as were not acceptable to the general public of Bengal, where could the reformed University look for public charity? Mr. Südmersen had talked a good deal about the obstructive attitude of the University of Calcutta. Mr. Biswas had given him a reply and he (the speaker) did not attack Mr. Südmersen on that point. But was the University the only body responsible for the delay in the actual carrying out of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission? What did the Government of India do during the last fourteen months? They formulated a number of resolutions which were much more of a retrograde characrer than the actual recomendations of the University Commission. And an over-zealous

Secretariat came to this conclusion in only a brief span of ten months. What were those resolutions based on? They required financial support. And that was the reason why the Senate of the Calcutta University was going to approach the Government of India with a very modest proposal. He did not see how the Senate could be accused of unnecessary delay.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis said that the recommendations of the Syndicate embodied a very fair and necessary demand.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra said that there was only one speech against his resolution and every other speech had been an answer to that hostile speech of his distinguished friend, Mr. Südmersen. He did not think that he would be justified in detaining the Senate any longer by answering the arguments brought forward by Mr. Südmersen.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said that the motion showed that the University was prepared to co-operate with the Government, but the co-operation must be an intellectual one. They wanted to understand the situation. It was a most important, necessary and legitimate step. There was no element of obstructiveness in it. They wanted co-operation with the Government and if the Government did not want to co-operate with them it was open to them to refuse the offer.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried, 29 voting for the motion and 1 against it."

"**Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that a further representation be made to Government for financial assistance for the construction of a building on the site known as Madhab Babu's Bazar.

The following letter was received from the Government of Bengal :—

"GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION BRANCH,
No : 292.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. L. S. S. O'MALLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta the 4th February, 1920.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. G-319, dated the 8th December, 1919, regarding the closing of the market known as Madhab Babu's Bazar, I am directed to say that the Government

of Bengal are unable to accept the recommendation of the Senate that the market should not be closed till funds are provided by Government for the erection of a suitable University Building on the site.

2. The continuance of the market has long been condemned on sanitary grounds. In 1906-07, Sir Andrew Fraser, then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, after visiting the market, recorded the opinion that the market was a nuisance and that it should be removed in order to make room forthe extension of the University Buildings. In 1910, the Calcutta University moved Government to acquire the property in order to provide class rooms, laboratories, work-shops, etc., in connection with Post-Graduate Classes as well as research work. Subsequently, in 1912, the proposal was revived by the University, which represented the necessity for acquiring the market for the extension of the University Buildings and also urged that, from the sanitary point of view, the market ought not to be tolerated in its present place. The Government of India, accordingly, sanctioned a grant of 8 lacs for the acquisition of the market, at the same time stipulating that the expenditure on the buildings would be subject to their approval of a final scheme. As the acquisition of the market was considered to be a matter of urgency, steps were at once taken to institute proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, the scheme for utilization of the site being left for future settlement. The University was, at the same time, requested, in this Department letter, No. 1244 T.G., dated the 10th July, 1913, to submit a detailed scheme to Government.

3. The market was acquired in 1913, and in September, 1913, the University wrote to Government desiring "to emphasise the necessity of its early removal in its present insanitary condition as it is a source of great danger to the health of students residing in the Law College Hostel." Subsequently, in the Registrar's letter, No. 4364, dated the 11th November, 1914, to the Government of India, they drew attention to "the notoriously insanitary condition of the market by the side of the Hardinge Hostel, where more than 150 students of the University are in residence and often suffer in health owing to the insanitary surroundings." It was, however, necessary, in the interests of the public and of the tenants of the market, to keep it open till a new market which the Calcutta Corporation proposed to construct in the neighbourhood was ready.

4. It is observed that, in the letter under reply, the University make no reference to these past expressions of opinion and that the main consideration which appears to have weighed with the Committee appointed by the Senate is the fear of losing the income now accruing from the market. The new market constructed by the Calcutta Corporation was opened in March, 1917, and, although nearly three years have since elapsed, the University have not formulated the scheme for which the site was acquired. The property has now been utilised for six years for purposes other than those for which it was acquired; and the Governor in Council feels that it would be fair neither to the Corporation, which has constructed an up-to-date market at a considerable cost nor to the officers of Government to go on maintaining this insanitary and congested market indefinitely, and he has, therefore, decided that it should be closed with effect from the 1st July, 1920. The Governor in Council is aware that this step will deprive the University of an income of about Rs. 21,000 a year, but I am to point out that the market receipts were never intended to be a permanent source of revenue to the University.

I have, etc.,

S. O'MALLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee said that this question had been before the Senate, the Government of Bengal, the

rupees recommended by the Calcutta University Commission, to enable the University to build a house on that site.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that he was very glad there was no opposition from the other side of the table to this motion at any rate. The scheme which Government wanted the University to formulate had already been formulated for them by the Calcutta University Commission. The Government could not possibly mean by it plans for the proposed buildings, for the plans would depend upon the amount of the grant which they were able to get from Government. In their representation, they had specifically requested the Government of Bengal to move the Government of India for a grant to enable them to erect the necessary buildings. To that part of their request there was no reply, but opinions as old as 1905 were cited. The Government had, however, forgotten one fact, that, since 1914, the market had been in the possession of Government, who only made over to the University the income. On a reference to the Account Books, they found that every year, out of the income, certain sums had been deducted by Government on account of repairs, sanitary improvements, etc. That showed that, since taking over the market, Government had carried out some necessary improvements, so that things, so old as 1905, could not have much value, because the condition of the market could not be now what it was before. He did not say that the condition was perfect, because he had not been inside the market. But, since its acquisition, Government had spent a large sum of money for the improvement of the market, and they were entitled to take it that the market was improved. Be that as it may, the reason which the Government now suggested for the closing of the market was not what they had stated in their last communication. That was that there was undue rivalry with the new Muncipal Market in College Street, and nothing about the market being congested and insanitary. The plea which was now put forward by Government in reply to the representation of the University was, therefore, to say the least, disingenuous.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar said that it was true that it was not a very graceful thing to ask Government to make grants of money for various things. It was also true that Government might not have the funds to comply with all the requisitions which were made to them. But it did not appear that the difficulty of the Government was always due to lack of funds. There was a building on the the other side of the road for which grants had been made and if the money had been given to the

University, they could have erected a building on the fish market site.

Mr. Sudmersen said that he was surprised to learn that any opposition to a resolution of the Syndicate was to be regarded as an offence. He rose to make his strong protest against the remark of the member who stood up and expressed his gratitude that there was no opposition.

He was glad to support the resolution, but, unfortunately, he could not support the speech which led up to the resolution.

The market was an eyesore and the sooner it was swept away the better for everybody. They all knew what sanitary improvements meant. They could not put up a sanitary market on the site unless they pulled down the present structure and rebuilt it. There was no use in arguing that the present market was not insanitary. It was a nuisance and should be demolished. He hoped that Government would allow some time and also make a grant. But they should do their best to hasten the object which they had in view.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea said that the previous speaker had stated that it would be a sad day for the Senate if it only registered the decree of the Syndicate. But if the decisions of the Syndicate were right on principle, should not the Senate echo them ? He could not follow the previous speaker on that point. He considered that the right thing ought to be echoed.

He was also astonished at a remark which fell from Mr. Südmersen, namely, that he might support the resolution, but that he could not support the reasons advanced in the speech of the mover. There were only two points in connection with the question before the Senate. The first point was that it was admitted that the fish market was a nuisance. Why should the nuisance continue ? The second point was that, so far as their object was concerned, the building on the fish market site was really in the interests of education. That could not be seriously denied and they could look to the Government, which had done so much for them in the past and was still helping them, to come to their assistance.

The motion was carried."

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in Section 9 Chapter XXX of the Regulations, under Classes 5 and 6, the words "or (vi)" be inserted after the words "who take up (iii)" occurring in the first line of the paragraph beginning with "Candidates who take up." (Page 119, line 17 of the Regulations).

The mover said that sometime ago the Senate decided to include Elementary Hygiene as one of the subjects for the Matriculation Examination. The Government of India had approved that recommendation and it was now a part of the Regulations. Elementary Hygiene was No. 6 in the list of subjects out of which two must be taken up by every candidate. Of these subjects candidates who took up History of India had the option of submitting their answers in English or specified Vernaculars. It was suggested that Elementary Hygiene which had been recently added should be placed on the same footing as History of India to enable candidates to submit their answers in English or one of the Vernaculars.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Serampore College be affiliated in Physics to the I.A. and I.Sc. standards and in Mathematics to the B.A. Pass standard with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

Mr. **Charuchandra Biswas** seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. **J. N. Das Gupta** moved on behalf of the Syndicate, that, in extension of the affiliation already granted, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, be affiliated in English, Vernacular Composition, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Persian and Sanskrit to the B.A. Pass Standard and in English and Mathematics to the B.A. Honours standard with effect from the commencement of the session, 1920-21.

Mr. **J. R. Banerjea** seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that a representation be made to the Government of India requesting them to reconsider their decision on the recommendation of the Senate for the extension of affiliation of the Brajamohan College, Barisal, in Philosophy to the B.A. Honours standard, with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

(A copy of the letter No. 76, dated 20th January, 1920, from the Government of India as well as a copy of the representation No. 573, dated 18th February, 1920, made by the authorities of the College were circulated).

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination.	Subject.
Sanjibkumar Chaudhuri ...	M.A. (1918), in English A. Prof. A. M. College, Mymensingh.	M.A.	English (B)
Bishnudas Chattopadhyay ...	B.Sc. (1917), Demonstrator in Chemistry, Krishnath College, Berhampur.	M.Sc.	Chemistry.
Aswinikumar Bhaumik ...	Was permitted to appear at the last M.Sc. Examination but could not present himself at the examination owing to illness.	M.Sc.	Chemistry
Lalitkumar Raychaudhuri ...	B.A. 1917 ...	M.A.	English (A)
Satischandra Sengupta	„ 1907	„	English.
Nanimohan Ghosal ..	„ 1915 ...	„	English (A).
Dhirendranath Raychaudhri	„ 1912 ...	„	„
Karunakanta Bhattacharyya	„ 1916 ...	„	History.
Anilchandra De ..	„ 1917 ...	„	English (A).
Nalinimohan Guha ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Ancient History and culture (Mathematical Group).
Narendranath Dasgupta ..	„ 1915 ..	„	English (B).
Tamonashchandra Dasgupta	M.A. 1918 ...	M.A.	Bengali.
H.K. Prasad ..	B.A. 1906 ...	„	English (A)
Kunjabehari Biswas	„ 1913 ...	„	Pure Mathematics.
Tarapada Sanyal ...	M.A. 1918 ...	„	Bengali.
Haripada Chakrabarty ...	B.A. 1916 ...	„	English A.
Indrapanchu Gangopadhyay	„ 1916 ...	„	History.
Ramnidhi Bhattacharyya ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	Pure Mathematics.
Purnachandra Basak ...	B.A. 1916 ...	„	English A.
Surathnath Dasgupta ...	„ 1911 ...	„	History.
Panchanan Basu ...	„ 1916 ...	„	English.
Kunjabehari Basu ...	„ 1916 ...	„	History.
Basantakumar Chatterjee ...	M.A. 1913 ...	„	Vernacular
Satyacharan Haldar ...	B.A. 1915 ...	„	English.
Bijaykanta Raychowdhury ...	„ 1914 ...	„	English.
Bhupendralal Datta ...	„ 1915 ...	„	Vernacular.
Haripada Pande ...	M.A., in English, Group A, 1918	„	English (Group B).
Kshetramohan Basu ...	B.Sc. 1917 ...	M.Sc.	Mixed Mathematics.
Bibhutibhusan Sanyal ...	„ 1916 ...	M.Sc.	Pure Mathematics.
Subodhkumar Basu ...	„ 1916 ...	„	Ditto.
Harakrishna Pramanik ...	„ 1916 ...	„	Ditto.

Name.	Qualification.	Examination.	Subject.
Dhirendranath Khan ...	B.A. 1917 ...	M.A.	History.
Aswinikumar Nandi ...	" 1914 ...	"	Philosophy.
Kshitimohan Sanyal ..	" 1916 ...	"	English.
Jitendranath Mukherjee ...	Was permitted to appear at the last M.A. Examination but could not appear.		Philosophy.
Purnachandra Das ..	B.A. 1912 ...	"	English (A).
Kalikrishna Chatterjee ...	" 1916 ...	"	Economics (A).
Golakbihari Ray ..	" 1908 ...	"	Vernacular.
Apurbachandra Bhattacharyya	" 1910 ...	"	English.
Amritalal Ghosh ...	" 1917 ...	"	Pure Mathematics.
Sudhirkumar Dasgupta ...	" 1916 ...	"	Vernacular.
Induchandra Chattopadhyay	" 1910 ...	"	Philosophy.
Lalitmohan Kar ...	Was permitted to appear at the M.A. Examination in 1911.	"	Pali (D).
Mrs. E. Martini ..	B.A. 1918 ...	"	English (1921).
Purnachandra Datta ...	" 1915 ...	M.A.	English (Gr. A.)
B. Ramachandra Rao ...	" (Madras) 1915 ...		Do.
P. S. Sarma ..	" (Madras) 1914 ...	"	Economics
Sudhansusekhar Kar ...	" 1917 ...	"	History.
Nagendranath Biswas ..	" 1915 ...	"	English (A).
Murarimohan Basu ...	Was unsuccessful at the last M.A. Examination.	"	English.
Nepalchandra Chakrabarti ...	M.A., English (group A) 1919.	English (Group B)	
Nirmalchandra Sengupta ...	B.A., 1907 ...	English (A)	
Sashibhushan Sengupta ...	" 1917 ...	History	
Aswinikumar Ghosal ..	" 1913 ...	"	
Satyakinkar Ghosh ...	B.Sc., 1916 ...	M.Sc. Pure Mathematics	
Sachindranath Banerjee ...	B.A., 1915 ...	M.A.	Sanskrit (A)
Narendranath Dasgupta ...	" 1916 ...	"	English (A)
Satischandra Ganguli ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	"
Saratchandra Ghosh ...	B.A., 1917 ...	"	"
Jadukul Bhattacharyya .	" 1915 ...	"	"
Rajanibhushan Majumdar ...	" 1914 ...	"	"
Narendranath Dasgupta ...	" 1913 ...	"	"
Paresnath Sengupta ...	" 1916 ..	Sanskrit (E)	
Praphullakumar Datta ...	" 1917 ...	English (A)	
Nisikanta Sengupta .	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	"
Jogeschandra Ray ...	Appeared at the M.A. Examination in English in 1918 but was unsuccessful.	"	"
Janardan Bhattacharyya ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination in English.	"	"
Hemantakumar Raychaudhuri	B.Sc., 1916 ...	M.Sc. Pure Mathematics.	
Jnanendrakrishna Ghosh ...	B.Sc., 1914 ...	M.A.	English (A)
Brahmeswar Bhattacharyya	B.A., 1916 ...	"	"

Name.	Qualificasions.	Examination.	Subject.
Md. Musa ...	„ 1910 ...	M.A.	Arabic
Surendranath Mitra ...	B.Sc., 1912 ...	M.Sc.	Mixed Mathematics
C. V. Subrahmanyam ...	B.A., (Madras University), 1900.	M.A.	Economics
Indubhushan Sarkar ...	B.A., 1917 ...	M.A.	History
Rameschandra Raichaudhuri	Was unsuccessful at the last M.A. Examination in Chemistry.	M.A.	Chemistry
Nirmalkumar Siddhanta ...	M.A., 1915 ...	M.A.	English (B)
Damodar Pershad ...	B.A., 1915 ...	„	English (A)
Rabindranath Banerjee ...	„ 1916 ...	„	Pure Mathematics.
Gaurgopal Sinha ...	B.A., 1917 ...	„	Philosophy
Binaytosh Bhattacharyya ...	M.A., 1919 ...	„	Pali (C)
Jnanadakumar Banerjee ...	B.A., 1917 ...	„	Philosophy
Dhurjatidas Chakrabarti ...	„ 1912 ...	„	English
Abdul Gafur ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	English (A)
Nareschandra Sengupta ...	Ditto ...	„	English (A)
Niranjan Dasgupta ...	B.A. 1917 ...	„	Pure Mathematics.
Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay ...	„ 1908 ...	„	English (A)
Pannalal Raychaudhuri ...	„ 1917 ...	„	English (A)
Pramathanath Sarkar ...	M.A., 1919 ...	„	Bengali
Chandmohan Chatterjee ...	B.A., 1916 ...	„	History
Priyaranjan Sen ...	M.A., 1919 ...	„	Bengali
Jyotischandra Ray ...	B.A., 1908 ...	„	Economics (B)
Praphullachandra Chakrabarti	„ 1917 ...	„	English (A)
Nareschandra Mitra ...	B.A., 1917 ...	„	English (A)
G. A. Chettaiya ...	Appeared at the M.A. Examination in 1917 but was unsuccessful.	„	English (A)
Narendrakrishna Basu ...	B.A., 1916 ...	„	English (B)
Binodlal Ghosh ...	„ 1916 ...	„	Philosophy
Dhirendralal Chaudhuri ...	„ 1915 ...	„	English (A)
Susilkumar Das ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Philosophy
Brahmamohan Ghosh ...	„ 1916 ...	„	English
Ramratan Bhattacharyya ...	„ 1917 ...	„	English (A)
Santoshlal Kundu ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	History
Sukumar Gupta ...	Was admitted to the last M.A. Examination but could not appear.	„	Do.
Ramchandra Sen ...	Appeared at the M.A., Examination in 1918 but was unsuccessful.	„	English
Matilal Chakrabarti ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	English
Girijakanta Ghatak ...	Do. ...	„	Philosophy
Hemchandra Acharyya ...	B.A. (1912) ...	„	Sanskrit
G. Somenna ...	M.A. in Sanskrit, (1918)	„	Comparative Philology (Dravidian Group)

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination.	Subject
Praphullakumar Goswami ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination, but was unsuccessful.	„	Pure Mathematics
Probodhkumar Mukherji ...	B.A. 1917 ...	„	English (A)
Bankimchandra Palodhy ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Economics (A)
C. J. Mathew ..	„ 1917 ...	„	English
Surendranath Das ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Economics (A)
Barendralal Mukherji ...	„ 1915 ...	„	English (A)
Bamanath Bhattacharyya ...	„ 1915 ...		Do.
Harinarayan Bose ...	„ 1917 ...	„	English (B)
Hemchandra Ghose ..	„ 1917 ...	„	English (A)
Jogendrachandra De ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful		Do.
Purnachandra Banerjee ...	B.A. 1915 ...	„	English (A)
Gopendrakrishna Banerjee ...	B.A. 1915 ...	„	Do.
Kritibhusan Bagchi ..	B.A. 1912 ...	„	Do.
Govindachandra Bhattacharya ...	B.A. 1917 ...	„	English
Brajagopal Dattaray ..	B.A. 1916 ...	„	Vernacular
Jitendranath Sengupta ...	B.A. 1902 ...	„	English (A)
Mukundalal Bose .	B.A. 1916 ...	„	Do.
Basantakumar Chatterjee ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	Do.
Prakashchandra Ghosh ...	B.A. 1908 ...	„	Philosophy
Hirankumar Raychowdhury ...	„ 1912 ...	„	Ancient Indian History and culture.
Achintyanarayan Adhikary ...	Apeeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	Philosophy
Dineschandra Dasgupta ..	B.A. 1916 ...	„	English (A)
Satischandra Ghose	„ 1916 ...	„	Do.
Bibhutibhushan Chatterji ...	„ 1915 ..	„	Do.
Harendranath Ghose ..	„ 1915 ...	„	Do.
Bibhutibhushan Sen ..	Appeared at the M.A. Examination in 1918 but was unsuccessful.	„	Do.
Nirmalchandra Mitra ..	B.A. 1914 ...	„	Philosophy
Pulinchandra Bose ...	„ 1908 ..	„	Economics (B)
Narendranath Dasgupta ...	„ 1916 ...	„	English (A)
Aung Thin ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccesssul.	„	Economics (A)
Haripada Gangopadhyay ...	B.Sc. 1915 ... B.A. in English and Vernacular Composition, 1916.	„	Pure Mathematics
Jnanprasad Banerjee ...	M.A in English (Group A), 1915.	„	English (B)
Pulinbehari Sengupta ...	B,A. 1916 ..	„	Economics (A)
Krishnanandan Prasad ...	B.A. 1909 ...	„	Philosophy
Jogendrakumar Das ...	B.A. 1913 ...	„	English (A)
Rameschandra Basu ...	B.A. 1914 ...	„	Indian Vernacular.

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination.	Subject.
Sudhirkumar Bandyopadhyay	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	English (A)
Lalitmohan Mukhopodhyay ...	B.Sc. 1917 ...	M.Sc.	Mixed Mathematics.
Tarapada Ghosh ...	„ 1912 ...	„	Pure Mathematics.
Aswinikumar Banerjee ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Mixed Mathematics.
Aswinikumar Rakshit ...	„ 1916 ...	„	Ditto
Gaurchandra Dâs ...	„ 1917 ...	„	Pure Mathematics.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh, Rajputana, who passed the Higher Diploma Examination of the Indian Chiefs' College which is regarded by the Government of India as equivalent to the B.A. Degree Examination of an Indian University, be permitted to appear at the M.A. Examination in 1921 in Philosophy as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Anilchandra Chatterjee, who passed the M.A. Examination in Philosophy in 1919, with Psychology and Philosophy of Religion as special subjects, be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination in Ethics and Logic only, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Dindayal Banerjee, who passed the M.A. Examination in Philosophy in 1918 with Psychology and Theology as optional subjects, be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination in Logic and Special Branch of Indian Philosophy as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who were unsuccessful at the last B.T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.T. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Zahid Ali Khan.
Saratchandra Chandra.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Sureschandra Ray, an unsuccessful candidate at the last L.T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next L.T. Examintion as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the B.Sc. Examination be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in the subject or subjects stated against the name of each as non-collegiate students :—

Name.	Subject.	Remarks.
Upendranath Banerjee	English	Passed in Vernacular Composition at the last B.A. Examination.
Jitendrakishore Chanda	English and Bengali.	Nil.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Nabajiban Banerjee, who passed the M.B. Examination in 1916 and who had been serving as a Demonstrator of Biology in the Medical College Laboratory, be permitted to appear at the next B.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student with Botany, Zoology and Physiology as the combination of his subjects.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the ensuing I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	Subject.
Ganeschandra Chakrabarti ...	Logic.
Charuchandra Basumallik ...	Do.
Jitendranath Ghosh ...	Do.
Suhridranjan Ghosh ...	History.

Name.		Subject.
Dhirendranath Majumdar	...	Sanskrit.
Sirischandra Saha	...	Ditto.
Mohammad Zakir	...	Persian.
Radhacharan Karmakar	...	Botany and Sanskrit.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear again at the next I.Sc. Examination in the subjects stated against their names as non-collegiate students :—

Name.		Subject.
Dwijendrakumar Majumdar	...	Botany.
Nirendranath Sen	...	Mathematics.
Atindranath Nandi	...	Physics.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following female candidates be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. Examination, 1920.

Miss Satyapriya Bose	...	Was unsuccessful at the last B.A. Examination.
„ Labanyalata Das	...	Do.

B.A. Examination 1921.

„ G. Hormusgi	...	Passed I.A. in 1916.

I.A. Examination, 1920.

Miss Phulbala Gupta	...	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1917.
„ Lilalatika Banerjee	...	Passed the Entrance Examination in 1908.
„ Chapala Debi	...	Was unsuccessful at the last I.A. Examination.
„ Utsa Ghosh	...	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1917.
„ Anna Bella Seine	...	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1918.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who were unsuccessful at the last University Examinations, and who, on account of want of accommodation in colleges during the current session, had attended the available number of lectures, be permitted to appear at the ensuing University Examinations as non-collegiate students:—

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Praphullachandra Majumdar.
Upendrachandra Das.
Debinarayan Pal.
Ramnarayan Bhattacharyya.
Bibhutibhushan Ghosh.
Harisadhan Ganguli.
Manindranath Ray.
Jyotirindranath Ghosh.
Lalitmohan Ray
Bipinchandra Ray.
Hemantakumar Basu.
Pabitramohan Sen.
Prakaschandra Sarkar.
Rameschandra Das.
Priyanath Ghosh.
Ramanath Das.
Satischandra Nandi.
Mohammad.
Surendraprasad Chaudhuri.
Panchanan Saha.
Nanilal Pathak.
Prasannakumar Saha.
Haridas Ray.
Surendranath Saha.
Ambikacharan Mitra.
Mahendrachandra Ray.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Sailendranath Ghosh.
Sanatkumar Dhar.
Lakshminarayan Chakrabarti.
Dhirendranath Mitra.
Shibji Bechar.
Surendranath Samanta.
Siddheswar Prasad.
Ramchandra Sarkar.

Bhimchandra De.
Dilipkumar Nandi.
Achutyacharan Mookerjee.
Gaurchandra Ray.
Sailendranath Bhattacharyya.
Binaykrishna Palit.
Pijuskanti Bhanjya.
Dhirendranath Basu.
Binaybhushan Nag.
Hrishikes De.
Nityananda Pal.
Kesablal Sur.
Madhusudan Bhattacharyya.
Dhirendrakisor Raichaudhuri.
Nandalal Ray.

I.A. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Mohsinuddin Ahammad.
Fakharuddin Khan.
Indubhushan Sengupta.
Pulinbihari Bhattacharyya.
Purnachandra Pal.
Chandipada Banerji.
Md. Fazlal Rahaman.
Rabindranath Mookerjee.
Mainuddin Ahmed.
Bisseswar Ray.
Satischandra Ghosh.
Hemchandra Majumdar.

I.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1920.

Jatindranath Basu.
Sudhirchandra Mitra.
Narainchandra Bhaduri.
Harendranath Tarafdar.
Tarapada Chatterji.
Birendranath Mookerjee.
Anilendranath Ray.
Kiranchandra Sen.
Baidyanath Ghosh
Pokraj Banerjee.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear as non-collegiate students at the ensuing Examinations stated against their names:—

Name of student.	Examination to which admission is sought.
Kesablal De	B.A.
Suranath Sen	Do.
Panchugopal Das	Do.
Asutosh Banerji	Do.
Gaurchandra Bhattacharyya	I.A.
Nagendrachandra Lahiri	Do.
Jnanendrachandra Raychaudhuri	Do.
R. Sidhartha	Do.
Bamacharan Ghosh	B.A.
Manomohan Das	Do.
Nisikanta Chakrabarti	I.A.
Jyotibhushan Chakrabarti	B.A.
Prabhatkumar Chatterjee	Do.
Mrityunjay Chatterjee	I.A.
Nalinimohan Kumar	I.Sc.
Rajendranath Joardar	B.Sc.
Aftabuddin Ahmad	I.A.
Bazlul Karim	Do.
Jyotiprasad Mitra	Do.
Manindranath Ghosh	Do.
Jaharilal Banerjee	Do.
Mizanur Rahman	Do.
Jnanendranath Sen	Do.
Abdul Jalil	Do.
Devendrachandra Basu	Do.
Tarapada Bhattacharjee	I.A.
Surendramohan Biswas	Do.
Satischandra Sarkar	Do.
Nareschandra De	Do.
Nalinimohan Ghose	Do.
Pramathanath Gangopadhyay	B.A.
Kshitischandra Dattachaudhuri	Do.
Bimalkanti Banerjee	I.Sc.
Sachindrakrishna Mitra	I.A.
Ajitgobinda Chaudhuri	I.Sc.
Osman Hossain Prodhan	I.A.
Manindramohan Majumdar	I.Sc.

Name of student.		Examination to which admission is sought.
Pramathanath Chakrabarti	...	I A.
Sureschandra Datta ...	...	Do.
Rajendranath Sengupta ...	...	Do.
Nepalchandra Ray ...	...	Do.
Dinabandhu Sengupta ...	...	Do.
Priyakumar Sengupta ...	...	Do.
Hrishikesh Sanyal ...	...	Do.
Sachindramohan Biswas ...	...	Do.
Aswinikumar Bagchi ...	...	Do.
Shaik Abdul Gani ...	...	Do.
Upendranath Ghosh ...	...	Do.
Rashbehary De ...	...	Do.
Aswinikumar Ray ...	...	Do.
Sultan Alam ...	...	Do.
Deviprasanna Das ...	...	Do.
Pramadakanta Chakrabarti ...	...	I.Sc.
Jyotischandra Ray ...	...	B.A.
Amullyadhan Dattagupta ...	...	I.A.
Sabiruddin Biswas ...	...	Do.
Ranjit Sing Dudhoria ...	...	B.Sc.
Kanailal Mandal ...	...	Do.
Tejchandra Chatterjee ...	...	Do.
Ratikanta Sukul ...	...	B.A
Syed Ali Raza ...	...	Do.
Bazlal Karim Chowdhury ...	...	I.A.
Harsaram Sinha ...	...	Do.
Hashmatali Khan ...	...	I.Sc.
Mahabir Singh ...	...	Do.
Binaymohan Sen ...	...	Do.
Kumar Promodendunarayan	...	I.A.
Sukumar Sen ...	...	Do.
Abdul Hakim ...	...	Do.
Ramapada Sinha ...	...	I.Sc.
Jotishranjan Mukerjee ...	...	I.A.
Jaladhar Das ...	...	Do.
Nagendranath Sengupta ...	...	Do.
Sudhirchandra Bose ...	...	Do.
Khitindrakumar Sen ...	...	I.Sc.
Nilmohon Ray Chowdhury ...	...	I.A.
Harihar Kumar ...	...	I.Sc.
Sisirkumar Datta ...	...	Do.
Hla Phawoo ...	...	I.A.
Saradindukumar Maitra ...	...	Do.
Girindranath Bose ...	...	I.Sc.

Name of student.	Examination to which admission is sought.
Sripatinath Datta	I.A.
Bireswar Bhattacharyya	I.Sc.
Manindranath Mukhuty	I.A.
Narayan Panda	I.Sc.
Satyendranath Sen	I.A.
Sudhakanti Ray	I.Sc.
Kaliprasanna Chakrabarty	B.A.
Girijanath Sinha	I.A.
Abdul Hakim Mina	Do.
Probhakar Mukerjee	Do.
Jagadishchandra Banerjee	Do.
S. M. Atiar Rahaman	I.A.
Kalikumar Mukerjee	Do.
Hirendranath Ghosh	B.A.
Dhirendranath Ghosh	B.A.
Surendrasankar Dhar	B.Sc.
Nandalal Ray	I.Sc.
Rukminikanta Sarma	I.A.
Jogeshchandra Sen	B.A.
Md. Serajul Huq	I.A.
Narendranath Bandopadhayay	B.T.
M. A. Ghani	Do.
Triguncharan Bandopadhyay	Do.
Sitanath Pathak	L.T.
Azherns Sadains	Do.
Abdul Aziz	Do
Jugalkrishna Dutta	I.A.
Radhamohan Choudhury	Do.
D. Lakshminarayan	Do.
Batakrishna Banerjee	Do.
Manoranjan Banerjee	Do.
Bhuteschandra Gupta	Do.
Nripendramohan Deb	Do.
Shivdulary Trivedi	Do.
Purnendubhushan Raychowdhury	Do.
Bhupeshchandra Raychowdhury	Do.
Rashbehari Ghosh	Do.
Samsuddin Ahmad	Do.
Jogeschandra Bhowmik	Do.
Mia Aftabuddin Ahmad	Do.
Jatindramohan Biswangiri	Do.
Kalisankar Pal	Do.
Sureschandra Mukerjee	Do.
Sridharchandra Sumanta	Do.

Name of student			Examination to which admission is sought.
Abhaypada Sinha	...	...	Do.
Satyendranath Sen	...	...	Do.
Jatindranarayan Raychaudhuri		...	Do.
Surendranath Ghosh	...	...	Do.
Parbaticharan Banerjee	...	...	Do.
Rohinikanta Shaha	...	...	Do.
Gaurisankar Gupta	...	...	Do.
Dhirendranath Bhattacharyya		...	Do.
Prabhaschandra Sengupta		...	Do.
Saradindu Chatterjee	...	...	Do.
Md. Nazmul Alum	...	...	Do.
Manmathasekhar Ray	...	...	Do.
Hiranmay Ray	...	...	Do.
Abinaschandra Ghosh	...	...	Do.
Binaykrishna Banerjee	...	...	Do.
Sekander Ahmed	...	...	Do
Brajendrachandra Datta	...	...	Do.
Waliullah	...	...	Do.
Ahdadullah Majumdar	...	...	Do.
Benimadhab Das	...	...	Do.
Bharatchandra Bhaumik	...	...	Do.
Jyotischandra De	...	...	Do.
Saradasankar Bhattacharyya		...	B.A.
Abanimohan Maitra	...	...	B.Sc.
Sunitikumar Majumdar	...	...	B.A.
R. Kesava Pillay	...	...	Do.
Susilkumar Dasgupta	...	...	Do.
Praphulla Bhuyan	...	...	I.A.
Kunjalal Bhattacharyya	...	...	Do.
Md. Munsad Khan	...	...	Do.
Jagadischandra De	...	...	Do.
Susilkumar Das	...	...	I.Sc.
Satyacharan Mukerjee	...	...	I.A.
Dhirendrachandra Sen	...	...	Do.
Sailendranath Ray	...	...	Do.
Ratnendranath Ghosh	...	...	Do.
Jitendranath Mukerjee	...	...	Do.
Manomohan Paul	...	...	Do.
Umeschandra De	...	...	Do.
Panchanan Nandi	...	...	Do.
Prabodhkumar Majumdar		...	B.A.
Manindranath Bhattacharyya		...	Do.
Purnachandra Majumdar	...	...	Do.
Kanailal Bhattacharyya	...	...	Do.

Name of student.	Examination to which admission is sought.
Tusharkanti Ghosh	Do.
Rameschandra Bhattacharyya ...	Do.
Harendranath Das	Do.
Harihar Misra	Do.
Atulchandra Sinha	Do.
Niradaranjan Mutsuddi	Do.
Mihirkumar Maitra	Do.
Srikrishna Mahanti	B.Sc.
Prabhatkumar Sen	Do.
Atulchandra Datta	Do.
Kharga Bahadur Basuyat... ...	Do.
Pramodchandra Sen	B.Sc.
Chanchal Prasad	I.A.
Arabinda Ghosh	Do.
Annadacharan Ray	Do.
Nagendranath Mookerjee	B.A.
Pareschandra Mukerjee	Do.
Purnachandra Bhattacharyya ..	Do.
Rakhaldas Banerjee	Do.
Golam Mowla	Do.
Upendranath Chatterjee	B.A.
Kunjabehari Sengupta	I.A.
Satindranath Guha	Do.
Lalitchandra Dasgupta	B.A.
Sudhirchandra Chatterjee... ...	Do.
T. K. Thomas	Do.
Sudhindranath Das	I.A.
Subodhdhan Basu	B.A.
Promodkumar Lahiri	Do.
Abaninath Paul	I.Sc.
Subodh Datta	Do.
Pravaschandra Banerjee	I.A.
Bankimbihari Sengupta	B.Sc.
Bireswar Mukherjee	B.A.
Bidhubhusan Bhattacharyya ...	Do.
Iswarchandra Chakrabarty ...	Do.
Mahimchandra De	Do.
Mahammed Atim	Do.
Surendramohan Nandi	Do.
Madinullah	Do.
Abdur Rahman	I.A.
Balaram Dhar	Do.
Abaniranjan Deadan	Do.
Hridayranjan Pal	Do.

Name of student.	Examination towhich admission is sought.
Jogendralal Bhattacharyya.	I.Sc.
Batakrishna Roy	B.A.
Kailashchandra Mitter.	I.A.
Mg. Thaw	Intermediate.
Mg. Koko Gyi	I.A.
Saw Tun Myat Myaw	Do.
L. M. Palit	Do.
Joseph	Do.
Ba Than	Do.
Ba Hla	Do.
Sailendramohan Basu	I.Sc.
Khirodekumar Khatua	I.A.
Madhusudan Banerjee, I	B.A.
Narendranath Barua	Do.
Dwijendranath Chaudhuri	Do.
Girindrakumar Gupta	Do.
Sivadas Hazra	I.A.
Anadinath Banerjee	Do.
Khagendranath Deb	I.Se.
Kalipada Datta	I.A.
Asutosh Sinha, I	Do.
Amares Gupta	I.Sc.
Sitalakanta Mukherjee	I.A.
Satischandra Raykarmakar	Do.
Aboo Jamal	Do.
Haribhushan Bhattacharyya	B.Sc.
Gopeschandra Chatterjee	I.A.
Abaniswar Dasgupta	B.A.
Bimalkrishna Ghosh	Do.
Sasibhushan Ghosh	I.A.
Syed Sultan Ahmed	B.A.
Rajanikanta Mukerjee	Do.
Jogeschandra Guha	Do.
Manindrachandra Bhattacharyya	Do.
Asutosh Banerjee	Do.
Mahendranath Mookerjee	Dc
Muhammad Amir Ali	Do.
Suryyakanta Ghosh	Do.
Asutosh Basu	Do.
Narendranath Kargupta	Do.
Prodoschandra Lahiri	Do.
Prabodhchandra Sinha	Do.
Manindrachandra Sen	Do.
Amarendranath Chakravarti	Do.

Name.	Examination to which admission to sought.
Sashibhushan Ray	Do.
Kshitischandra Bagchi	Do.
Sasibhushan Sengupta	Do.
Sudhindrakumar Ray	Do.
Biharilal Ray	Do.
Bijaymadhab Chakravarti ...	B.Sc.
Nanigopal Bhattacharyya ...	B.A.
Praphullachandra Sen	Do.
Kumudbandhu Bhattacharyya ...	Do.
Radhananda Bhattacharyya ...	I.A.
Jnanendranath Bhattacharyya	Do.
Md. Athar Hussain	Do.
Dwijendranath Sarkar	Do.
Abu Sabhan Md. Bazlar Rahaman ...	Do.
Praphullaranjan Chatterji ...	Do.
Delawar Husain Khan	Do.
Tejchandra Chatterjee	I.Sc.
Tun E.	Do.
Mahammad Keramatali	I.A.
Amareschandra Ghosh	Do.
Rashvihari Misra	Do.
Manomohan Ray	Do.
Sudhirkumar Chaudhuri	I.Sc.
Srimantadas Chatterjee	Do.
Hemendranath Basu	Do.
Mrinalkanta Pal	I.A.
Pratapchandra Sahasardar ...	Do.
Nandagopal Ghosh	B.A.
Nutbihari Datta	Do.
Prankrishna Chatterjee	Do.
Swadespriya Mitra	Do.
Serajul Islam	Do.
Kazi Abdus Samad	Do.
Kshitishchandra Basu	Do.
Surendranath Chatterjee	Do.
Harischandra Bhuyan	Do.
Sudhirchandra Kundu	Do.
Kanailal Chatterjee	Do.
Mafizuddin Ahmed	Do.
Bijaykrishna Bag	Do.
Bhupalchandra Bhattacharyya ...	Do.
Praphullachandra Mitra	Do.
Manmathanath Chakravarti ...	Do.

Name of student.	Examination to which admission is sought.
Birendranath Sengupta ...	B.Sc.
Rameschandra Raychaudhuri ...	Do.
Makhanlal Kundu ...	B.A.
Atulchandra Das	Do
Asutosh Sinha	B.A.
Jaharlal Mukherjee	Do.
Phanindramohan Som	I.Sc.
Upendranath Niyogi	B.A.
Raghunath Chaudhuri	Do.
Pinakpani Sarma	Do.
Birendranath Bardolai	Do.
Manikchandra Das	B.A.
Maung Tint	Do.
I. C. Mehta	Do.
Maung Tun Nyan	Do.
Abanikanta Bose	Do.
Pramathanath Guha Thakurata ...	Do.
Amulyachandra Banerjee	Do.
Abdur Raschid	Do.
Mir Muhammad Hossain	Do.
Manomohan Maitra	Do.
Bidyadhar Singh Deo	I.A
Khagendranath Basu	B.Sc.
Knmudbehari Guha	B.A.
Manoranjan Gupta	Do.
Amritalal Das	I.A.
Rajkumar Saha	Do.
Akinuddin Ahamed	B.A.
Azizur Rahaman	B.Sc.
Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya ...	B.A.
Jatindramohan Banerji	Do.
Syed Mahmood Hossain	I.A.
Girischandra Jana	Do.
Sasibhushan Maiti	Do.
Bhabendranath Pan	Do.
Nitaicharan Majumdar	Do.
Rakhalchandra Karmakar... ...	Do.
Chandrakanta Ghosh	Do.
Nityananda Mitra	Do
Syamapada Mukerjee	Do.
Prabodhchandra Chaudhuri ...	Do.
Kamalakanta Chatterjee ...	Do.
Nalinimohan Ray	Do.
Nitaicharan Banerjee	Do.

Name of student.		Examination to which admission to sought.
Sailendranath Bagchi	... ...	Do.
Majahar Ali Mandal	... ...	Do.
Praphullakumar Banerjee	... ...	Do.
Amulyakumar Biswas	... ...	Do.
Sibkali Lahiri	... ...	Do.
Bimalapada Chatterji	... ...	Do.
Golakbihari Sadhu	... ...	Do.
Narendranath Ray	... ...	B.A.
Ramendragopal Pramanik	... ...	Do.
Sailendrachandra Maulik	. ...	Do.
Saradaranjan Maiti	... ...	Do.
Manibhusan Chakrabarti	... ...	Do.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who were unsuccessful at the last I.A. or BA. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. or B.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects mentioned against their names, as they were unable to attend lectures in those subjects in the colleges in which they had prosecuted their studies owing to either want of accommodation or want of provision for teaching the subjects :—

Name.		Examination.	Subject.
E. C. Chippendale	... ...	I.A.	Latin
Niradbihari Das	... ...	,,	Botany
Harendranath Chatterjee	...	,,	,,
Syed Ali Raza	... ...	B.A.	Persian
Indrabhushan Kanwar	...	I.A.	Sanskrit
Jaminikanta Chakrabarti	...	,,	Chemistry
Syed Sultan Ahmed	...	B.A.	Arabic

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had been serving as teachers for three years, be permitted to appear at the B.A., B.Sc. or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. Examination, 1920.

Atulchandra Bhattacharyya.
Benimadhab Maiti.

D. Yesudian.
N. Nates Ayyar.
Md. Hashmat Ali.
Radhagobinda Sen.
Khagendranath Kharah.
Gurudas Gupta.

B.A. Examination, 1921.

Upendranath Maitra.

B.Sc. Examination 1920.

Haranchandra De.

I.A. Examination, 1920.

Haridas Bhattacharyya.
Tun Nyoc.
Maung Po Yin.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Rukunuddin Ahmed, an Arabic Teacher, who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1917, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination in English only as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Cenfirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 2.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. R. Barrow, M.A.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Mr. F. W. Sudmersen, B.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon).
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph. D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect Added Members of the Faculty for the year 1920-21.

The following are the names and statements of qualifications of the persons who had been proposed for elections :—

	Name.	Proposed by.
1.	Banerjee, Dr. Gauranganath, M.A., Ph.D., B.L.	Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A., Class I, in History ; Premchand Roychand Scholar ; B.L. ; Doctor of Philosophy in History ; University Lecturer on Ancient History, since 1915, and author of "Hellenism in Ancient India" ; F.R.S.A.

2. Banerjea, Dr. Pramathanath, M.A., D.Sc., Minto Professor of Economics. — Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Lond)., Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University.

3. Bhadra, Mr. Satyendranath, M.A. — Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

A distinguished graduate of Calcutta University : an experienced Professor and Examiner ; a deeply read Scholar of high attainments.

4. Vidyabhushan, Pandit Rajendranath. — Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.; Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.; The Hon. Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law.

Statement of Qualifications.

Is a reputed author of many Bengali standard books such as Kalidasa, Srikantha, Tapoban, Jogendrachandra Ghosh Research Thesis on Adoption, etc. ; Lecturer in Smriti and Sanskrit Literature, Sanskrit College, since 1904 ; University Lecturer in Sanskrit and Indian Vernaculars ; Examiner in Sanskrit, M.A Examination since 1912; Head Examiner in Bengali, Matriculation Examination.

5. Ghosh, Mr. B. C., M.A., M.B., B.C. — Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A. (Cantab), Mathematical and Science Tripos. Lecturer on Theology to the Calcutta University for several years

Prizeman in Sanskrit, University of Cambridge. Was an Added Member of the Faculty of Science for some years.

6.	Ghosh, Mr. Praphulla-chandra, M.A.	Mr. J. N. Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law. Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., L.L.B.

Qualifications as stated by the Proposers.

Passed the M.A. Examination, 1903; Griffith Prizeman 1905; Premchand Roychand Scholar 1907; Professor, Presidency College since 1905; Examiner in English, M.A. Examination since 1912; Lecturer in English and Indian Vernaculars, Calcutta University; was elected an Added Member of the Faculty of Arts last year.

7.	Majumdar, Dr. Rameschandra, M.A., Ph.D.	Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.

Statement of Qualifications.

First Class M.A. in History, 1911; Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1912; Ph.D.. 1919; Late Professor, Training College, Dacca, 1913-14; University Lecturer in History since 1914, Paper-setter in B.A. History, Pass and Honours, since 1918; Examiner in B.A. History since 1916; Author of "Corporate life in Ancient India" and of various original papers in Antiquarian journal like "Indian Antiquary" and "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

8.	Mitra, Mr. D. N., B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.)	Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Statement of Qualifications.

B.Sc. and LL.B. (Hons) of the London University; got B.Sc. degree in Mathematics and is also a member of the Mathematical Society.

9.	Suhrawardy, Mr. H. S., B.Sc., M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.	Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

Statement of Qualifications.

B.Sc. with Honours in Chemistry (1911); B.A. (Oxon.) with Honours in Jurisprudence (1914); Diploma in Political Economy and Political Science (Oxon, 1915), M.A. and B.C.L. (Oxon, 1917); M.A. of the Calcutta University in Arabic [illegible] Barrister-at-Law; Professor

University Law College; Examiner in the University in Law and Arabic.

10. Taraporewala, Dr. I. J. S., Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A. B.A., Ph.D.

Statement of Qualifications.

Dr. Taraporewala is University Professor of Comparative Philology.

11. Thompson, Rev. E. J., M. C. Dr. B. N. Seal, M.A., Ph.D,
Wesleyan Mission College,
Bankura.

Statement of Qualifications.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is an English Poet and man of letters, and has had a distinguished record of service in the field in Mesopotamia. As a Scholar, a man of letters, and an educationist connected for years with the College at Bankura, he has strong claims to a seat on the Faculty of Arts.

A ballot was taken as directed by Section 6(d), of Chapter III of the Regulations. A scrutiny of the ballot papers showed that the following votes had been recorded :—

Names.	Votes.
Banerjee, Dr. Gauranganath	26.
Banerjea, Dr. Pramathanath	30.
Bhadra, Mr. Satyendranath	22.
Bidyabhushan, Pandit Rajendranath	29.
Ghosh, Mr. B. C.	15.
Ghosh, Mr. Praphullachandra	31.
Majmdar, Dr. Rameschandra	29.
Mitra, Mr. D. N.	23.
Suhrawardy, Mr. H. S.	24.
Taraporewala, Dr. I. J. S.	27.
Thompson, Rev. E. J.	20.

As Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh had obtained a majority of votes on the Faculty (that is 31 votes) the Dean declared that he had been duly elected an Added Member.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar,*

Minutes of the Faculty of Science

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 2.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present :

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S., *in the Chair.*

Dr. C. E Cullis, Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A , Ph.D.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, was voted to the Chair.

The Faculty met to elect Added Members of the Faculty for the year 1920-21.

The following were the names and statements of qualifications of persons proposed for election :—

	Name.	*Proposed by*—
1.	Bal, Mr. S. N., M.Sc. ...	Dr. P. Bruhl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

Statement of Qualifications.

Assistant Professor of Botany, Calcutta University. He has written several papers in Mycological subject.

2.	Banerjee, Mr. Hridaychandra M.A., B.L. ...	Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.

Statement of Qualifications.

Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta.

3.	Banerjee, Mr. Surendrachandra, M.A. ...	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Statement of Qualifications.

Mr. Banerjee took the M.A. degree in Botany in Class I, in 1907. He has been a very successful Professor of Botany

and has done some excellent original work. He did very good work as an Added Member and as a Member of the Board of Studies in Botany during the last few years.

4. Basu, Mr. Sahayram. M.A. ... Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A. in Botany, Class II, 1908. Professor of Botany, Carmichael Medical College ; late Professor of Botany at the Bangabasi College and other Calcutta Colleges. Author of several monographs on Agaricenæ (Fungi).

5. Bhadury. Mr. Chandrabhushan, B.A., F.C.S. ... Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc , Ph.D. F.C.S.

Statement of Qualifications.

Late Demonstrator of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta. Was Added Member of the Faculty of Science for Several years past.

6. Bhattacharyya, Mr. Nibaranchandra, M.A. ... Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Presidency College, University Lecturer in Physiology, was an Added Member for several years. He served on various Boards of Studies.

7. Dasgupta, Mr. Hemchandra, M.A., F.G.S. ... Rai Chunilal Basu Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B.,F.C.S.

Statement of Qualifications.

Professor of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lecturer on Geology, Calcutta University ; Paper-setter and Examiner in Geology in the Universities of the Punjab and Calcutta.

Author of contributions published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science and Indian Science Congress ; was an Added Member in 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

8. Ghosh, Mr. B. C., M.A., M.B., B.C. ... Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A. (Cantab), Mathematical and Science Tripos. M.B., B.C. (Cantab). Professor of Physics, Vidyasagar College. Was an Added Member for several years.

Name.	*Proposed by—*
9. Jenkins, Mr. W. A., M.Sc. ...	Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

Statement of Qualifications.

i. Academical Qualifications :—

M.Sc. (Sheffield) ; was awarded 1851 Royal Exhibition for 1912-14 ; the exhibition was renewed for successful research work for 1914-15 ; Research student, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from 1912 to 1915.

ii. Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service, Dacca College, since March, 1916.

iii. Was appointed Added Member in 1918 and 1919.

10. Ray, Mr. Nibaranchandra, M.A. ... Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A. D.D.

Statement of Qualifications.

Professor Nibaranchandra Ray, M.A., graduated B.A. with First Class Honours in Physics and Chemistry in 1895, and M.A. in 1896 in Physics, Second Class, standing third in the University. He taught as a Professor in Bishop's College from 1897 to 1915 when the College was closed, then for a year in the Belgachia Medical College. He joined the Staff of the Scottish Churches College in 1917 as Senior Professor of Physics and has, in every way, proved himself a competent and thorough teacher of his subject.

11. Sarkar, Dr. Anukulchandra, M.A., Ph.D. ...Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Statement of Qualifications.

M.A., Ph.D., Premchand Roychand Scholar ; F.C.S. ; University Lecturer in Chemistry. Prosessor of Chemistry, Dacca College ; Examiner at the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations ; Author of a large number of Original Papers ; Added Member of the Faculty of Science, 1918-20.

A ballot was taken and on a scrutiny of the ballot papers the following votes were found to have been recorded :—

Mr. S. N. Bal	...	...	...	5 votes.
Mr. H. C. Banerjee	...	...	...	10 „
Mr. S. C. Banerjee	...	...	...	11 „
Mr. S. R. Basu	...	...	...	8 „
Mr. C. B. Bhaduri	...	...	...	10 „
Mr. N. C. Bhattacharyya		...	...	8 „
Mr. H. C. Dasgupta	...	...	...	10 „
Mr. B. C. Ghosh	...	...	...	7 „
Mr. W. A. Jenkins	...	...	...	9 „
Mr. N. C. Ray	...	...	...	7 „
Dr. A. C. Sarkar	...	...	...	7 „

Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee having obtained a majority of the votes of members on the Faculty, he was declared duly elected.

(Confirmed.)

CHUNILAL BOSE, *Chairman*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 4.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S. L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect Added Members for the year 1920-21.

As there were no nominations for election, no one was elected

(Confirmed.)

BEN. H. DEARE,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering.

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 3.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Mr B. Heaton.
Dr. P. Bruhl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
Mr H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.

The Faculty met to elect Added Members for the year 1920-21.

The following are the names and statement of qualifications of persons proposed for election :—

Name.	*Proposed by—*
Addams-Williams, Mr. C., C.I.E.	The Hon'ble Mr. F.A.A. Cowley, C.I.E.

Statement of Qualifications.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.

Banerjee, Rai Bahadur Sailendra nath, B.E.	Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.

Statement of Qualifications.

Has practical experience in Irrigation and Hydraulic Engineering.

Hindlay, Mr. C.D.M. ...	Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A.

Statement of Qualifications.

Agent, East Indian Railway.

Macdonald. Mr. A., B.Sc. ...	Mr. B. Heaton.

Statement of Qualifications.

Is a B.Sc. in Engineering of the University of Glasgow and a Member of the Indian Educational Service,

On a ballot being taken, it was found that each of the following gentlemen had obtained a majority of the votes of the members on the Faculty (4 votes) :—

Rai Bahadur Sailendranath Banerjee, B.E.

Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., M. Inst. C. E.

Mr. A. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc.

The Dean thereupon declared that the abovenamed gentlemen had been duly elected as Added Members of the Faculty for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

F. A. A. COWLEY, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

(*Special Meeting*)

No. 3

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Dean in the Chair.*

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Z R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L. Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin M.A., Bar-at-Law.
Mr Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

The Faculty met to elect a member of the Syndicate with effect from the 31st March, 1920, as the term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee as Ordinary Fellow would expire on the 31st March, 1920, and he would consequently vacate his seat on the Syndicate on that date. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I. who had been reappointed an Ordinary Fellow and was eligible for re-election as member of the Syndicate had been duly nominated by Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D., for re-election.

As only one candidate had been nominated for the one vacancy, the Dean declared, under section 63 of Chapter I

of the Regulations, that the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee had been elected representative of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the remainder of the session 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 3

THE 20TH MARCH, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
J. N. Das Gupta, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
J. C. Ghosh, Esq., M.A.
Dr. S.C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
,, Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A. Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

On the motion of Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, seconded by Mr. J. R. Banerjea, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, who on the expiry of his term as an Ordinary Fellow on the 31st March 1920, would cease to be Dean from that date, and who had been re-appointed an Ordinary Fellow and had consequently became eligible for re-election as Dean, was re-elected Dean of the Faculty with effect from 31st March, 1920, and for the remainder of the session 1920-21.

The Faculty then proceeded to elect the Boards of Studies for the year 1920-21.

The Syndicate had decided that for each of the Boards named below, the maximum number of members to be elected by the Faculty would be as stated below :—

Experimental Psychology	10
Mathematics	10
Geography	6
Teaching	9

The undermentioned gentlemen had been duly nominated for election :—

(1) Board of Studies in English.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
2. Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
4. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
5. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
6. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
7. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
8. Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
9. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
10. Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
11. T. S. Sterling, Esq , M.A.
12. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
13. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
14. Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
15. Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

(2) Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French, German and Armenian.

1. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
2. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.
3. Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
4. Rev Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
5. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
6. T. S. Sterling, Esq., M.A.
7. Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
8. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
9. Rev. E. C. Dewick, M.A.
10. Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

(3) Board of Studies in Sanskrit.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.

3. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
4. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
5. Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
6. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
7. Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
8. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.R.A.S.
9. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
10. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
11. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
12. Mr Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

(4) *Board of Studies in Sanskritic Languages.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
3. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
4. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A.
5. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
6. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
7. Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
8. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
9. Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
10. Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
11. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, *Kabiratna*, M.A., M.B., M.R.A.S.
12. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
13. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
14. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
15. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
16. Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

(5) *Board of studies in Hebrew.*

1. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
2. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
3. Mr J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
4. Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
5. Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
6. Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.

(6) *Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.*

1. The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
2. Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A.

3. Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
4. Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
5. Mr Z. R. Z. Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-law.
6. Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
7. The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Barrister-at-law.
8. Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law.
9. Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A.
10. Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi.
11. Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

(7) *Board of Studies in History.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
2. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
3. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A., (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
4. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
5. Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
6. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
7. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B., M.R.A.S,
8. Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
9. Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
10. W. S. Urquhart, M A., D.Phil.
11. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
12. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
13. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
14. Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

(8) *Board of Studies in Economics and Political Philosophy.*

1. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A, B.L.
2. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A.. Ph.D.
3. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
4. Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S.
5. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
6. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
7. Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
8. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
9. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
10. Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
11. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
12. Mr. E F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

(9) *Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Philosophy.*

1. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
2. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
3. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A , Ph.D.
4. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
5. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
6. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
7. Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
8. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
9. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
10. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A.. B.L.
11. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

(16) *Board of St dies in Experimental Psychology.*

1. Dr. H. Stephen. M.A., D.D.
2. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.B., Ph.D.
3. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
4. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
5. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

(17) *Board of Studies in Mathematics.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
3. Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph D.
4. Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
5. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
6. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D , F.R.S.E.
7. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
8. Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
9. Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A.
10. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
11. Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

(18) *Board of Studies in Geography.*

1. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
2. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
3. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
4. Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
5. Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
6. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
7. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A.
8. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

(19) Board of Studies in Teaching.

1. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
2. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
3. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
4. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
5. Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
6. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
7. Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
8. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
9. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
10. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
11. Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
13. Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

The following statement of attendance of members of the various Boards during the session 1919-20 had also been circulated:—

		Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended.
	(1) Board of Studies in English.		
1.	The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., *President.*	9	9
2.	Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.		8
3.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.		6
4.	Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law.		8
5.	Mr. J. R. Banejea, M.A., B.L.		7
6.	Mr. J. R. Barrow, M.A. ...		3
7.	Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.		2
8.	Rev. Dr. G. Howells. M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.		5
9.	Rev. Dr. W S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		7
10.	Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.		9
11.	Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.		
12.	Dr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.,		8

	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended.
(2) *Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French, German and Armenian.*		
1. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., *President.*	3	3
2. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A., (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law.		3
3. Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.		2
4. Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.		1
5. Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.		1
6. Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.		1
7. Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.		2
(3) *Board of Studies in Sanskrit.*		
1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., *President.*	4	4
2. Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.		Nil
3. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.		1
4. Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.		3
5. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.		4
6. Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.		2
7. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.		4
8. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, *Kabiratna,* M.A., M.B.		3
9. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.		4
10. Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.		4
11. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.		4
(4) *Board of Studies in Sanskritic Languages.*		
1. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., *President.*	4	4

No.	Name		
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.		2
3.	Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.		3
4.	Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.		4
5.	Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.		4
6.	Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.		4
7.	Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.		2
8.	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.		3
9.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.		4
10.	Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.		3
11.	Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L		4
(5)	*Board of Studies in Hebrew.*		
1.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., *President.*	3	3
2.	Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.		2
3.	Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.		1
4.	Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.		2
5.	Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A.		Nil
(6)	*Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.*		
1.	The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., *President.*	3	2
2.	Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A.		Nil
3.	Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.		3
4.	Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.		2
5.	Mr. Z. R. Z. Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-law.		2
6.	Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.		2
7.	The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Barrister-at-law.		2
8.	Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi		1

(7) *Board of Studies in History.*

No.	Name		
1.	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., *President*	3	3
2.	Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.		1
3.	The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.		Nil
4.	Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.		3
5.	Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A (Oxon.). Barrister-at-Law		3
6.	Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D		3
7.	Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A		3
8.	Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.		3
9.	Mr. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.		1
10.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		3
11.	Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.		3
12.	Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.A., D.Sc		3

(8) *Board of Studies in Political Economy and Political Philosophy.*

No.	Name		
1.	Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A., *President.*	5	4
2.	Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.		2
3.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.		1
4.	Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.		3
5.	Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.		2
6.	Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.		3
7.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.		1
8.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.		4
9.	Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.		Nil
10.	Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.		Nil
11.	Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.		4
12.	Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.A., D.Sc.		5

(9) Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

1.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., *President*	3	3
2.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D. ...		2
3.	Mahamahopadhyay, Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D. ..		3
4.	J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L. .		3
5.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D. ...		3
6.	Rve. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D. B.Litt., B.D., ...		2
7.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		3
8.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L....		2
9.	Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.		3
10.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A. Bar-at-Law		Nil

(16) Board of Studies in Experimental Psychology.

1.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., *President*	2	2
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.		Nil.
3.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.		2
4.	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.		1
5.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D. ..		2
6.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		2
7.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C. ...		1

(17) Board of Studies in Mathematics.

1.	The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., *President*	4	4
2.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.		Nil.
3.	Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.		2
4.	Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A.		Nil.
5.	Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D		3
6.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.		4
7.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.		3
8.	Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.		4
9.	Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A. ..		2
10.	Mr. Manmathynath Ray, M.A., B.L.		4
11.	Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur, M.A. ...		4
12.	Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A. ...		Nil.

(18) Board of Studies in Geography.

1.	Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., *President*	3	3
2.	Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L. .. .		3
3.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M A., M.R.A.S		3
4.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.		3
5.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A, Sc.D., F.R.S.E		2
6.	E. E. Biss		Nil.
7.	Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A.; D.D. .		1
8.	Rai B. N Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.		2
9.	Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.		1
10.	Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc		Nil.
11.	Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S. ..		3

(19) Board of Studies in Teaching.

1	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D. *President*	4	4
2.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.		4
3.	Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.		4
4.	Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A. ..		Nil.
5.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M A.		4
6.	Mr. E. E. Biss . .		Nil.
7.	Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.		2
8.	W. E. Griffith, M.A. .		2
9.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		3
10.	Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D. ...		4

The names of the following gentlemen were, at their request withdrawn from election to the respective Boards :—

Board of Studies in Hebrew.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Board of Studies in History.

Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.

Board of Studies in Teaching.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

The names of the undermentioned gentlemen were next withdrawn from election to the Boards concerned, as they had been already elected members of those Boards by the Faculty of Science :—

Board of Studies in Mathematics.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Board of Studies in Geography.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Board of Studies in Teaching.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Ballots were taken for the election of members of the Boards of Studies in English, Sanskritic Languages, and History as in each of these cases the number of candidates exceeded the number of vacancies. No ballot was necessary in respect of the other Boards, as in each instance, the number of candidates did not exceed the maximum number of vacancies.

After the ballot papers had been scrutinised, the Dean declared that the undermentioned gentlemen had been elected members of the Boards of Studies for the year 1920-21 :—

Board of Studies in English.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

Board of Studies in Greek, Latin, French, German and Armenian.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B
Rev. E. C. Dewick, M.A.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A

Board of Studies in Sanskrit.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A , B.L.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kabiratna, M.A., M B., M.R.A.S.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Board of Studies in Sanskritic Languages.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray Kabiratna, M.A., M.B., M.R.A.S.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

Board of Studies in Hebrew.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S.J.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.

Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E.
Shams-ul-Ulma Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A.
Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.

Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur.
Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla, M.A.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

Board of Studies in History.

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

Board of Studies in Economics and Political Philosophy.

Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist. M.A.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar. M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A , Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Board of Studies in Experimental Pshychology.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

Board of Studies in Mathematics.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E , M A., B.L.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Dr S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B L.
Mr. Apurbachandra Datta, B.A.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B L.
Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

Board of Studies in Geography.

Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
" Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
" W. E. Griffith, M.A.
" Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
" Charuchandra Biswas. M.A., B.L.
" Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Board of Studies in Teaching.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 4.

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I E., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I S O., F C S., F.G.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
T. H. Richardson, Esq., M A., B.A I., M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B A

The Faculty met to elect a Representative of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the remainder of the current year in place of Mr. B. Heaton, resigned.

The undermentioned gentleman had been nominated for election :—

Name	Proposed by
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A , B.A.I., M I.C.E.	Mr B. Heaton. Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O , F.C.S., F.G.S.

Mr. T. H. Richardson being the only person nominated for

election, the Dean declared him duly elected to represent the Faculty on the Syndicate for the remainder of the current year.

(Confirmed.)

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering.

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 5.

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

Present

The Hon'ble Mr F. A. A. Cowley, C I.E., *Dean in the Chair.*

Dr. P J. Brühl, D.Sc, I S.O., F.C.S., F.G S
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K C,I.E
Mr. T H. Richardson, M.A , B.A.I., M.I C E
Mr H. A. Crouch, F R.I.B.A.
A. Macdonald, Esq., M A., B.Sc.

Th Faculty met to elect Members of the Board of Studies in Engineering for the year 1920-21.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been nominated for election:—

1. Mr. B. Heaton.
2. Dr. P. Brühl, D Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
3. The Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
4. Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
5. Mr. H. A. Crounch, F.R.I.B.A.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A, Cowley, C.I.E.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, M. A. M. Inst., C.E.
8. Rai Sailendranath Banerjee, Bahadur, B.E.
9. Mr. A. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc.

The following statement of attendance of members of the Board during the session 1920 has also been circulated.

1. Mr. B. Heaton, *President* .. 2 2
2. Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D. ... Nil
3. Dr. P. J. Bruhl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S. 2

4.	The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.	1
5.	Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.	2
6.	Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A. ...	1
7.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.	2
8.	Mr. C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E. ...	Nil
9.	Mr. C. D, M. Hindley	1
10.	Mr. G. B. Williams	Nil

As no more candidates were nominated than there had been vacancies to be filled up, the Dean, under section 63, Chapter I, of the Regulations declared all the candidates duly elected to the Board of Studies in Engineering for the year 1920-21.

(Confirmed.)

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

(Special)

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 5.

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

Present :

Lt Col B H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H , M.R.C.P., I M.S , *Dean, in the Chair.*

Lt.-Col. Sureswprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I M.S.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.IE., M.D, Dhatri-vidyarnaba.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M D., M.R.C.P., F R.C.S.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B A., M.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General, W. H. B. Robinson, C B., I.M.S.
Lt. Col. A Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
Dr. C. A Bentley, M.B., D P.H., D.T.M.H.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F R.C S., L.M., M.D.
Lt. Col. J. C H Leicester, M.D., I M.S.

The Faculty met to elect Members to the Board of Studies in Medicine for the year 1920-21.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been nominated for election :—

1. Lt. Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
3. Lt. Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
4. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
5. Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D., Dhatri-vidyarnaba.
6. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

7. Lt. Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
8. Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
9. Lt. Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.
10. Lt. Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
11. Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
12. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
13. Col. A. Leventon. F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
14. Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
15. Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
16. Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., I.M.S.

The following statement of attendance of members of the Board during the session 1920 had also been circulated.

		Number of meetings held.	Numbar of meetings attend.
1.	Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S., *President.* ..	4	4
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt. M.A., M.D.		1
3.	Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. ..		4
4.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.		3
5.	Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D. ...		2
6.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. ...		3
7.	Lt.-Col. F. O'Kincaly, I.M.S. ...		1
8.	Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.		3
9.	Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.		2
10.	Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S. ..		2
11.	Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., ... I.M.S.		3
12.	Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.		1

On a ballot being taken the following votes were recorded.

	Name.	*Number of Votes*
1.	Lt. Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.	11.
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.	11.

	Name.	Number of Votes.
3.	Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D., Dhatri-vidyarnaba.	11.
4.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., MD., Ph.D.	11.
5.	Lt. Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.	11.
6.	Lt. Col. J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., I.M.S.	11.
7.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M B., I.S O., F.C.S.	10.
8.	Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C S.	9.
9.	Lt. Col. F O'Kinealy, I.M.S.	8.
10.	Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.	8.
11.	Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.	8.
12.	Lt. Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.	7.
13.	The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C B., I M.S.	7.
14.	Mr M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.	5.
15.	Lt. Col. R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S. D.P.H , I.M S.	Nil.
16.	Lt. Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.	Nil.

For the twelfth place there was a tie between Lt. Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A , M D , I.M.S. and the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S. Lt. Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari having withdrawn his name, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General was declared duly elected.

The Board of Studies in Medicine for 1920-21 was thus constituted as follows :—

1. Lt. Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H.: M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A, M.D.
3. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B , I.S.O., F.C.S.
4. Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I E., M.D., Dhatri-vidyarnaba.
5. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
6. Lt. Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
7. Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
8. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.

9. Lt. Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
10. Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
11. Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
12. Lt. Col. J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., I.M.S.

(Confirmed.)

B. H. DEARE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No: 4

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Dean in the Chair*

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A., Barrister-at-Law
The Hon'ble Mr Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B.Sc., LL.B. Barrister-at-Law
Mr Rajendrakumar Mitra, M.Sc., M.L.
Mr Bijankumar Mukerjee, M.A., M.L.

The Faculty proceeded to elect a Dean with effect from 31st March, 1920, as the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee would vacate the office of Dean on that date, on the expiry of his term as an Ordinary Fellow.

Mr. J. R. BANERJEA moved that the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, who had been reappointed an Ordinary Fellow and was eligible for re-election, be elected Dean of the Faculty for the remainder of the session 1920-21.

The motion was seconded by Dr. DWARKANATH MITTER and was carried unanimously.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect the Board of Studies in Law for the year 1920-21.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been duly nominated for election :—

Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.. M.A., D.L., Ph.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S I., M.A , D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.,

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph D., D.Litt.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., B.L , Ph.D.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B Sc., LL B.

The following statement of attendance of members of the Board during the session 1919-20 had also been circulated :—

	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attended.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, President	4	4.
Sir Rashbehary Ghose	..	Nil.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray	.	Nil.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi	..	3.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar	...	4.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh	..	2.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra	...	Nil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy	...	2.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray	..	4.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas	.	4.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy	...	3.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee	...	4.

A ballot was taken under section 5 (d) of Chapter V of the Regulations. A scrutiny of the ballot papers showed that the following votes had been recorded :—

Names.	*Votes.*
Sir Rashbehary Ghose	12.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee	14.
The Hon'ble Mr Mahendranath Ray	11.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary	3.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda ..	5.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi	14.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea	4.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar	14.
Mr S. Khuda Buksh	10.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra	13.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy	5.
Mr Manmathanath Ray	12.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas	12.
The Hon'ble Justice Mr. W. E Greaves	5.
The Hon'ble Dr. A Suhrawardy	6.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee	13.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee	4.
Mr. D. N. Mitra	11.

The Dean thereupon declared that the Board of Studies in Law for the year 1920-21 had been constituted as follows :—

Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt , C.S.I., C.I E , M.A., D.L., Ph.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt , C.S.I., M.A., D L., D.Sc., Ph D.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M A., B.C.L.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

Dr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B.Sc., LL.B.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Science

(Special.)

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 3.

THE 19TH MARCH, 1920.

Present :

Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C S., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B. I.S O., F.C S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C I.E., M.D., Dhatri-Vidyarnaba.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M R.A.S.
,, S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc , F.R.S.E.
,, J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Rev. Dr. J Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Dr D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

The Faculty met to elect Boards of Studies numbering 10-15 and 16-19. The number of members which the Faculty had to elect to each of the Boards of Studies numbering 16-19, had been determined by the Syndicate as follows :—

Name of Board.	No of members to be elected by the Faculty of Science.
16. Experimental Psychology ...	Not more than two.
17. Mathematics	,, ,,
18. Geography	Not more than six.
19. Teaching	Not more than three.

The undermentioned gentlemen were nominated for election to the Boards under which their names appeared :—

(10) Board of Studies in Chemistry.

1. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
2. Rai Upendranath Brahmachary, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
3. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
4. Mr. S. C, Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.,
5. Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.

6. Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S.
7. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
8. Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
9. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.B.
10. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
11. Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
12. Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
13. Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D.

(11) *Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.*

1. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
2. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
3. Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph D.
4. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
5. Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
6. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
7. Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
8. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
9. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
10. Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A.
11. Mr. D. B. Meek, M A., B.Sc.
12. Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

(12) *Board of Studies in Zoology.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
2. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
3. Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
4. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
5. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
6. Mr S. C. Mahalanabis. B.Sc., F.R S.E.
7. Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
8. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S E.
9. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
10. Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.

(13) *Board of Studies in Geology and Mineralogy.*

1. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
2. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
3. Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
4. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
5. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
6. Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
7. Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
8. Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

(14) *Board of Studies in Botany.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
2. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
3. Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
4. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
5. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
6. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
7. Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.
8. Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.B.
9. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
10. Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
11. Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
12. Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
13. Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
14. Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

(15) *Board of Studies in Physiology.*

1. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
2. Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
3. Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
4. Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
5. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
6. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
7. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
8. Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
9. Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
10. Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

(16) *Board of Studies in Experimental Psychology.*

(Not more than 2 to be elected.)

1. The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
2. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

(17) *Board of Studies in Mathematics.*

(Not more than 2 to be elected.)

1. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
2. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
3. Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.

(18) *Board of Studies in Geography.*

(Not more than 6 to be elected.)

1. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
2. Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
3. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

4. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
5. Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
6. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
7. Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
8. Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

(*19*) *Board of Studies in Teaching.*

(Not more than 3 to be elected.)

1. Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
2. „ J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
3. Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
4. Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

The following statement of attendance of members of the various Boards during the session 1919-20 had also been circulated :—

		Number of meetings held	Number of meetings attend.
	(*10*) *Board of Studies in Chemistry.*		
1.	Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S., *President*	3	1
2.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S. ..		3
3.	Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.		Nil.
4.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.		3
5.	Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.		2
6.	Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.		2
7.	Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.		2
8.	Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.		Nil.
9.	Mr. Chandrabhushan Bhaduri, B.A.		2
	F.C.S.		3
10.	Dr. Bimanbihari De, D.Sc. ...		3
11.	Dr. Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.C.S. ...		3
	(*11*) *Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.*		
1.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., *President*	4	4
2.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A. ...		4
3.	Rai Kumudinikana Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.		2
4.	Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.		1
5.	Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc. ...		Nil.
6.	Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.		2
7.	Dr. Bimanbihari De, D.Sc. ...		2

		Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attend.
8.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C. ...		1
9.	Mr. W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc. ...		1
10.	Dr. Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.C.S.		3

(12) Board of Studies in Zoology.

1.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *President* ...	3	1
2.	Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. ...		1
3.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O. M.B., F.C.S.		2
4.	Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D. ...		Nil
5.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. ...		Nil.
6.	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.		2
7.	Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S.		3
8.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.		1
9.	Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.		Nil.
10.	L.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S. ...		Nil.
11.	Dr. F. H. Gravely, D.Sc. ...		1
12.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C. ...		2

(13) Board of Studies in in Geology and Mineralogy.

1.	Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S., *President*	3	3
2.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S. ...		3
3.	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.		1
4.	Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D. ...		Nil.
5.	Dr. F. H. Gaavely, D.Sc. ...		Nil.
6.	Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.		...
7.	D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc. ...		Nil.
8.	Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.		1
9.	Mr. Hemchandra Daspupta, M.A., F.G.S.		3
10.	Mr. W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc. ...		1
11.	Dr. Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.C.S.		2

		Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attend.
	(14) Board of Studies in Botany.		
1.	Dr. P. J. Brühl, I.S.O., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.G.S., *President*	3	3
2.	Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. ...		1
3.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.		3
4.	Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D. ...		Nil.
5.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. ...		1
6.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S. ...		3
7.	S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. ...		2
8.	Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A. M.D., F.R.C.S. M.R.C.P.		Nil
9.	Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S. ...		Nil
10.	Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A. ...		2
11.	Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S.		3
12.	Dr. Bimanbihari De, D.Sc. ...		2
	(15) Board of Studies in Physiology.		
1.	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc. F.R.S.E., *President*	3	3
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.		Nil.
3.	Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. ...		1
4.	Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.		3
5.	Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D. ...		Nil
6.	Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. ...		1
7.	G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S. ...		3
8.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.		2
9.	Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.		Nil.
10.	Lt.-Col. D. McCay M.D., I.M.S. ...		Nil.
11.	Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M A.		1
12.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C. ...		1
	(16) Board of Studies in Experimental Psychology.		
1.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., *President*	2	2
2.	The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.		Nil.

		Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attend.
3.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.		2
4.	S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. ...		1
5.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D. ...		2
6.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A.,D.Phil.		2
7.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C....		1

(17) *Board of Studies in Mathematics.*

1.	The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I. *President*	4	4
2.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.		Nil.
3.	Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D. ...		2
4.	Mr. F. C Turner, M.A. ...		Nil.
5.	Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.		3
6.	J. C. Ghosh, M.A.		4
7.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.		3
8.	Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.		4
9.	Apurbachandra Datta, B.A. ...		2
10.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.		4
11.	Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur, M.A. ...		4
12.	J.M. Bottomley, B.A., ...		Nil.

(18) *Board of Studies in Geography.*

1.	Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar. M.A., B. L, *President*	3	3
2.	Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.		3
3.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.C. ...		3
4.	Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A. ...		3
5.	Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D. F.R.S.E.		2
6.	E. E. Biss		Nil.
7.	Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D. ...		1
8.	Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.		2
9.	Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A. ...		1
10.	Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc. ...		Nil.
11.	Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S.		3

(19 *Board of Studies in Teaching.*

1.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., *President*	4	4
2.	Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S. ...		4

	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings attend.
3. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D. ..		4
4. Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A. ...		Nil.
5. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.		4
6. Mr. E. E. Biss		Nil
7. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D. ...		2
8. Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A. ...		2
9. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.		3
10. Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.		4

The names of the following gentlemen were withdrawn at their request from the respective Boards :

Chemistry.

Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D.

Zoology.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

Botany.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

Geography.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Teaching.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

A ballot was taken in Mathematics only, as in the case of all the other Boards, the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies.

After a scrutiny of the ballot papers, the Dean declared that the Boards of Studies for 1920-21 had been constituted as follows :—

Board of Studies in Chemistry.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
" Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
" S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Board of Studies in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M A
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S E
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M A.

Board of Studies in Zoology.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D., Dhatri-Vidyarnaba.
Dr. Upendrnath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
" S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
" D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc D., F.R.S.E.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.

Board of Studies in Geology and Mineralogy.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
" S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
" D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

Board of Studies in Botany.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D., Dhatri-Vidyarnaba.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kabiratna, M.A., M.B.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

Board of Studies in Physiology.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D., Dhatri-Vidyarnaba.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
" S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Lt.-Col. D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

Board of Studies in Experimental Psychology.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Board of Studies in Mathematics.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.

Board of Studies in Geography.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
" J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai B. N. Das, Bahadur, M.A. B.Sc.

Board of Studies in Teaching.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

(Confirmed.)

PRAPHULLACHANDRA RAY, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 7.

THE 20TH MARCH, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S.
Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law.
Dr. D. Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the term of appointment of Mr. Phanindralal Gangooly, M.A., as Assistant Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture be extended for two years.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that all qualified graduates of this University who have a place of residence in India be allowed to vote and that such of the graduates as are resident or domiciled beyond the territorial limits of this University be allowed the option to vote at the election, either of this University or of the University of the place where they reside or are domiciled.

The following letter had been received from the Government of Bengal.

No. 551 A. R.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.
REFORMS BRANCH.

FROM

H. E. SPRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
ADDL. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

To

THE REGISTRAR,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1920.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the election for the seat in the Provincial Legislative Council allotted to the Calcutta University under the Reforms Scheme.

2. In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India bill, it has been decided to extend the franchise for the University seat to all graduates of over seven years' standing. Under the existing regulations, the representative of the Calcutta University is elected by the members of the Senate, and the Honorary Fellows of the University having a place of residence in India. The new electorate would therefore include Fellows, and all graduates of the prescribed standing. A difficulty arises, however, in the case of graduates of the Calcutta University resident or domiciled in another province which has a separate University, and for which special representation has been provided in the local Legislative Council. At the moment this difficulty is real in the case of the province of Bihar and Orissa, where the Patna University electorate will probably include graduates of the prescribed standing of Calcutta and other Universities residing in that province. It appears undesirable that graduates of the Calcutta University resident in another province, and eligible there to vote for University representation, should be permitted also to become electors of the Calcutta University. The Governor in Council, therefore, while recognising that this is a matter of more than provincial interest, proposes, subject to the concurrence of the Senate, to recommend that in addition to Fellows, all qualified graduates should be permitted to vote for the representation of the Calcutta University who have a place of residence in India, and who are not qualified to vote for another University seat in the province in which they reside or are domiciled, I am to enquire whether the Senate would agree to this proposal.

3. A further question of importance is the preparation of an electoral roll of voters. The fact that the franchise has been extended to graduates of not less than seven year's standing precludes the adoption of the list of registered

Graduates, and it would seem necessary that qualified graduates should be invited, by notices in the press and otherwise, register their names and addresses at the Office of the Registrar of the University, who would be required to satisfy himself as to the genuineness of the applications by reference to his lists, with a view to guard against personation. No fee would be charged for registration for the purposes of the electoral roll. If this course is approved by the Senate, I am to say that the necessary notices and instructions will be issued as soon as possible

4. I am to add that the Governor in Council would be glad to be favoured with a very early reply to this communication, as it is important that the preliminary arrangements in connection with the composition of the electorates for the new Council should be completed as soon as possible.

I have &c.,

H. SPRY,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The mover said that it was a matter of thankfulness that the franchise had been extended to all graduates. But the Government had raised the point that there were many graduates of this University who resided in places outside the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University, and they would exercise their right of voting in the elections taking place in those provinces and that it would not be fair to allow them to vote in those places as well as in the Calcutta University. The Syndicate had very satisfactorily met the position by laying down the principle that an option should be given to all Graduates who were outside the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University to vote either at the election of this University or of the University of the place where they resided or were domiciled.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that the Syndicate had appointed a Committee to consider paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of Bengal.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Bethune College, Calcutta, be affiliated in Mathematics to the B.A. Pass standard, with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

He said that as the Director of Public Instruction had given an undertaking as regards the additional staff and funds for the upkeep of the College, the College might be allowed affiliation up to the B A. Pass standard in Mathematics.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to

appear at the next M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination in which he intends to appear	Subject.
Nirmalkumar Gupta ..	M.A., History, 1912.	M.A.	English (A).
Sudhirchandra Mukerjee .	B.A., 1917	"	Do.
Jitendrachandra Basu ...	" 1915	"	Do.
Ajaykumar Majumdar .	" 1912	"	Do.
Tamijuddin Ahmed	" 1917	"	Persian.
Sachindramohan Chakrabarti	" 1917	"	English (A).
Gangacharan Kar .	" 1917	"	Do.
Mukundapada Ray ..	" 1914	"	Do.
C. R. Ramachandra Rao .	" 1909 (Madras).	"	English.
Nareschandra Mookerjee ..	Appeared at the last M.Sc. Examination but was unsuccessful.	M.Sc.	Pure Mathematics.
Manindrakumar Sen .	Do.	"	Chemistry.
Dhirendramohan Datta ..	Do.	"	Do.
P. Kesava Rao .	Do.	"	Mixed Mathematics.
Kumudchandra Raychaudhuri	B.A., 1918	M.A.	Indian Vernacular.
Siddheswar Das	B.Sc., 1915.	M.Sc.	Pure Mathematics.
Bijaykrishna Mookerjee	B.Sc., 1916.	"	Do.
Debendrachandra Bhattacharyya.	B.A., 1917.	M.A.	English (A).
Rasbihari Basu ..	Do.	"	Do.
Aswinikumar Banerjee	Was unsuccessful at the last M.Sc. Examination.	M.Sc.	Mixed Mathematics.
Syamlal Mukerjee	Do.	"	Chemistry.
Jyotindranath Datta ..	B.A., 1917.	M.A.	English (A).
Krishnabihari Biswas	B.A., 1915.	"	Bengali.
Susilkumar Palit .	M.A., 1919 (Philosophy with Logic and Psychology).	"	Philosophy (with Ethics and Philosophy of Religion.)
Kshetramohan Purkayastha	M.A., 1919 (English).	"	Philosophy.
Basantakumar Chatterjee ..	M.A.. 1913 (Sanskrit—H).	"	Indian Vernacular.
Jibanmohan Banerjee .	Appeared at the last M. A. Examination in English but was unsuccessful.	"	English.
Jitendranath Mukerjee	B.A., 1908.	"	Indian Vernacular.

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination in which he intends to appear.	Subject.
Debendramohan Bhaumik	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination in English but was unsuccessful.	"	English (A).
Baikunthanath Mitter	B.A., 1906.	"	Do.
Sureskumar Naha	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	Do.
Brajendranath Mitra	Do	"	Philosophy.
Jasodadulal Adhikari	B.A., 1917.	"	English—(A.)
Kshitishchandra Bagchi	M. A., (Philosophy) 1914.	"	Do.
Harinarayan Raychaudhuri	B.A., 1907.	"	Philosophy.
Aswinikumar Nandi	B.A., 1914.	"	Do.
Sukhamay Dasgupta	B.A., 1917.	"	English—(A.)
Jitendranath Sengupta	Appeared at the last M.A., Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	English.
Satyendranath Ray	B A., 1914	"	English—(A.)
Saratkumar Sengupta	B.A., 1917	"	Indian Vernacular.
Manoranjan Dasgupta	Do.	"	Philosophy.
Pundarikaksha Ray	B.A., 1912	"	English—(A.)
Prabhaschandra Bhattacharyya.	B.A., 1917.	"	Mixed Mathematics.
Debendranath Saha	B.A., 1917.	"	Pure Mathematics.
Bankimbihari Ghorai	B.A., 1917.	"	English (A)
Suryyanarayan Prasad	B.A., 1916	"	History.
Ramdeo Narayan	Do.	"	Do.
Chandradip Sinha	Do.	"	Do.
Durgadas Chatterjee	B.A., 1917.	"	Philosophy.
P. R. Singaracharì	B.A. (Madras University), was permitted to appear at the last M.A. Examination in Economics but could not appear at the Examination.	"	Economics.
Atulchandra Majumdar	B.A., 1917.	"	English.
Dwijendranath Bhattacharyya.	B.Sc., 1913	M.Sc.	Physics.
P. Samanna	B. A., 1915, Madras	M.A.	English (A)

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the admission of the following candidates, who had been

serving as teachers for three years, to the I.A. Examination, 1920, as non-collegiate students be sanctioned :—

Ch. Narayanmurti.
Kandarpakumar Barma.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the admission of Kusumkumari Gupta, who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1915, to the I.A. Examination to be held in 1920 as a non-collegiate student, be sanctioned.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Bhabanicharan Chaudhuri, who passed the First M.B. Examination held in November, 1919, be permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination in 1921 in Physiology, Botany and Chemistry as a non-collegiate student on production of certificates of having undergone practical training in the subjects.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures has fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear as non-collegiate students, at the ensuing Examinations, stated against their names :—

Name.		*Examination.*
Tulsicharan Pratihar	.	B.A.
Bhupendranath Mukherjee	...	I.Sc.
Hemendramohan Biswas	...	Do.
Abu Ahmed Mazhar Ali	.	Do.
Rahimullah	...	Do.
G. McIntosh	...	Do.
Arunprakas Ghosh	..	Do.
Mahendranath Mahato	...	Do.
Krishnadeb Chatterjee		Do.
Jagabandhu Das	...	B.A.
Santiram Mukerjee	...	Do.
Kshirodgopal Raychaudhuri	.	Do.
Jitendranath Haldar	.	Do.
Balaichand Banerjee	...	Do.
Manmathalal Bhattacharyya		I.Sc.
Takiuddin Ahmed	..	B.A.

Harendranath Sarma	B.A.
Kumudchandra Bardolai	Do.
Nilkanta Hazarika	Do.
Girindranath Gogai	Do.
Ziauddin Yousuf	Do.
Kamakshyanath Thakur	Do.
Niranjan Barma	Do.
Dwijendranath Banerjee	Do.
Ramanikumar Dattagupta	Do.
Sachindranath Mukerjee	Do.
Mohinimohan Ray	Do.
Sailendrachandra Banerjee	Do.
Ambujaprasanna Gupta	Do
Abdul Hakim	Do.
Moazzam Ali Khan	Do.
Debendrakishore Bose	Do.
Kedarnath Ray	Do.
Mahimchandra Basak	Do
Satindramohan Chaudhuri	Do.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	Do.
Jagabandhu Das	Do.
Maung Tin	B.Sc.
Nripendranath Ray	Do.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the meeting be concluded with this item and a fresh meeting the next item.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920

No: 8.

THE 20TH MARCH, 1920

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Hdar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt, Bar-at-Law.
Dr. D. Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to deal with the Report of the Calcutta University Commission.

"We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the Senate to draft a set of Resolutions in connection with the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, beg to submit the following draft Resolutions as the first instalment of our Report for the consideration of the Senate :—

1. That the Vice-Chancellor should not be a salaried wholetime Officer.

2. That it is desirable that there should be a wholetime salaried Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

3. That the functions of the Visitor should be limited to the general powers of supervision, guidance and advice such as are indicated by the Commissioners, and should not have reference to minute details of administration.

4. That the Court should consist of not more than 250 members—the reduction in its proposed size being effected not by reducing the representation of the Faculties and the Colleges, but by a reduction of the suggested ex-officio element in its constitution.

5. That it is desirable that the Court should have more extended powers in matters of legislation than suggested by the Commission and should have the right not merely to accept or to reject, but also to amend ordinances passed by the proposed Executive Council, as also to initiate legislation.

5A. That the Court should also have similar extended powers in regard to administration and finance.

6. That it is desirable that the sanctioning authority in regard to statutes should be the Governor-in-Council together with the appointed Ministers.

7. That there appears to be no necessity for appointing highly paid Director of physical training.

8. (A) That it is desirable that the University should be organised primarily as a teaching University, consisting of (a) incorporated colleges, owned and managed by the University, for the study of any special group of subjects not ordinarily provided for by other colleges, and (b) constituent colleges, which will be distinct corporations enjoying full membership of the University, fulfilling defined conditions and enjoying definite privileges.

(B) That it is desirable that the University College in Arts should not be a self-contained institution competing in any way with other Colleges, but that it should have as its main purpose the provision of a supplementary teaching organisation under which opportunities would be given for lectures and direction of studies by the leading University Professors, the

junior members of the University College staff having assigned to them the duties of strengthening the teaching resources of the constituent colleges specialising in Honours and M.A. work. The teaching given at or through the University College should be of such a character as to meet the requirements of B.A. Honours students as well as M.A. students and should be combined with or supplement the Honours or M.A. teaching given in the constituent colleges.

(C) In order to secure effective co-operation between the University College and the constituent colleges, it is desirable that a more systematic division of work than at present obtains should be made after consultation between the authorities of the University College and the authorities of the constituent Colleges, in order that the constituent Colleges may concentrate their energies upon a limited number of Honours and M.A. subjects and overlapping may be prevented

9. That it is not desirable that Selection Boards for appointments to University Professorships and Readerships should be created by Statute, either in England or in India.

10. That it is desirable that appointments to University Professorships, etc., should be made by the University itself with the help of the Academic Council and the Faculties concerned, and when the Chair is attached to a particular College, with the help of that College.

11. That it is not desirable that any minimum salary should be laid down in the case of Professors and Readers.

12. That it is not desirable that teachers belonging to temporarily affiliated Colleges should be as such debarred from being recognised as University Teachers or from being appointed Examiners.

13. That it is desirable that a reasonable amount of time should be given to temporarily affiliated Colleges in order to enable them to satisfy the conditions for constituent rank.

14. That it is desirable that Post-Graduate Students, who have taken only a Pass Degree, should be required, at the end of the First-year of the Post-Graduate Course, to satisfy the constituted authorities, preferably their own tutors, in some definite way that they are fit to proceed to the final year of the Post-Graduate Studies.

15. That it is desirable that the proposed Islamia College should afford facilities for Islamic Studies to all instead of being open to Muslim Students only.

16. That it is desirable that the proposed Hindu College should afford facilities to all for Oriental and Sanskritic studies.

17. That it is not desirable to have a statutory Body for the settlement of disputes between teachers and appointing authorities.

18. That it is desirable to constitute an All-India Committee consisting of representatives elected by the different Universities for the settlement of the equivalence of Examinations, and of other questions affecting the general policy of all Indian Universities.

NILRATAN SIRCAR.
HERAMBACHANDRA MAITRA.
The 13th March, 1920. BRAJENDRANATH SEAL.
J. N. DASGUPTA.
W. S. URQUHART.
CHARUCHANDRA BISWAS."

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved under Section 56, Chapter I of the Regulations that the Senate do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to deal with the Report of the Calcutta University Commission.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate.

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No 9.

THE 27TH MARCH, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph D., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.*
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A , B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A , D.D
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I E. M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D
Mr. G C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon)
Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S. F.G.S.
Mahamahopadyhyay Dr S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph D., F.A.S.B
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M A., B.L.
Lt.—Col B H. Deare. M.B., M.R C P , D P.H , I.M S
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr Z. R. Z. Suhrawardy, M.A., B L., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A.. B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R C S , L.M, M.D.
The Hon'ble M.r. C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., M. Inst. C.E.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor: Before proceeding with the business of the day, I desire to refer to a happy event, at which we the members of this University, have reasons to be specially gratified. One of our distinguished members has just been summoned by Government to occupy

a position which is one of the greatest trust and responsibility. It is befitting, therefore, that I should take this opportunity to offer on behalf of the Senate and of myself our warmest congratulations to the recipient of this high honour. We most heartily rejoice that Sir Asutosh Mookerjee has been appointed to preside over the High Court of Calcutta, of which he has all these years been so brilliant an ornament. It is our pride and pleasure that one who has so intimately identified himself with the affairs of this University from his early manhood, should now be called upon to fill the highest judicial appointment in the land. Whatever position Sir Asutosh has filled, he has adorned by his transcendent abilites and brilliant attainments. In him the University has one of its most gifted students. In his remarkable career, in various spheres of life in which he has worked, he has by his rare powers of organisation, by his unwearied energy and wonderful devotion to duty, and by his unique idealism always supported by a resourceful practical common sense, and above all by his strong personality spread far and wide the fame of this University no less than that of this Presidency and this country. As a Syndic and Fellow, as an Examiner, as Vice-Chancellor, as President of the Post Graduate Councils, of the Faculties of Arts and Law, and of various Boards of Studies, in whatever capacity Sir Asutosh has worked, he has advanced the cause of education as no other person in this generation has done. We, members of this University, have, therefore, special reasons to congratulate Sir Asutosh on the signal honour that has been conferred on our illustrious colleague. He has served the University with his whole heart, and the University congratulates him to-day with her whole heart.

With these words I move the following resolution :—

"That the Senate of the Calcutta University do offer its warmest congratulations to the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., on his appointment as Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, and express its pleasure and pride that one who has rendered the most conspicuous service to the cause of University education in the country should be selected to fill the highest judicial appointment in the land."

Professor H. Stephen in seconding the resolution, said that as educationists they had all known Sir Asutosh Mookerjee for a great many years as their leader in matters educational. And as members of the Senate and representatives of the University they could join the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor in offering Sir Asutosh Mookerjee their hearty congratulations for the very high position to which he had been appointed.

The University owed Sir Asutosh Mookerjee a very great debt and he was sure that he voiced the feeling of the whole University in this matter.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, in supporting the resolution, said that they all thought of the University of Calcutta as a University which was gradually being brought more and more into line with the Universities of the West, and if any man had for years done much for the University, it was undoubtedly Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. In the year 1857 when the University was founded, it was contemplated that it should be an examining University on the model of the London University. Later on, when the Indian Universities Act came into force it was laid down that in addition to being an examining body it should be a teaching University as well. And by the way in which Sir Asutosh had with the slender resources at his disposal succeeded in organising this Universiry into a teaching University, he had earned the gratitude of all.

But there was another aspect of his work in connection with the University of which they ought not to lose sight. Sir Asutosh had drawn out the latest talent of graduates of the University. There was no such thing as research in any sense of the word known in the history of the University so far as work in it was concerned till Sir Asutosh took charge of the Post-Graduate department. And the researches that had been conducted, the investigations that had been made and the series of brilliant papers that had come from many distinguished graduates of this University surely justified them in saying that the University ought to put its imprimatur upon the most splendid work that had been done.

He had known many an eminent man in his life time, but it was no exaggeration to say that Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's capacity for work was simply phenomenal. Sir Asutosh combined in himself the arduous work of a jurist and a judge, and now as Chief Justice of Bengal he adorned the judicial bench as one of the most eminent men of this University. And for a man, whose thoughts as a lawyer were expected to run in certain fixed grooves, to take a wide and comprehensive view of educational matters showed a versatility of mind and greatness of intellect. But above all Sir Asutosh had furthered the interests of his Alma Mater in a spirit of heroism and self sacrifice. He was sure that Sir Asutosh would lead the University to still greater success and would make it one of the most prominent Universities of the world in future.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal said that as a lawyer and jurist, as a scholar and savant, as organiser and administrator Sir

Asutosh's genius seemed to him to show versatility of the very highest order. He wished to point out that Sir Asutosh also possessed a massive creative imagination and this University was in that sense the work of an artist. Sir Asutosh was not merely a wonderful organiser and administrator, but he was also the 'poet' of the University. He knew that in Philosophy Plato was Sir Asutosh's Master. He was an idealist and in the architectonics of the University, he first conceived an idea and his immense driving power enabled him to execute that idea with celerity and with firmness. He built massively and he also built strong.

Mr. G. C. Bose said that he could not resist the temptation to associate himself with every word that had fallen from the previous speakers. He only wished to add that Sir Asutosh had made the University what it was and he hoped that Sir Asutosh would make it what it ought to be in the near future.

Professor D. R. Bhandarkar wished to associate himself with his learned colleagues and said that the high position to which Sir Asutosh Mookerjee had been called was a source of extreme gratification to all.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee: Mr. Vice-Chancellor and my colleagues in the Senate, you will believe me when I tell you that I was not prepared for this reception, and you will not misunderstand me if I am unable by reason of lack of suitable words, to give full expression to my feelings of deep gratitude to all of you. Nothing is dearer to me, nothing has been dearer to me, than my University. I began life as a research student in Mathematics when research was practically unknown in this country, and I hoped that the mission of my life was to be a Research Professor in my University. Mr. Justice Banerjee, who was then Vice-Chancellor of this University, made a desperate attempt to create a chair for me, but such were the times that he failed to collect even such sum as would give a modest income of Rs. 4,000 a year which was all that he and I thought would be sufficient to maintain me as a Research Professor. The consequence was that I drifted into Law, but I made a determination at the time that, Heaven willing I would devote myself to the service of the University so that in the next generation any aspiring scholars in my position might not drift into Law and might have adequate opportunities to devote themselves to the cause of Letters and Science. It has been given to me through the inspiring help of many distinguished countrymen of mine, foremost amongst them men like Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Sir

Taraknath Palit, The Maharaja of Cossimbazar, and the Maharajah of Darbhanga, to lay the foundations of a Teaching University in Calcutta. I do not now regret that I drifted into Law. If I had not taken to Law and attained the position and influence which carry weight in the world, it might never have been given to me to do for my University what I have been able to achieve. Let me add that to me it is a source of intense satisfaction that I enjoy the confidence of you all as my colleagues and of my educated countrymen outside the walls of this House.

The resolution was carried, all present standing.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee to continue the discussion of the Report of the Committee appointed to deal with the Calcutta University Commission's Report.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C GHOSH
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 10.

THE 24TH APRIL, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., Vice-Chancellor, *in the Chair*.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S., F.A.S.B.

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.

Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Mr. F. W. Sudmersen B.A.

Lt.-Col., B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A.

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Maulavi Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 16th March, and 12th and 21st April, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion.

With reference to the first two items of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the 30th March, 1920, Dr. W. S. Urquhart enquired whether the two appointments mentioned

there could not be made for a shorter term than five years. He said that they heard a great deal at present about financial stringency in educational matters during the next 2 or 3 years and he asked whether without running the risk of losing the services of these efficient men it was not possible to make the appointments for three years instead of five.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee replied that if they wanted to run the University they would have to retain their best men. He did not apprehend that anything would happen during the next few years which would oblige them to get rid of any of the brilliant men who were now members of the University staff.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart pointed out that he did not ask that these men should be got rid of, but whether it was not possible to appoint them for a shorter period.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that the Government of Bengal had improved the prospects of the Provincial Educational service; the initial salary was fixed at Rs. 250; the promotion would also be much more rapid than before. In the circumstances he considered that if they wished to retain their men they would have to offer more pay and better security.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the proposal made by Government, in their letter (printed below) No. 694 A.R., dated 24th March, 1920, *viz.*, to add to the clause enfranchising the Senate and Fellows, a general provision authorising a modification of the qualification with the approval of the Governor General in Council, be accepted.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT,
Reforms Branch.

No. 694 A. R.

FROM

H. E. SPRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

ADDL. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

TO

THE REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1920.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 551 A.R., dated the 24th February, 1920, in which it was

stated that the electorate for the representation of the Calcutta University in the new Provincial Legislative Council would consist of members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows, and graduates of not less than 7 years' standing. The constitution of the University contemplated by the Calcutta University Commission makes no provision for a Senate or Fellows as such, and as the franchise qualifications once settled cannot be altered for ten years, it seems necessary to make provision for an alternative qualification in keeping with the new constitution of the University, when that is known. It has been suggested that the best course would be to add to the clause enfranchising the Senate and Fellows a general provision authorising a modification of the qualification with the approval of the Governor General in Council, should this be found necessary. I am to request that the local Government may be favoured with the views of the Senate on this proposal at an early date.

I have etc., etc.,

H. E. SPRY,

Addl. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

The mover said that the position had been made perfectly clear by the letter from the Government of Bengal which had been circulated to the members of the Senate. According to the proposal of the Government of Bengal the electorate would consist of graduates of not less than seven years' standing, members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows. Reforms were in the air and nobody knew what the reformed constitution of the Calcutta University was likely to be. Government had therefore thought that as the University Commission made no provision for a Senate or Fellows as such, and as the franchise qualifications once settled could not be altered for ten years it was necessary to provide for an alternative qualification. It was therefore proposed to keep the matter open by adding a general provision authorising a modification of the qualification with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that, in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Victoria College, Comilla, be affiliated in English to the B.A.

Honours standard and in Mathematics to the B.A. Pass standard with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

The mover said that the reports of the Inspectors had been circulated, from which it would be found that the Inspectors were satisfied with the conditions existing in the college and the conditions which the authorities of the College proposed to comply with. The Syndicate had therefore come to the conclusion that the extended affiliation asked for ought to be granted. The college was aided by Government and was endowed by the Maharajah of Tipperah, and it served a very large area. There was no other college in the whole of Tipperah including the independent territory, and the proposal before the Senate ought to receive every sympathetic encouragement. The suggestion for opening Honours classes in English was made to the authorities of the College by Mr. Wordsworth, and also by Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, who further suggested the addition of affiliation in Mathematics. It would meet a long felt want, and with the guarantees which the authorities of the college were prepared to give there ought to be no misgivings that the standard of efficiency of the College would be maintained.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. Bruhl moved on behalf of the Syndicate that, in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Bethune College, Calcutta, be affiliated in Botany to the B. A. Pass standard, with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

The mover said that the measure was one of considerable urgency in the cause of the higher education of the women of this country, and although the proposed laboratory arrangements were at present only of a makeshift nature, he had no hesitation in recommending the extended affiliation. He only wished to make some remarks on certain matters which had not only reference to the present case, but partly were also of general importance. He might be mistaken, but he had the impression that the Bethune College suffered by being nobody's child. Being a Government College, the general public did not afford it the financial aid which was necessary to raise it to a first-rate ladies' college, well-endowed, well-staffed, and well-furnished and Government, perhaps, did not show sufficient generosity towards the institution being infected by the lukewarmness of the outside public. In any case it was to be hoped that the new college would materialise at least within the next twenty years. But

perhaps they might have to wait, until Indian women get the vote.

The other point he desired to lay stress on was that, in the interests of the successful study and teaching of the more advanced courses of Botany such as is contemplated in the Syllabuses of studies in the Bachelor and Master of Science departments, it was absolutely necessary that the students be acquainted with the elements of inorganic, organic and physical chemistry. Personally he was against mere Arts students being admitted to the Bachelor classes in Botany. Where this could not be avoided, opportunity should be given to the students of Botany cf attending at least a course of lectures and demonstrations in the chemical department of the college, if the latter was affiliated in chemistry, and in colleges which did not have such affiliation, special provisions should be made to allow such a lecture and demonstration course being delivered. He earnestly hoped that in the new Bethune college, when it finally materialised, provisions would be made for the teaching of Chemistry, a subject particularly suitable to ladies. Without a fair knowledge of Chemistry a large part of Botany remained a closed book to the student.

Finally the speaker desired to urge on the attention of all concerned, the importance of giving the girls of this country a sound, even if only elementary, training in scientific subjects. The real level of civilisation of the people of a country was after all determined by the level attained by the education of its women.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Dasgupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Carmichael College, Rungpur, be affiliated in Sanskrit to the B.A. Honours standard with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

The mover said that the College had been duly inspected as required by the Regulations. It would be found from the inspection report that there were already three lecturers in Sanskrit which satisfies the normal requirement about Honours teaching. The Inspector did not apprehend any difficulty about the Library also. It was highly desirable on general grounds that Northern Bengal should have at least one more College teaching Sanskrit up to the Honours Standard.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

NAME.	Qualifications.	Examination at which he intends to appear.	Subject.
Susilkumar Banerjee ...	M.A. (English B) 1918.	M.A.	English (A).
Purnendukumar Mukherjee ..	B.A., 1916 ..	"	Do.
Haribhusan Mukherjee ...	B.A., 1893 ...	"	Do.
Devendranath Bandyopadhyay.	B.A., 1916	"	Comp. Philology.
Debansunath Chakrabarti ...	M.A. (English A), 1910.	"	English (B).
Rajendrakumar Ghosh ...	M.A. (English A). 1917.	"	Do.
Priyanath Biswas ...	M A. (History), 1913	"	English (A).
Rabindranath Sen ...	B.A., 1917	"	Pure Mathematics.
Baikunthanath Mitter ...	B.A., 1906 ...	"	Vernacular.
Chandrakumar Chatterjee ...	B.A., 1911 ...	"	English—A.
Pramathanath Kundu ...	M.A. (Sanskrit—I), 1918.	"	Sanskrit—A.
D. N. Sircar ...	B.A., 1896 ...	"	English (A).
Srutinath Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1911 ..	"	Do.
Chhota Lal ..	B.A., 1917 ..	"	English.
Kalidas Datta ...	B.A., 1913 ..	"	Sanskrit (A).
Ushanath Sengupta ...	B.A., 1917 ..	"	Philosophy.
Anantalal Das ..	Do. ...	"	Do.
Birendranath Ghosh ...	B.A., 1912 ...	"	Economics.
Ardhendubhusan Hait ..	M A. (English—A), 1917.	"	English (B).
Kanailal Mukhopadhyay	M.A. (English B) ...	"	English (A).
Baranasiprasad Trivedi ..	B.A., 1917 ..	"	Do.
Surahar Gupta ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	" "	Economics.
Basantakumar Bhattacharyya	B.A., 1913 ...	"	Bengali.
Upendrachandra Ghose ..	B.A., 1906 ...	"	History.
Aswinikumar Das ...	B.A., 1917 ..	"	Political Philosophy.
Ataur Rahman ...	M.A. (English), 1908.	"	Arabic.
Sisirkumar Basu ...	B.A., 1917 ...	"	English—A.
Dhirendrakumar Sengupta ...	B.A , 1916 ...	"	Do.
Bhudebchandra Basu ..	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	English.
Provatchandra Kar ...	B.A., 1914 ...	"	English (Gr. A).
Maheswarprasad Jha ...	B.A., 1916 ...	"	Sanskrit (Gr. A).
Jnanasankar Sengupta ..	B.Sc., 1914 ..	M.Sc.	Pure Mathematics.
Haridas Datta ...	B.A., 1917 ...	M.A.	English (Group A.)

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination at which he intends to appear.	Subject.
Rabinarayan Das	... B.A., 1916 ...	M.A.	History.
Aswinikumar Das	... B.A., 1917 ...	"	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.
Sailendranath Raichaudhuri	... B.A., 1917 ...	"	History.
Bhupendranath Ganguli	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	English—A.
Syed Mohammed Abdullah	... B.A., 1895 ...	"	Persian.
Ganeschandra Datta	... B.A., 1908 ..	"	English—B.
Gangapati Sinha	.. B.A., 1917 ...	"	Sanskrit (A).
Dinabandhu Chaudhuri	... Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	" "	Pure Mathematics.
Pareschandra Basu	... Do.	"	English—A.
Ambikacharan Chakrabarti	... M.A. (English—A) 1918.	"	Indian Vernacular.
A. Abdur Rocheed	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	Persian.
Gopalgobinda Mukherjee	. B.A., 1914 ...	"	English—A.
Kalipada Chanda	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	English—A.
Ahmad Abdul Waheb	.. M.A. (Arabic) 1919.	"	Persian.
Anathbandhu Sengupta	... B.A., 1906 ...	"	English—A.
Manmathanath Majumdar	... B.A., 1914 ...	"	English—B.
Bimalchandra Chaudhuri	.. B.A., 1917 ...	" "	Political Economy and Political Philosophy—B.
Girindrakumar Biswas	... B.A., 1917 ...	"	History.
Ajitananda Sen ...	... M.A. (Political Philosophy) 1918.	"	Do.
Haranchandra Bose	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	English—B.
Sarabhujprasanna Majumdar	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	Pure Mathematics.
Sudhirkumar Sengupta	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	English—A.
Manindrachandra Ray	... B.A., 1914 ...	"	History.
Asutosh Upadhayay	... B.A., 1917 ...	"	Pure Mathematics.
Animesh Das ...	... Do. ...	"	Philosophy.
Nagendranath Sen	... B.A., 1915 ...	"	Sanskrit.
Pyarilal Ray ...	... M.A. (Philosophy) 1917.	"	Do.
Syed Mohammed	... B.A., 1917 ...	"	Arabic.
Santoshkumar Ghosh	.. Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	English—A.
Kalikumar Chattopadhyay	... B.A. 1917	"	English.
Nisikanta Maitra	... B.A. 1915	"	Do.
Dhurjatiprasad Mukherjee	... M.A. (History) 1918.	"	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

Name.	Qualifications.	Examination at which he intends to appear.	Subject.
Maung Tun Pe	B.A. 1915	M.A	Philosophy.
Yogeschandra Bhattacharyya	B.A. 1916	„	Do.
Sailendrabhusan Sengupta .	M.A., (English—A 1914 (History) 1917.	„	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.
Satyendranath Sen	B.Sc.,1917	M.Sc.	Pure Mathematics.
Satyendrachandra Ghosh Maulik.	Do	„	Do.
Bankabihari De .	B.Sc , 1916	„	Physics.
Bagalapada Banerjee .	B Sc., 1918 and B A. in English and Bengali in 1919.	M.A.	Economics.
Sudhirchandra Guha .	B.A., 1916	„	History.
Pareschandra Bose	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„ „	English (Group A)
Gopalchandra Mukherjee	B A , 1916	„	English (Group B)
Sudhirchandra Raychaudhury.	B A., 1916	„	Philosophy.
Rajendranarayan Guhathakurta.	B.A., 1916	„	English (Group A)
Hemchandra Shome	B A , 1917	„	Philosophy
Bijoykrishna Banerjee	B.A., 1917	„	Philosophy
Bibhutibhushan Bhattacharyya.	Was unsuccessful at the last M.Sc. Examination.	M.Sc	Chemistry.
Sudhirchandra Datta	Do	„	Physics.
Harilal Mitra	Appeared at the last M.A examination but was unsuccessful.	M A	Political Economy and Political Philosophy
Kalipada Haldar	B.A. 1917	„	English (A)
Parshanath Ghatak	B A. 1917	„	English (A)
Satindranath Bose	B.A. 1916	„	English
Manoranjan Bhattacharyya	Was permitted to appear at the last M.A. Examination but could not appear owing to illness.	„	English (A)
Niranjan Chatterji ...	M.A. (English A) 1916.	„	English (B)
Bidhubhusan Das ..	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	„	English.
Rajendranarayan Ray .	B A. 1916 ...	„	English (A)
Ganeschandra Sen Gupta .	B.A. 1913 ...	„	Philosophy
Amulyacharan Mukherji ...	B.A. 1916 ...	„	Philosophy

Name.	Qualifications	Examination at which he intends to appear.	Subject.
Jyotischandra Ghatak	.. (Sanskrit—'1')—1918 (Ancient Indian History and Culture) —1919.	M A. "	Pali—A
Manoranjan Banerjee	.. { B.Sc. 1912 B.A. 1913	"	English—A
Muralidhar Pal	... B.A. 1916	"	English—A
Haramohan Pal	... B.A. 1916	"	History
Rakhalraj Ray	... B.A. 1896	"	Vernacular
Kumarishchandra Ray	... B.A. 1916	"	Political Economy and Political Philosophy
Bijoychandra Ghosh	... Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	"	English
Rabindranath Ganguli	... Ditto	"	English
Narendranath Das Gupta	.. B.A. 1913	"	History

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students of the Medical College, Calcutta, who passed the First M.B. Examination in 1919, be permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination in 1921 as non-collegiate students with Physiology, Botany and Zoology as their subjects on production of certificates of having received instruction in the subjects from persons competent to teach those subjects.

Bimalkanti Raychaudhuri.

Harendrachandra Ganguli.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Rev. John U. Ghosh, who passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University in 1896 and who has been serving as a teacher for more than three years, be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion which carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1919, and 3rd January, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Law.

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 5.

THE 10TH MAY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S E, F.A.S.B., Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal, *Dean, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L,
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
„ Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B L.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., B L, Ph.D.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Rupendrakumar Mitra, M.Sc. M.L.
Mr. Bijankumar Mookerjee, M.A. M.L.

The Faculty met to appoint a Committee to consider and report on the brief synopses and Introductory Lectures submitted by the following candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship for 1921.

Name of Candidates.	*Subject.*
Dr. Nareschandra Sengupta, M.A., D.L .	Growth and development of Hindu Law up to the time of Manu.
Mr. M. V. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L. ...	The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Postvedic times down to the Institutes of Manu.
Dr. JadunathKanjilal Smritiratna, M.A., D.L.	Ditto.
Mr. Sureschandra Datta, Vidyabinode ...	Ditto.
Dr. M. Krishnamachariar, M A., M.L., Ph.D.	Ditto.
Mr. G. Suryo Rao, M.A., M.L. ...	Ditto.
Mr. Karunamay Basu, M.A., B.L. ...	The Modern Theories of Jurisprudence
Mr. Sureschandra Chakrabarti, M.A., B.L.	Ditto.
Mr, Wahed Hossain, B.A., B.L. ...	A Critical, Historical, and Comparative Survey of the System of Administration of Justice in Moslem Law.

Resolved—

That the Committee be constituted as follows :—

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

The Faculty then proceeded to nominate three members of the Faculty one of whom at least shall be a member of the Bar and one a Vakil of the High Court, to the Governing Body of the University Law College, for the session 1920-21.

Resolved—

That the following gentlemen be nominated representatives of the Faculty on the Governing Body of the University Law College, for the session 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Mr. S. A. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L., Bar-at-Law.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts.

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 4.

THE 15TH MAY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal, Dean, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukherjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar. M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D. Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerje, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect a member of the Syndicate in place of the late Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D., for the remainder of the current year.

The under-mentioned gentlemen had been duly nominated for election :—

Name.		Proposed by.
1. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	...	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D. D.
2. Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	...	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L. Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L. Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

A ballot was taken in accordance with Section 64 of Chapter I of the Regulations read with Section 18 of Chapter III.

A scrutiny of the ballot papers disclosed that the following votes had been recorded.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea 7
Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar 24

The Dean thereupon declared that Proof. D. R. Bhandarkar had been duly elected representative of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the remainder of the current year.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 11.

THE 29TH MAY, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.*

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.

Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.

Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M A., B.L.

Mr. F. W. Südmersen, B.A.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A

Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.

Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, M.A., D.L.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt, Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.

Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M A., B.L.

Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.

Dr H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor : Before commencing the business of the day, I have the painful duty of placing the following resolution before the Senate for acceptance :—

"That the Senate do record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D., and place on record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained thereby by the University and that

a copy of the aforesaid resolution be forwarded to the eldest son of the late Pandit Satischandra Vidyabhushan."

In placing this resolution before the Senate, it is hardly necessary to mention that the loss caused by the death of the late Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan is simply irreparable As a scholar, deeply engaged in oriental researches through the medium of Sanskrit and several Sanskritic and other languages, as Professor of Sanskrit and Sanskritic and some other foreign languages in the Post-Graduate Department and also in the Sanskrit College, as Examiner of Sanskrit and Sanskritic languages not only for the Graduation Examinations but also for the examination of the theses for some of the highest qualifications of the University, as Principal administering the only Oriental College of this University, as a Member of the Senate and of the Syndicate, as a Member of the Faculty of Arts and several Boards of Studies, Pandit Satischandra Vidyabhushan rendered very valuable service to this University. But, unfortunately, the cruel hand of death has taken him away from us just when he was most useful and when he was most wanted. In him the University has lost a brilliant scholar, the students have lost a sympathetic friend and the Members of the Senate have lost an energetic and enthusiastic colleague.

The resolution was carried, every one present standing.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose, M.A., be re-appointed Controller of Examinations on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month for a term of five years from the date of expiry of his present term.

The Mover said :—I feel that no arguments are needed to support this motion. Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose came to the rescue of the University at the most critical period of our history when it looked as if the whole system of examinations had become disorganised by the successful machinations of evil doers. He has discharged his duties since he joined us with extraordinary sagacity and devotion and, from personal knowledge, I am able to bear testimony to his valuable services to this University. If it can be truly said of any man in any sphere of life that he is indispensable, I can affirm that Rai Bahadur Abinaschandra Bose is indispensable to this University.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc, I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S., be re-appointed University Professor of Botany for a term of five years on the scale of pay previously sanctioned.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir, Asutosh Mookerjee placed before the Senate the following letter, No: 507, dated the 26th April, 1920, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, regarding the extension of the period of deputation of Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., to the University, together with a letter from Mr. Bhandarkar submitting his observation thereon, and moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Government of India be moved—

(1) to lend the services of Professor Bhandarkar permanently to the University, and

(2) to allow the services of Professor Bhandarkar to be transferred to the University on payment by the University to the Government of the usual amount on account of leave and pension contribution.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 507, dated the 26th April, 1920, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. G-353, dated the 19th December, 1919, applying for the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the re-appointment of Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Calcutta University for a further term of seven years with effect from the 14th July, 1920, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per month.

2. In reply, I am to say that as the arrangements which will have to be made in the Archæological Department, *vice* Mr. Bhandarkar, cannot be continued temporarily for so long a period, the Government of India regret that they are unable to approve of the proposal. They are however, prepared to sanction the extension of his appointment under the University for a further period of the years on two following conditions:—

(*a*) that during this period of two years, Mr. Bhandarkar will be granted leave without allowances from the Archæological Department;

(*b*) that after the expiry of this period, he will have the option of severing his connection with the Archæolgical Department with a view to continuing his service with the University or reverting to his substantive appointment in the Archæological Department;

(c) that if, on the expiry of this period, he elects to remain in the University, he will have no claim to any pension or gratuity from Government.

3. If these conditions are approved by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate and accepted by Mr. Bhandarkar, the necessary sanction will be communicated."

"16, LANSDOWNE ROAD,
CALCUTTA.
The 15th May, 1920.

FROM

D. R. BHANDARKAR, ESQ., M.A.,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, printed in your No. $\frac{1816}{C}$ of yesterday's date, I have to make the following observation as I am desired by the Syndicate to make any I wish :

(1) The Government of India lent my services to the University for a term of three years. The University desires to have the term extended for an additional period of seven years. The Government of India appear to be willing to have the term extended by two years. I can well appreciate that the Archæological Department may not wish to be left in a state of uncertainty for a long period as to my reverting as the Department may wish to make permanent arrangements. If that be so, I would suggest that the University should ask for the loan of my services permanently so as to leave the Archæological Department free to make permanent arrangements in my place.

(2) The Government of India lent my services to the University on condition that leave and pension contribution should be paid. This has been carried out, and, during the last three years, the Government have taken from me about Rs. 8,000 on this account. It is now contemplated that if I remain in the

service of the University, I should be compelled to resign Government service, i.e, lose the benefit of sixteen years' service under Government out of which thirteen years were spent directly under the Government and three years on lent service to the University for which I have paid to Government a heavy sum as mentioned above. I venture to think that the arrangement now proposed is not quite fair. It has the appearance at least of a penalty to be inflicted on me because I am willing to serve the University of which His Excellency the Viceroy is the Chancellor and in the welfare of which the Government of India is presumably interested. I would suggest that if I am to continue in the service of the University, the Government of India should not disturb the existing arrangement, *i.e.*, my services should be lent permanently on a payment of the usual leave and pension contribution; this latter sum, the Senate has resolved, is in future to be paid by the University. I understand that in the case of more than one Officer, the Government of Bengal and the Government of Bihar have sanctioned similar arrangements (*e.g.*, Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee, Mr. Bipinbihari Sen and Mr. Ambikacharan Mitra).

Yours faithfully,

D. R. BHANDARKAR."

The Mover said: It will be in the recollection of the Senate that the Senate requested the Government of India to lend us the services of Professor Bhandarkar for a term of seven years on the present terms and conditions. The Government of India have in reply pointed out that it is very inconvenient to the Archaeological Department to be left in a state of uncertainty, for any length of time and they naturally desire to make a permanent appointment in place of Professor Bhandarkar. The Syndicate consider this position to be reasonable. If Professor Bhandarkar's services were retained here for seven years, he would have been entitled to go back to the Archaeological Department at the age of fifty-three. The Archaeological Department may very naturally say that they should not be kept in a state of uncertainty with the remote possibility of the reversion of Professor Bhandarkar. The Syndicate have therefore recommended to the Senate that the Government of India be asked to lend the services of Professor Bhandarkar permanently to this University in order that the Government of India, in the Archaeological Department, may be in a position to fill up permanently the vacancy in their Department. But there is another point to be considered in connection with this matter. When the services of Professor Bhandarkar were lent to this

University, the Government of India decided that his services should be transferred on condition that he should be entitled on retirement to pension, if, in the meanwhile, the usual leave and pension contributions were paid. The payment has been regularly made to the extent of Rs. 8,000 during the last three years by Professor Bhandarkar. The Government of India now suggest that if Professor Bhandarkar wishes to remain in the University, he should resign Government service, that is, that he should forfeit the claim which he has earned by sixteen years' meritorious service to pension from Government. I do not know whether the Government of India realise that this may be construed to mean that Professor Bhandarkar is to be penalised because he agrees to have his services transferred to the University. There is no conceivable reason why a man in that position should be made to suffer a penalty because he is willing to help the University in its great task. Up to the present moment the Government of Bengal and the Government of Behar have not treated the University in that fashion. The Government of Bengal have transferred to this University the services of Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee, Mr. Bipinbihari Sen and Mr. Abinaschandra Bose on the usual conditions. The Government of Behar have transferred the services of Mr. Ambikacharan Mitra on the same conditions. And be it said to the credit of the Government of India that, during the last three years, they have transferred the services of Professor Bhandarkar on the same terms. But why different conditions should be imposed now, passes comprehension, and I only hope that, for the sake of the good name of the Government of India, they will realise that the condition proposed should not be imposed upon the University.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Governing Body of the University College of Science, dated the 27th April, 1920, be confirmed.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, on behalf of the Syndicate, reported to the Senate that a Committee had been appointed, under the name of "Students' Welfare Committee" to consider the questions of health of students, their physical education and the organisation of games and other forms of recreation, and that the Committee had been constituted as follows:—

(1) The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*
(2) The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.

(3) Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
(4) Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
(5) Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
(6) Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
(7) Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
(8) Rev. Father J. Fallon, S.J.

He moved that the action of the Syndicate be approved.

He said that a Conference of the Heads of Colleges was held on the 5th July, 1919, to consider this question and they made certain recommendations. With a view to give effect to those recommendations, the Syndicate, after very careful consideration, had suggested the appointment of this Committee. He did not think that much argument was necessary to prove that the physical education of their students was absolutely necessary.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur seconded the motion.

Mr. F. C. Turner enquired whether this was intended only for the Calcutta students.

Tae Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said that, for the present, the medical examination of college students was intended for the welfare of the Calcutta students as far as possible. Later on it was in contemplation to extend it to the mofussil; but that was a question of ways and means.

The motion was carried.

Mr. J. N Das Gupta placed before the Senate the following letter from Sir T. H. Holland, suggesting that tqe Indian Universities might form some kind of Association to formulate proposals for consideration at the next Congress of the Universities of the British Empire to be held in London in 1921, and moved that the proposals made by Sir T. H. Holland be accepted :—

C/o, BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS,

Simla, April 22nd, 1920.

MY DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

You, doubtless, remember that at the Congress of British Empire Universities held in London in 1912, it was decided to establish a Central Bureau to undertake various duties on behalf of the Universities represented. The Bureau has ever since been controlled by a Committee which is composed of representatives of certain groups of Universities. The intention in 1912 was to arrange for summoning a Congress of

the Universities of the Empire at intervals of 5 years; but the outbreak of war interfered with this intention, as well as with the regular issue of the Universities Yearbook.

2. Last year, as a result of increased subscriptions from the various Empire Universities, supplemented by a substantial grant from the British Government, the Bureau was reconstituted and registered under the Companies Act as a non-profit earning institution.

3. At the 1912 Congress I had the honour to be elected as the representative, on the Bureau, of the Universities of India; but in view of my return to India for possibly a longer period than I wish, it is desirable that I should be replaced, at the Bureau in London, by another representative. In the absence, however, of any organised constituency, I have no body to whom I can tender my resignation, and I suggest, therefore, that Indian Universities might form some kind of association which will enable them, not only to deal with this small matter of detail, but to consider many questions of common interest and at an early date to formulate proposals for consideration at the next Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held in London in 1921.

4. For the purpose of examining this proposal and, if accepted, for the purpose of drafting an outline of the functions and constitution of the suggested Association of Indian Universities, I think that it would be advisable to assemble, in the first instance, a committee consisting of, say, one representative of each University in India. Calcutta would probably be the meeting-place most convenient to the majority of representatives; and, if your Senate approve of this suggestion, will nominate a representative, and will suggest a suitable date. I shall be glad to reserve any part of July or August selected by the majority as the most convenient for meeting either at Calcutta or at some other centre if an alternative place of meeting is demanded.

5. I am sending a similar letter to every University in India, and, on receipt of their replies, will summarise the suggestions made, and, according to the obvious wish of the majority, will make proposals for the formal acceptance of all delegates regarding the exact time and place of our meeting.

6. For your information I enclose an abstract of the constitution of the National Conference of Canadian Universities which was founded in 1916 for purposes similar to those that I suggest for India.

Yours sincerely,

T. H. HOLLAND.

National Conference of Canadian Universities.

Constitution provisionally adopted in 1916.

Abstract.

Each of following faculties entitled to one representation :—

Each institution with over 500 students enrolled to be represented by the President or his nominee and one other; less than 500 by President or nominee only.

Officers of the Conference.—President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, who with 2 others shall constitute Executive Committee.

Each University to pay $10 per annum for each representative.

Conference to meet at least every second year. In years in which it does not meet sectional meetings may be held. For this purpose Universities shall be arranged in 3 sections as follows :—

Each section to determine its own representation, elect its own officers, collect its own fees, and fix own meetings.

Constitution can be amended by 2/3 vote at any Conference.

The Mover said : One of the proposals is the consideration of questions in which all the Indian Universities are interested. I am sure that the Senate will agree with the Syndicate in thinking that while there must be local and provincial differences between the different Universities, there must also be a number of questions in which all Indian Universities are interested and it was possible to formulate a common policy in regard to those questions. The co-ordination of policies among all the Indian Universities was very desirable. It was only a short while ago that the Senate in Committee accepted a recommendation to the effect that an All-India Association representing all the Indian Universities should be formed to consider the question of equivalence of examinations and the proposal of Sir Thomas Holland was on the same lines.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. C. Mitter moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that, in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Krishnath College, Berhampore, be affiliated in Botany to the B.Sc. Pass Standard with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

The Mover said that the College was affiliated in Botany to the I.Sc. Standard. It had been recently inspected by Dr. Brühl who had given a very favourable report. The Staff

was already strong and would be further strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Professor in Botany and the necessary apparatus and instruments would be forthcoming.

Mr Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Subject.	Examination.
Harendranath Bhattacharyya.	Appeared at the last M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry but was unsuccessful.	Chemistry ...	M.Sc.
Birendralal Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Nrishinghalal Dhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Do.
N. G. Srinivasam ...	B.Sc., 1916; B.A. in English and Alternative paper in English, 1918.	Physics ...	M.A.
Hiralal Bandyopadhyay	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination in History but was unsuccessful.	History ...	Do.
Digindranarayan Ray ...	B.A., 1917 ...	Philosophy ...	Do.
Sricharan Basak ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Sanskrit D ...	Do.
Brajendrakumar Bhattacharya.	B.A., 1917 ...	English (A) ...	Do.
Brishabhushan Mitra ...	B.Sc, 1917 ...	Pure Mathematics.	M.Sc.
Khudiram Chakrabarti	Appeared at the last M.Sc. Examination but was unsuccessful.	Ditto .	Do.
Bansidhar Sarkar ..	B.Sc., 1915 ...	Physics . .	Do.
Jagadishchandra Mitra...	B.Sc., 1916 ..	Pure Mathematics.	Do.
Hemchandra Das ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	English (A).	M.A.
Bankimchandra Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Philosophy ...	Do.
Ramsaran Malakar ...	Ditto ...	Pure Mathematics.	Do.
Prabodhchandra Pal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Aung Thin	Ditto ...	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.	Do.
Atrikumar Nag ...	Was allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination in 1918 but could not present himself at the Examination.	History ...	Do.

Name.	Qualifications.	Subject.	Examination.
Santipriya Deb ...	B.A., 1906 ..	English (A) ...	M.A.
Manindrachandra Ray ...	B.A., 1914 ...	History ...	Do.
Syed M. Muhibbullah ..	M.A., 1917 (Arabic)...	Persian ...	Do.
Maheschandra Ghosh ..	M.A., 1915 (Philosophy.)	English (A) ...	Do.
Ramrenu Acharyya ...	B.A., 1913 ...	Bengali ...	Do.
Debendrakumar Chandra	M.A., (1919) Political Economy.	Do. ...	Do.
Rajendralal Gangopadhyay	B.A., 1915 ..	Philosophy ...	Do.
Praphulla umar Dasgupta	B.A., 1917 ..	English (A) ...	Do.
Kapiletwar Sahai ..	B.A. 1917 ..	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.	Do.
Charuchandra Chandhuri	B.A., 1916 .	English .	Do.
Asutosh Datta .	B.A., 1915 .	English (A) ..	Do.
Sachindranath Sen	B.A., 1917 ...	History ..	Do.
Dwarkanath Mukhopadhyay.	M.Sc., 1912 (in Physics with Light as optional subject.)	Physics (with Heat as optional subject)	M.Sc.
Satischandra Bhattacharyya.	M.A. (English B), 1919	English A.	M.A.
Abdul Hasan	B A., 1917 ..	Persian	Do.
Bhushanchandra Ray	M.A. (History), 1913 ..	English—A	Do.
Durgapada Bose	Appeared at the last M.A., Examination but was unsuccessful.	Pure Mathematics	Do.
Pramathanath Ray ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English—A.	Do
Indrakumar Datta .	B.A , 1917 ..	English—A.	Do.
Sureshchandra Sen	B.A , 1917 ...	English.	Do.
Ramendrachandra Sen	B.A., 1916 ...	History.	Do.
Kiranchandra Sinha...	B.A., 1917 ... (From the Allahabad University).	Political Economy and Political Philosophy	Do.
Radhagovinda Chakrabarti.	Appeared at the M.A. Examination, but was unsuccessful.	English—A. 1918,	Do.
Dakshinaranjan Sen ...	Ditto ...	History.	Do.
Asutosh Mitra ...	B.A.. 1906 ...	English—A.	Do.
Bipulchandra Ghosh ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English - A.	Do.
Makhamlal Biswas ...	Was unsuccessful at the last M.Sc Examination.	Chemistry	M.Sc.
Debendranath Giri ...	B.Sc. 1917 ...	Physiology	Do.
Satyendranath Ray ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English A.	Do.
Mihirlal Ghosh ...	Appeared at the last M.A Examination but was unsuccessful.	English A.	Do.
Subhransusekhar Ray	Appeared at the M.A. Examination in 1914, but was unsuccessful.	History.	... Do.
Manasija Sanyal	... M.A. (Philosophy), 1919.	English.—A.	... Do.
Bipinbihari Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1913 ...	Do.	.. Do.
Rameschandra Raychaudhuri	B.A., 1908 ...	History.	... Do.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed number, owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear as non-collegiate students at the ensuing Examinations in Law under which their names appear :—

Preliminary Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Krishnapada Das.
Girindramohan Banerjee.
Sibaprasanna Chatterjee.
Kameswar Das.
Abdur Rahaman
Md. Ahsanulla.
Zahur Ahmed Choudhury
Sureslal Saha
Madanlal Himat Singka
Bhudebendrakumar Dutta.
Lokendramohan Sen.
Nilmonikumar Chatterjee.
Haridas Gupta.
Atulchandra Chakrabarti.
Rampada Mukherjee.
Birendranath Ray.
Bhagwat Prasad.
Niranjan Tarafdar.
Syamapada Sen.
Saradaprasad Sinha.
Maheschandra Ray,
Dhirendranath Bhaduri.
Saileshchandra Sengupta.
Nirajnath Ghatak.
Manindrakumar Banerjee.
Phanibhshan Ghosh.
Manmathanath Majumdar.
Rameswar Dalmia.
Baldeodas Jhunjhunwala.
Niranjan Patnaik.
Ray Satyadevanarain Sinha.
Atulmohan Dasgupta.
Abdur Rowoof.
Pareshchandra Sasmal.
Sarojkumar Gupta.
Bibhutibhushan Das.
Mahadeb Chatterjee.
Satischandra Sengupta.
Bhupendrachandra Sen.
Dhirendrachandra Sen.
Paresprasad Majumdar.
Debendrachandra Chatterjee.
Saradindubhushan Banerjee.
Gopendrakumar Dhar.
Bireswar Kundu.
Jogendrachandra Nath.
Praphullakumar Chatterjee.
Bholanath Chakravarti.
Kiranmohan Sarkar.
Md. Golam Jilain.
Nripendranath Ghosh.
Asharfi Misra.
Abdul Wahhab.
Md. Osman.
Madanmohan Saha.
Md. Yakab.
Saurendrakrishna De.
Chunilal Mukherjee.
Dasarathi Raychaudhury.
Manomohan Poddar.
Bhabendralal Nath.
Santoshkumar Mitra.
Jomunaprasad.
Jyotsonakumar Banerjee.
Pulinkrishna Sinha.
Nanigopal Mitra.
Hemchandra Maitra.
Prativanath Mukherjee.
Phanilal Mukherjee.
Paramesh P. Mukherjee.
Awadheswari Prasad.

Kiranchandra Basu.
Serajuddin Ahmed.
Mafizuddin Ahmed, II.

Intermediate Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Upendralal Sen.
Gopallal Ray.
Bhabakinkar Banerjee.
Nityananda Datta.
Promodacharan Bhattacharyya
Rakhapancha Mookerjee.
Maniklal Banerjee.
Brajendrabijoy De Ray.
Jatindranath Chatterjee.
Kalicharan Ghosh.
Jagadishchandra Basu.
Sirischandra Sinha.

Intermediate Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Nandakishore Das.
Satyabrata Dasgupta.
Mrinalkumar Gupta.
Hirendralal Sarkar.
Hemantakumar Madak.
Abinaschandra Adhikary.
Niharranjan Nandy.
Santoshkumar Ghosal.
Abhayapada Chatterjee.
Prandhan Ghosal.
Phanindrakumar Datta.
Kiranchandra Guhathakurata.
Jogeschandra Bhattacharya.
Rameschandra Kar.
Bibhutibhushan Gangapadhyay.

Final Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Ramchandra Mookerjee
Upendralal Das.
Prafullakumar Ghosh.
Sudhirchandra Basu.
Chintaharan Mukerjee.
Sudhansubhushan Kundu.
Nikunjabihari Das.
Jnanaranjan Pal.
Umakanta Sinha.
Ghanasyam Misra
Kamalchandra Ghosh.
Mahesprasad Kshettry.
Jagodisnarayan Kaul.
Sibnandan Prosad Mandal.
Narendrakumar Das Gupta.
Susilchandra Mitra.
Narendranath Banerjee.
Purnendukumar Mukerjee.
Sarojkumar Chatterjee.
Sailendranath Basu.
Sureschandra Basu.
Hrishikesh Majumdar.
Ramsasi Karmakar.
Jogendranath Saha.
Bhabatosh Dhar.
Mohinimohan Majumdar

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion.

Mr. F. C. Turner pointed out that the percentages were not shown on the agenda.

Mr. F. W. Sudmersen remarked that, in may cases, the percentage was over 10.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said that the Syndicate was bound to follow the only rational course, that is, if there was a satisfactory cause for absence, they would overlook the shortage. He declined to support a man who was short for even one day without any sufficient cause. On the other hand, he would support a man whose absence had been due to small pox or influenza.

Mr. F. W. Sudmersen said that this was a new departure.

Mr. G. C. Bose said that if Mr. Sudmersen was in Calcutta during the epidemics of small pox and influenza, he would have seen that hundreds of students had to be absent for no fault of theirs. So that, taking that fact into consideration, 5, 10, 15 per cent. or more was not much.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur said that he could not support Principal G. C. Bose's contention. If the lectures had any value at all, the students should attend them and must keep the percentages prescribed in the Regulations. It did not matter

why a boy was unable to attend lectures, but, if they attached any value to the lectures given to the students, they should insist on a certain minimum percentage of attendance.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea said that, while it was perfectly true that, in the case of collegiate students, the percentage should be kept, there was a chapter in the Regulations in connection with non-collegiate students, and there were special cases which would have to be considered on their own merits. There was a serious outbreak of influenza and then again recently one of small-pox and these prevented many students from attending the prescribed percentage of lectures, because lectures were delivered during certain periods and they were then ill. He was of opinion that the Syndicate were perfectly right in sending these cases up to the Senate.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that, in the case of each of these candidates, the application was supported by the Professors under whose tuition the candidate was. The Professors were satisfied that the candidates could be recommended, and on the strength of these certificates, the college authorities sent these applications up to the University.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar said that the sooner the percentage rule was abolished the better. That was also the recommendation of the University Commission.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said that, before putting the question to the vote, he would make one observation in this connection. They were in such bad times that the Health Officer of the City advised them more than once to close the Colleges altogether. But the University authorities managed to keep the classes open; and these students, if they were defaulters, they were in default only in respect of lectures that were delivered at a season when the Colleges, according to the Health authorities, ought to have been closed. If the members of the Senate took that view of the situation, then the justification of the Syndicate to send up these cases to the Senate would at once appear clearly.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried, only one member opposing it.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Nandagopal Ghosh, who was permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1920 as a non-collegiate student owing to deficiency in the percentage of his attendance at lectures, but who could not avail himself of the permission, be allowed to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Pramodchandra Sen, who was permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination in 1920 as a non-collegiate student owing to deficiency in the percentage of his attendance at lectures and who, owing to illness, could not appear at the recent Examination, except on the first day only, be permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination, 1921, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. C. Mitter placed before the Senate the following letter No: 1T-Edn., dated the 23rd April, 1920, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department (Education Branch), on the subject of the recommendations of the University Commission, regarding Agricultural education contained in Chapter XLVII, Volume V of their Report, and moved that the following resolutions be adopted :—

I. (a) That the Senate is not prepared to accept the proposed modification of the recommendation of the Commission.

(b) That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is essential that the University should have a farm to enable the University to undertake Agricultural Instruction and that such farm should be situated in a place within easy reach of Calcutta.

II. That, in view of the princely contributions made by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose for the promotion of Scientific and Technological Instruction (including Agricultural), the Senate is of opinion that the Government should liberally provide funds to enable the University to undertake Agricultural Instruction on an adequate scale.

III. That, in the opinion of the Senate, the proposed Institute should be established in some place near Calcutta as contemplated by the Commissioners and that the establishment of the proposed Institute at Dacca would not render unnecessary the foundation of another Institute in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. But, even though the Government decide otherwise, the University will be prepared to co-operate with the Government in granting such degrees as the students of the Institute may, by virtue of their training, deserve.

IV. That, in the opinion of the Senate, it should be distinctly understood that the relation of the proposed Institute to the University will be that of an affiliated Institution for the purpose of training its students for admission to University

degrees and consequently, the Institute will have to comply with such conditions as may be imposed by the University for that purpose.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

General Department.

Education Branch.

No. 1 T-Edn.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. S. O'MALLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

The REGISTRAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Darjeeling, 23rd April, 1920.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission regarding agricultural education contained in Chapter XLVII, Volume V of the Report.

2. The most important are—

(1) that there should be a department or school of agriculture in the University of Calcutta, organised at first on modest lines and making use so far as possible of existing resources. It should have attached to it a demonstration and experimental farm in the neighbourhood of the city and it should work in close relations with the Government Institute of agriculture which it is proposed to establish.

(2) If and when provision has been made for teaching in Calcutta, for an experimental farm and for opportunities of practical training at the proposed institute, the University should establish a degree course suitable for the training of scientific agricultural experts. The first three years of this course should lead up to a special form of the B.Sc. degree. Thus qualified the student should be admitted for a period of one or two years practical work in the proposed Government Institute of agriculture, after which, if his work was certified as satisfactory, he should be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture.

(3) Until the opportunities of suitable employment expand, provision should be made only for a small number of students. The University Commission have also stated that they consider that it is essential that the students should be kept in close touch with the land and not lose sight of the practical

of agriculture. They therefore regard as an essential the scheme the establishment of a farm close to or within easy reach of Calcutta, at which the students would spend three months continuously in each year of the University course, and which they should visit periodically, once a week or once a fortnight, so as to keep or become familiar with seasonal operations.

3. The Governor in Council has carefully considered the Commission's proposals and they meet with his approval, except that he does not consider the existence of a University farm essential to the successful working of the scheme. I am to state in this connection that an agricultural institute on lines identical to that contemplated by the University Commission is shortly to be established. The land is under acquisition, and the details of the scheme are now being worked out in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, Bengal. The Institute will be at Dacca next to the farm in which the central research and investigation work of the agricultural department is conducted.

4. The Governor in Council will be glad to know whether the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate would agree to co-operate with Government by conferring a degree of agriculture on students of the Institute who receive its diploma in accordance with the Commisson's recommendations.

5. It is to be observed that the Commission did not contemplate that the University should take any share in the management of the Institute, beyond possibly the election of one or two members on its committee of management so as to facilitate co-operation with Government. It has however been suggested that the Dean of the Faculty of Science (or of agriculture) of the Calcutta University should be represented on the Committee and that the University should also be kept informed as recommended by the Commission, of the work carried on by the Institute by means of its annual report with a view to enable it to propose some other arrangement if in course of time the scheme should prove unsatisfactory or need amendment. I am to enquire whether these proposals commend themselves to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate.

I have etc., etc.,

S. O'MALLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal

The Mover said : In moving the resolutions, I should like, first of all, to draw the attention of the Senate to paragraph 3 of the Gonernment letter. It is stated that the Governor in Council has carefully considered the Commission's proposals and that they meet with his approval. I find it extremely difficult to reconcile this statement with the rest of the paragraph. The essential feature of the scheme recommended by the Commission is that agricultural education of the "University" type should be imparted by the University of Calcutta. In page 176 (Volume V) the Commissioners write—"We are of opinion that the University of Calcutta should take a real and important part in the agricultural education of Bengal."

The considerations which led the Commissioners to formulate their scheme have been stated at some length in Volume III, Chapter XXV of the Report, but I cannot refrain from quoting para. 30 (p. 148) in which a summary is given.

"It is manifest that the decision in regard to the question of establishing agricultural education of a University character in Bengal is not one to be made lightly. In favour of such establishment, we have the experience of the Universities of nearly every other civilised country ; the paramount importance of agriculture to the province, the general policy of the Imperial Department of Agriculture ; the arguments adduced by many witnesses that the University will exert, by the conferment of degree, a real influence in overcoming the prejudice of the educated classes for manual labour and especially agricultural occupations ; the desire to open up new avenues of occupation for educated Bengalis, so as to relieve overcrowded professions, and the general pressure of educated public opinion in Bengal. Against it are the failure, up to the present time, of Sabour to attract students ; the small size of the great majority of holdings in Bengal, the present distaste of the educated Bengali for practical work ; the difficulty of providing suitable employment for University men requiring relatively high salaries ; and the danger of flooding the market with disappointed unemployables."

The proposed Agricultural Institute could only supplement but by no means supplant University Classes in Agriculture.

In framing their recommendations, the Commissioners have been guided by diverse considerations, not the least of which are the openings for employment which might be found for men trained in agricultural science. These have been set forth in para. 9, Chapter XLVII of the Report. A little consideration will show that most of the avenues will not be open to

men whose training might have been confirmed to an Institute of the type which the Government seems to have in mind.

The letter of the Government of Bengal is silent as to whether the University of Calcutta should undertake agricultural instruction ; only, it does not consider the existence of a University farm essential to the success of the scheme. Against this, we have the considered judgment of the University Commission which is very definite in its recommendations on this point.

Sir, it will be sheer platitude to say tnat the considred recommendation of a body of experts cannot be modified, without being modfied out of shape. If the University is to undertake agricultural instruction, it must be properly equipped with a farm as well as laboratories. There are other considerations as well. The University having accepted the munificent donations of Sir Tarak nath Palit and Sir Rrshbehary Ghose has pledged itself to fulfil certain conditions and among these are the promotion of scientific and technological (including agricultural) instruction. The senate has a right to ask the Government to help it in fulfilling those conditions. For, after all, education is preeminently a function of the State.

Sir, with the recommendations of the University Commission before us, I need not take up your time in discussing what is or is not necessary in a scheme of successful agricultural instruction suited to the present requirements of Bengal. The Commissioners recommend that the Government should establish an agricultural institute where the graduates of the University, after completing their course in the agricultural classes of the University, would undergo practical training. It is essential that the institute should be in the neighbourhood of Calcutta in order that the students of Calcutta might get the benefit of it. So far as Dacca is concerned, the decision seems to have been already made that it should have an Insitute. We do not grudge Dacca its Institute, but, after all, Bengal is big enough to have two agricultural institutes, one at Dacca and the other at Calcutta.

Sir, I need hardly point out that para. III of the resolutions is a reply to para IV of the Government letter where the Governor in Council asks for the co-operation of the Hon'ble the Vice-chancellor and Senate. Para IV lays down definitely the condition under which co-operation is possible, namely, if the agricultural institute stands in the relation of an affiliated institution to the University.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion.

Mr. G. C. Bose said that it would be in the recollection of the Senate that a full scheme of an agricultural degree prepared by the University was sent up to the Government of India about two years ago and that the Government of India said that it would be placed before the Calcutta University Commission. They did not know what the University Commission had done with that scheme nor was the opinion of the Government of India communicated to them. There was no objection to an agricultural institution at Dacca, but Calcutta should be the centre of agricultural education so far as this part of Bengal was concerned and that was the recommendation of the Commission.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that in October last they had an enquiry from the Government of India if the Senate wished to alter their recommendation in view of the University Commision's recommendation. That letter had been referred to the committee appointed to consider the University Commission's Report, and the matter had not yet been considered.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 31st January, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATN SIRCAR. J. C. GHOSH,

Vice-Chancellor. *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 5.

THE 25TH JUNE, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal, *Dean, in the Chair.*

Mr. Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon). Bar-at-Law.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

The Faculty proceeded to elect two representatives on the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts for the year 1920-21 under Section 4 (c) of Chapter XI of the Regulations.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that the undermentioned gentlemen be elected the two representatives of the Faculty on the Council for the year 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.D., B.Litt.

The motion which was seconded by **Mr. G. C. Bose** was carried.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect a representative on the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts for the year 1920-21 under Section 6 (c) of Chapter XI

of the Regulations from the nominees of the Faculty on the Council.

On the motion of **Mr. Charuchandra Biswas**, seconded by **Mr. G. C. Bose**, Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.D., B.Litt., was elected representative of the Faculty on the Executive Committee.

The Faculty then proceeded to consider, at the request of the Syndicate whether a note should not be inserted after the lists of Vernacular Languages for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations authorising to Syndicate to add to the lists as has been done in the case of Matriculation Examination.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that the words "the Syndicate shall have power to add to this list" be inserted after the list of Vernacular Languages for original Composition contained in Section 7 of Chapter 31, Section 6 of Chapter 32 and Section 7 of Chapter 35 of the Regulations.

The mover explained that this amendment was really a logical consequence of the corresponding amendment to Section 9 of Chapter XXX of the Regulations (Matriculation Examination), recently adopted by the Senate on the recommendation of the Faculty and sanctioned by the Government of India. A boy who had been permitted to take up, say Marathi or Guzrathi at the Matriculation Examination should be permitted to take up the same language for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations. No doubt the Syndicate would take care to include in the list only such Vernacular as possessed a literature of unquestionable merit and value.

The motion which was seconded by **Dr. Brajendranath Seal** was carried.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean*. J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar*.

Minutes of the Faculty of Science.

FOR THE YEAR, 1920.

No. 4.

THE 25TH JUNE, 1920.

Present :

Sir Praphullachandra Ray, Kt., C.S.I., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S., *Dean, in the Chair.*

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, MA., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.

The Faculty proceeded to elect two Representatives on the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in, Science for the year 1920-21.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election :—

1. Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A. ... Proposed by Dr. P. C. Mitter. Seconded by Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur.
2. Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. Proposed by Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur. Seconded by Dr. P. C. Mitter.

As the number of persons proposed did not exceed the number to be elected, the Dean declared both the gentlemen, namely, Mr. J. C. Ghosh, and Rai Bahadur, Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari duly elected.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect a representative, out of the two nominees on the Council, on the Executive Committee of the Council of the Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for the year 1920-21.

Dr. P. C. Mitter proposed and Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur, seconded, that Mr. J. C. Ghosh be elected to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for the year 1920-21.

As there was no other proposal before the Faculty the Dean declared Mr. J. C. Ghosh duly elected.

(Confirmed.)

P. C. RAY.
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH.
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 12.

THE 29TH JUNE, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A.
Mr. Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Dr. Satischandra Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendrakumar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rev. E. C. Dewick, M.A.
Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E.

1. The Senate proceeded to elect four members to the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, for the year 1920-21.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved that the following four members be elected :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell.
(2) The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary.
(3) The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray.
(4) Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

2. The Senate then proceeded to elect two members to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, for the year 1920-21 from the nominees of the Senate on the Council.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved that the following members be elected :—

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary.
(2) Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

3. The Senate next proceeded to elect four members to the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for the year 1920-21.

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved that the following four members be elected :—

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., the Vice-Chancellor.
(2) The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
(3) Dr. S. C. Bagchi.
(4) Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded themotion which was carried.

4. The Senate then proceeded to elect two members to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for the year 1920-21, from the nominees of the Senate on the Council.

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved that the following members be elected :—

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt.
(2) Rai A. C. Bose, Bahadur.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

5. **Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that under Sec. 26 of Chap. XI of the Regulations, the following Professors of the Dacca College be appointed Lecturers for Post-Graduate instruction at Dacca in the subject mentioned against each name for the year 1920-21 :—

Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc. ... Chemistry.
Mr. Aswinikumar Mookerjee, M.A. ... History.
Mr. S. C. Bose, B.A. ... ... Economics.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

6. **Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved that the *Proceedings* of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 23rd June, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

7. **Mr. C. C. Biswas** moved on behalf of the Syndicate that in Section 7, clause 2, of the I.A. and I.Sc. Regulations (pp. 144 and 201) and Section 6, clause (2), of the B.A. Regulations (p. 157), after the list of Vernaculars for Composition, the following note be inserted—"The Syndicate shall have power to add to this list."

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

8. **Mr. Manmathanath Ray** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subject and in the year stated against the name of each :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Subject.	Examination at which he intends to appear.	Year in which he will appear.
Satyacharan Niyogi, II ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	English (A)	M.A.	1920.
Kaminimohan Nandi ...	B.A., 1917 ...	History.	do.	"
Anilgopal Basu ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	English (A)	do.	"
Amarkrishna Bhattacharyya ...	Appeared at the last M.A. Examination but was unsuccessful.	Pure Mathematics.	do.	"
Nitaicharan Banerjee ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English.	do.	"
Manindranath Ray ...	B.A., 1911 ...	Political Economy and Political Philosophy.	do.	"
Mohinimohan Majumdar ...	Appeared at the M.A. Examination in 1918 but was unsuccessful.	Philosophy	do.	"
Matindranath Mitra ...	B.A., 1916 ...	English (A)	do.	"
Bipinbihari Chakrabarti ...	B.A., 1917 ...	English (A)	do.	"
Manomohan Das ...	Was permitted to appear at the M.A. Examination in 1919 but could not sit for the examination.	English (A)	do.	"
Bhusanchandra Mookerjee ...	B.A., 1915 ...	English (A)	do.	"
Kishorimohan Dwivedi ...	B.A., 1917 ...	Sanskrit (A)	do.	
Manzoor Ali ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Persian (A)	do.	"
Taraprasanna Ghosh ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Indian Vernacular.	do.	"
Bimalchandra Bhattacharyya ...	B.Sc., 1917 ...	Applied Mathematics	M.Sc.	"
Ramanikanta Sur ...	M.Sc. (Allahabad), 1920 ...	Mixed Mathematics.	M.Sc.	1921
Adwaitacharan Das ...	B.A., 1916 ...	Pure Mathematics.	M.A.	1920
Gurucharan De ...	Was permitted to appear at the last M.A. *Examination* but could not sit for the examination	English (A)	do.	"

Manindranath Mitra	B.Sc., 1917	Chemistry.	M.Sc.	„
Satyabhushan Ray	B.A., 1917	Philosophy.	M.A.	„
Khagendranath Maji	B.A., 1917	English	M.A.	1920
Devendraprasad Ray	Appeared at the last M.A. Examinatiou but was unsuccessful.	do.	do.	do.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

9. **Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Sudhansubala Hazra, who passed the Intermediate Examination in Law held in January, 1920, be permitted to appear at the Final Examination in Law to be held in July, 1920, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

10. **Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar** moved on behalf and the Syndicate that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures has fallen short of the prescribed number owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear as non-collegiate students at the ensuing Examinations in Law under which their names appear :—

Preliminary Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Manomohan Ray.
Gangaram Bagchi.
Lakshminarayan Nandi.
Gangananda Sinha.
Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.
Rabindrabhushan Kanjilal.
Md. Fazlul Karim.
Purnachandra Bagchi.
Brajendralal Das.
Kamalakanta Bagchi.

Intermediate Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Gobardhan Chakrabarti.

Final Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Durgaprasanna Ghatak.
Jadabesh Sinha Mahapatra
R. Puttarajan.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

11. **Mr. C. C. Biswas** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Harendranath Chatterjee, who was permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination, 1920, as a non-collegiate student owing to deficiency in the percentage of his attendance at lectures and who on account of illness could not appear at the said examination except on the first two days only, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

12. **Dr. Brajendranath Seal** moved that the following Resolutions, adopted by the Senate in Committee regarding the recommendations of the Committee appointed to deal with the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, be confirmed.

1. That the Vice-Chancellor should not be a salaried whole-time Officer.

2. That it is desirable that there should be a wholetime salaried Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

3. That the functions of the Visitor should be limited to the general powers of supervision, guidance and advice such as are indicated by the Commissioners, and should not have reference to minute details of administration.

4. That the Court should consist of not more than 250 members—the reduction in its proposed size being effected not by reducing the representation of the Faculties and the Colleges, but by a reduction of the suggested ex-officio element in its constitution.

5. That it is desirable that the Court should have more extended powers in matters of legislation than suggested by the Commission and should have the right not merely to accept or to reject, but also to amend ordinances passed by the proposed Executive Council, as also to initiate legislation.

That the Court should also have similar extended powers in regard to administration and finance.

6. That it is desirable that the sanctioning authority in regard to statutes should be the Governor-in-Council together with the appointed Ministers.

7. That there appears to be no necessity for appointing a highly paid Director of physical training.

8. That it is not desirable that Selection Boards for appointments to University Professorships and Readerships should be created by Statute, either in England or in India.

9. That it is desirable that appointments to University Professorships, etc., should be made by the University itself with the help of the Academic Council and the Faculties concerned, and when the Chair is attached to a particular College with the help of that College.

10. That it is not desirable that the salaries drawn by recognised Teachers should be taken into account in considering their fitness for appointment as Professors or Readers.

11. That it is desirable that the proposed Islamia College should afford facilities for Islamic Studies to all and not to Muslim students only.

12. That it is desirable that the proposed Hindu College should afford facilities for Oriental and Sanskritic Studies to all and not to Hindu students only.

13. That it is desirable that the Government of India should constitute a Standing Committee consisting of representatives elected from time to time by the different Universities for the consideration and investigation of questions relating to the equivalence of examinations and all other matters affecting the general policy of all Indian Universities.

14. That it is desirable that the University of Calcutta should be organised on the two-fold basis, (1) of a Teaching University in Calcutta, consisting eventually of incorporated and constituent Colleges; and (2) a body of affiliated Colleges in the Mufassal consisting of ordinary affiliated Colleges and Colleges of constituent rank.

15. That it is desirable that the Teaching University of Calcutta should consist eventually of (1) incorporated Colleges,—such as among others (1) an incorporated College of Humane Letters; (2) an incorporated College of Oriental Learning and Research, with departments for Sanskritic and Islamic studies, (3) an incorporated College of Science, pure and applied, (4) an incorporated College of Technology, (5) an incorporated College of Agriculture, (6) an incorporated College of Commerce, (7) an incorporated College of Teaching, (8) an incorporated College of Law, and (9) eventually an incorporated College of Fine Arts,—entirely financed and managed by the University for giving instruction and training in subjects or groups of subjects which may be necessary or desirable for purposes of new cultural developments, or which are not ordinarily or sufficiently provided for by other Colleges; and (2) constituent Colleges which will be corporations enjoying full membership of the University on fulfilment of defined conditions and responsibilities. Care must be taken to see that, whether in respect of students or of courses taught, the organisation of classes in an incorporated College does not impede the development of any constituent College or Colleges which may be in a position to undertake, with reasonable help from the University, if necessary, new and extended responsibilities to meet the requirements of the case.

16. That in order to secure effective co-operation between the incorporated and the constituent colleges, it is desirable that a

systematic division of work among them in respect of the teaching of subjects included within B.A. and B.Sc. Honours and M.A. studies should be made by the University in consultation with the authorities of the constituent colleges, in order that the constituent colleges with such help from the University as may be feasible may concentrate their energies upon a limited number of Honours and M.A. subjects and overlapping may be avoided. It is desirable that incorporated Colleges should also give instruction in subjects not included within Honours or M.A. studies or not provided for in constituent Colleges.

17. That it is desirable that there should be the following categories of teachers in the teaching University of Calcutta—(1) Teachers paid wholly by the University and appointed solely by it. It is neither necessary nor desirable to lay down that the number of such teachers must be relatively small or that, whenever feasible, such teachers should be transferred to the next following category by being attached to particular constituent Colleges. They will not necessarily be members of incorporated colleges, and will give instruction, not necessarily in connection with such Colleges, to Post-graduate as well as to under-graduate students as may be required ;

(2) teachers paid partly by the University and partly by the Colleges to which they will be attached. Their lectures will be open to all students in constituent Colleges. There should be no arbitrary limit to the number of such teachers ;

(3) teachers paid wholly by the Colleges. Some of these may be allowed to take part in University lecturing in addition to teaching in their own colleges.

18. That Post-graduate teaching as well as under-graduate teaching (both Pass and Honours) should be opened to all these classes of teachers under arrangements made by the University.

19. That it is desirable that the reorganisation of secondary and intermediate education should be undertaken not by executive action but by legislation creating the necessary authority or authorities with definite powers and financial resources.

20. That it is desirable that legislation for the reorganisation of secondary and intermediate education should be undertaken simultaneously with that for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta.

21. That it is not desirable that the arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions for a reconstituted University should be entrusted to a small Executive Commission with such powers and constitution as are contemplated by the University Commission in para. 95, Chap. XXXVII, Vol. IV of the Report.

22. That it is desirable that the existing University authority should make the academic arrangements that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta, but if it be decided to appoint an Executive Commission for the purpose, it should consist of not less than nine members, *viz.*, the President, 3 nominees of the Government of Bengal, and the remainder to be elected by the existing Senate.

23(*a*). That it is desirable that the President of the Executive Commission (if any) should not be appointed by the Government, except on the recommendation of the Senate of the University.

(*b*). That it is desirable that the Executive Commission (if any) should be appointed in the first instance for a term of three years.

24. That if an Executive Commission be appointed, the duties and powers of the existing Senate and Syndicate during the period of transition should be as follows:—

To carry on the routine administration of University affairs including matters relating to curricula, examinations, etc., pending the formation of the Academic and Executive Councils, and to make representations to Government regarding matters which in their opinion require further and fuller consideration.

25. That it is desirable that there should be, in Calcutta, for a limited period, Colleges other than incorporated and constituent Colleges, which should be temporarily affiliated to the University of Calcutta until their position be more fully defined.

26. That before any particular college is disaffiliated, it should be carefully considered whether by financial assistance from the University or otherwise it would be possible to enable the college to fulfil the conditions required from constituent colleges, and that before temporarily affiliated Colleges in general are abolished, care should be taken to see that a sufficient number of Degree and Intermediate Colleges are provided to meet the needs of the different classes of students in the city.

27. That it is desirable that the Colleges outside Calcutta should continue to be attached to the University of Calcutta as affiliated institutions under the governance of its academic bodies.

28. That it is desirable that Mufassal Colleges should be affiliated on fulfilment of defined conditions, under either of two classes, *viz.*, (1) as ordinary affiliated Colleges, or (2) as Colleges of constituent rank some of which may develop in future into University Colleges (in a special sense), and ultimately into Universities.

29. That it is desirable that the privileges of Mufassal Colleges in general regarding representation on the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Mufassal Board (if any), should be defined in the Act and also by Statute as may be necessary. That it is also desirable to secure special privileges to colleges of constituent rank as a class by the following provisions :—

(*a*) The term 'recognised' teacher may be limited to members of the teaching staff of such colleges, in recommendations regarding the election of special representatives by such teachers to the governing bodies of the University.

(*b*) Systematic tours on the part of University Professors, Readers and Lecturers, may be arranged for in co-operation with the Mufassal Colleges of constituent rank.

(*c*) Systematic exchange of teachers may be arranged for between the University and such Colleges, the University contributing in part to the additional expenditure.

(*d*) The status of a University Professor may be conferred in exceptional cases on eminent teachers in such Colleges.

(*e*) Teachers of special distinction may be interchanged between such Colleges by mutual arrangement and with the sanction of the University.

30. That it is desirable that no Mufassal College of constituent rank should be recognised as a University College (and potential University), until it fulfils either of the two following conditions :—

(*a*) The development not only of Honour Schools in the Faculties of Arts and Science, but also of M.A. and M.Sc. departments, including departments of Post-graduate research in one or more branches of Humane Letters, Orientalia, Pure and Applied Science, Technology or Agriculture.

(*b*) The development of regional studies in the shape of a technological or an agricultural Institute, *e.g.*, a University College of Agriculture, or of Textile or Metallurgic Industries, in suitable districts or regions.

31. That it is highly undesirable that the Mufassal Colleges should rid themselves, from the commencement, of the presence of Intermediate students.

32. That it is highly undesirable to have a quasi-independent authority in the shape of a Mufassal Board such as will virtually form a separate University within the University of Calcutta, in the essential academic matters for which a University exists. That there should be not only one Court and one Executive

Council, but also one Academic Council, for the University of Calcutta so long as it remains one undivided University. That the proposed Mufassal Board with the Executive Committee would really constitute another Academic Council, if not also another Executive Council, for the management of Mufassal Colleges and their affairs, academic or otherwise; and that this would in effect establish the 'University of Bengal.'

32(*a*) That it is desirable (1) that there should be a Standing Committee of the Executive Council, with power to co-opt outside members, to which the Council may assign for consideration and report such affairs of Mufassal Colleges as it shall think fit, (2) that there should be a similar Standing Committee of the Academic Council, and (3) that the Committee on Courses should contain representatives of Mufassal Colleges, and that it will be within their competence to propose special courses and syllabuses suited to local conditions and opportunities.

33. That it is desirable that the University Examinations for Mufassal Colleges should not be distinct and separate from the corresponding Examinations for the Teaching University of Calcutta. That the best plan would be to have a common scheme of examinations with alternative or optional papers in certain subjects or parts of subjects to suit different local needs and opportunities, instead of different schemes of examination with possible common papers in some subjects.

33(*a*). That when a Mufassal College of constituent rank has been admitted to the status of a University College on fulfilment of the necessary conditions, the Academic Council may have the power, on application, to arrange for special examinations and courses adapted to the special circumstances of the College in question.

34. That it is desirable that new courses, preparing for callings in life, or intended to be preparatory to technological and professional studies in the University, be provided on a sufficient scale at a number of convenient centres throughout Bengal.

35. That there should not be any hard and fast rules requiring that an Intermediate and a Degree college *must* be under separate educational and financial control. It is desirable that the accounts should be kept strictly separate, and the distinct requirements of the Intermediate and the degree classes should be met with distinct teaching staffs, but in some cases the two types of colleges may be located in the same buildings, and contributions made in equitable proportion to the expenditure that may be incurred for common purposes or interests, *e.g.*, a common library or laboratory, etc.

36. That it is desirable that there should be no age limit for the public examination or examinations leading up to the University.

37. That the organisation and control of the Intermediate Classes should be left in the hands of the University, which shall define the relation of this work to the higher work of the University, determine the degree of separation advisable between Intermediate and Higher work and supervise Intermediate Education through a Special Board of Intermediate Education.

38. That it is desirable that, as soon as Universities have been established in Assam and Burma, the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta should cease to extend beyond the statutory limits of the Province of Bengal, but it is not desirable that within these limits there should be any area excluded from the scope of the University of Calcutta. In particular, no University holding out preferential treatment to a favoured community either in respect of the special courses taught or in respect of the accommodation provided, should be allowed to oust a non-discriminating University from any area or region peopled by diverse communities. Such communal preference joined with such territorial exclusion would constitute a wrong against the non-favoured communities. Moreover, Universities of diverse structural or functional types may, with profit to all concerned, have concurrent jurisdiction over the same area, as this would help that freedom of teaching and of study, and that experimental variation of methods and objects, which it is the aim of the New Education to promote.

39(*a*). That it is highly undesirable that the scope of the Teaching University of Calcutta should be coterminous with municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899.

39(*b*). That while it may be desirable that the Colleges of Arts and Science should, as far as possible, centre round a definite area or areas within municipal limits, it is not desirable to prescribe the same limits in the case of existing or future Colleges of Agriculture, Medicine and Engineering, among others, which may be included in the Teaching University either as incorporated or as constituent Colleges.

40. That in the reconstituted University it is desirable to have a standing Committee for the regulation and organisation of University Extension work.

41. That it is desirable to constitute a standing Committee in the new teaching University for the development of social

study and the encouragement of social service and cognate activities among its graduates and under-graduates.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr C. C. Biswas moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 28th February, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 6.

THE 19TH JULY, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Offg: Chief Justice of Bengal, Dean, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt. C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Sitaram Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Rupendrakumar Mitra, M.Sc., M.L.
Mr. Bijankumar Mukerjee, M.A., M.L.

The Faculty met to consider the following Report of the Commitee appointed to consider the Synopses and Introductory Lectures submitted by candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship for 1921:—

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Faculty of Law to report on the Synopses and Introductory Lectures submitted by the candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship in 1921, beg to report that, in their opinion, those of Babu Karunámoy Basu, M.A., B.L., on the subject of Modern Theories of Jurisprudence, are the best.

Asutosh Mookerjee.
G. C. Rankin.
Mahendranath Ray.
A. Suhrawardy.
14th July, 1920. S. C. Bagchi."

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary moved that the Faculty do adopt the Report and recommend to

the Senate that Babu Karunamoy Basu, M.A., B.L., be appointed Tagore Professor of Law, for the year 1921, to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on the Modern Theories of Jurisprudence.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Faculty next proceeded to select not more than three subjects upon one of which the Tagore Law Professor for 1922 is to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

On the motion of the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rankin** seconded by the **Hon'ble Mr. K. K. Chanda,** it was resolved that the subjects be as follows:—

1. The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic Times down to the Institutes of Manu.

2. A Critical, Historical and Comparative Survey of the System of Administration of Justice in Muslim Law.

3. Development of International Law in the Twentieth Century.

The Faculty finally considered at the request of the Syndicate a letter from Mr. K. Subrahmaniam, M.A., M.L., Tagore Law Professor for the year 1920, stating that, owing to his ill health and other reasons, he has not been able to complete his Tagore Law Lectures and requesting that he may be granted extension of time up to the end of September next to submit the lectures. He further requests that, in the event of extension of time being refused, he may be permitted to submit a copy of his treatise by the end of August next with liberty to add to the work the results of his later studies on the subject at any time before the lectures have to be delivered.

On the motion of the **Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray** seconded by Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, it was resolved that the Faculty recommend to the Senate that the time for submission of the Manuscript be extended till the 30th September, 1920.

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920

No : 13.

THE 24TH JULY, 1920

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.*
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatri-Vidyarnab, C.I.E. M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. E. Biss.
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mr. W. A. Jenkins, M.A., Professor, Dacca College, be appointed Lecturer for Post-Graduate instruction in Physics at Dacca for the year 1920-21.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts dated the 1st July, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science, dated the 15th July, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in extension of the affiliation already granted, the Victoria College, Comilla, be affiliated in Arabic to the I.A. standard, with effect from the commencement of the session 1920-21.

The Mover said that Dr. Suhrawardy, who was appointed to inspect the College, hadstrongly recommended the application of this College for affiliation in Arabicto the I.A. Standard. There wa a great demand in Tippera for the study of Arabic and it was estimated that about 150 students were anxious to study Arabic. Unfortunately there had been great delay in this matter owing to the death of Maulavi Mahammad Ibrahim, who had been asked to inspect the College.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr Herambachandra Maitra moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names:—

Name.		Year of graduation.	Subject.
Prabodhkumar Das	...	B.A., 1905	Pali.
Nisikanta Basu	...	B.A., 1916	English (A).
Jyotiprasad Banerjee	...	B.A., 1906	Do.
B. Nagesa Rao	...	B.A., 1915 (Mysore University).	English.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Dasgupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Md. Quassem, who was permitted to appear at the last I.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student and who failed to avail himself of the permission owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that Chand Baksa, who after depositing his fees could not appear at the last B.A. Examination from the Dacca College, owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the undermentioned students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 in the subject or subjects mentioned against their respective names:—

Name	Subjects
Hemchandra Basak	Mathematics and Sanskrit.
Narayandas Ghosh	Sanskrit.
Bijaysankar Sen	Do.
Bhabatoshnarayan Sinha	Logic.
Sachindranath Pramanik	Sanskrit.
Surendranath Ray	Do.
Nityananda Basak	Do.
Kanailal Pal	Do.
Tarapada Pandit	Do
Santoshkumar Basu	Logic.
Satischandra Nandi	Sanskrit.
Lalitmohan Mukerjee	Do.
Sudhansubhushan Dasgupta	Do.
Nandagopal Bhaduri	Do
Narendranath Bhattacharyya	Do.
Dhirendranath De	Do.
Banikumar Gupta	Logic and History.
Nandagopal Sinha	Sanskrit and Mathematics.
Sailanath Sinharay	Sanskrit.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the undermentioned unsuccessful candidates at the last Intermediate Examination, who are at present prosecuting their studies in colleges where there is no provision for teaching Botany which they took up last year, be permitted to appear at the next Intermediate Examination in Botany as non-collegiate students:—

Asutosh Guha.	Dhirendranath Chatterjee.
Panchanan Chatterjee.	Nripendrachandra Sen.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Nalinimohan Kumar, who was permitted to appear in Botany only at the last I.Sc. Examination, as a non-collegiate student, but who could not avail himself of the permission owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Botany as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion which was carried.

Dr. P. Bruhl moved on behalf of the Syndicate, that Sarojkumar Basu, who had passed the I A. Examination without taking up Botany as one of his subjects, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 in Botany as a non-collegiate student, so as to enable him to proceed to the B.A. Examination with Botany as one of his subjects.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Md. Yakub Hossain, who passed the I.A. and B.A. Examinations with Mathematics as one of his subjects, and who is at present undergoing the necessary practical course in Chemistry at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Chemistry as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the undermentioned candidates who have passed the I.Sc. Examination, without taking up Mathematics as one of their subjects, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Mathematics only, as non-collegiate students:—

Taraknath Ghosh.
Praphullanath Ghatak.
Rajanikumar Basu.
Nalinikanta Bhattacharyya.
Ramaranjan Banerjee.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Niradkanta Talukdar, who registered himself as a candidate for the 1st I.A. Examination as a student of the Dacca College but failed to appear at the Examination owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Amy Cornelius, who has passed the I.A. Examination of the Allahabad University this year, be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination of this University in 1922, as a non-collegiate student.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Prativa Roy and Miss Bibha Bose, unsuccessful candidates at the last B. T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.T. Examination, as non-collegiate students.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Ramchandra Raychaudhuri, who failed to avail himself of the permission to appear at the last B.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student owing to illness, be allowed to appear at the next B.Sc. Examination, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Harendranath Ray, who had passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University, and who is now working as a Laboratory Assistant in the Zoological Department of the University College of Science and who would carry on practical work in Zoology, Botany and Experimental Psychology up to the B.Sc. standard in the laboratories of the College of Science, be permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination in 1922 as a non-collegiate student.

Dr. P. J. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the admission of the following students to the recent Examinations in Law as non-collegiate students be sanctioned, as the percentage of their attendance at lectures fell short of the required minimum owing to illness or other unavoidable causes:—

Preliminary Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Priyanath Sarkar.
Satyendralal Ray.
Dhirendrasankar Dasgupta.

Intermediate Examination in Law, July, 1920.

Jagadischandra Gupta.

Final Examination in Law, July 1920.

Phakircharan Mahanti.
Kalikumar Chattopadhyay.
Nityananda Datta.

Mr P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rai Upendranath Baahmachari, Bahadur, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the undermentioned students be permitted to appear at the First M.B. Examination to be held in March, 1921, as non-collegiate students:—

Satyaranjan Dasgupta—Passed the Entrance Examination of this University in 1908. Passed the Final examination of the Dacca Medical School in 1912 and served Government as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in various places. He also served as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Dacca Medical School from 1917 to 1919. He took admission into the Carmichael Medical College last year with necessary permission of the Syndicate and had passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination this year.

Bholanath Mukerjee—Passed the Matriculation Examination of this University in 1911 and the Final Licentiate Examination of the State Medical Faculty from the Campbell Medical School in 1918 and has passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination this year.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 28th February, 20th March, 27th March, and 24th April, 1920, be confirmed.

Rai Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

(Confirmed).

NILRATAN SIRCAR, J. C. GHOSH,

Vice-Chancellor.

Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

THE 13TH AUGUST, 1920.

No. 6.

Present:

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.,—*Dean, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatrividyarnab, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

The Faculty considered, at the request of the Syndicate, an application, forwarded by the Principal, Calcutta Medical College, from the students of its Sixth-year Class, praying for permission to sit for the Part II of the Final M.B. Examination, at the end of the Fifth-year or in the middle of the Sixth-year, and stating that the permission, prayed for, would be of great advantage to them inasmuch as they would be free to devote their undivided attention to the study of the Major Subjects.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty are of opinion that, in Chapter XLVI, Section 7 of the Final M.B. Regulations (page 280), the subject, "General Pathology (including Bacteriology and Parasitology)" should be transferred from the Minor Subjects, Part II, to Major Subjects, Part I, and that the Examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene be held at the end of the Fifth-year or the middle of the Sixth-year.

RESOLVED ALSO—

That a Committee consisting of the following Members be appointed to suggest the necessary alterations in the Regulations :

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.

The Faculty next considered, at the request of the Syndicate, the following letter from the President, General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, forwarding a copy of the resolutions of the Council in regard to Professional Education and inviting information, in reference to the Medical Act, 1886, Section 13, for the consideration of the Council, with respect to the continuance of the recognition of the Medical Degrees of this University.

No. 60066.

FROM

THE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

To

THE REGISTRAR,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DEAR SIR,

The Council has instituted an enquiry as to the teaching of Midwifery for Medical qualifications and has ascertained from the Licensing Authorities in this country their requirements in regard to this important subject.

By the Medical Act, 1886, Section 13, the Medical diplomas granted in a British Possession which are to be deemed to be recognised for the purposes of the Act, "shall be such medical diploma or diplomas as may be recognised for the time being by the General Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery."

The recommendation of the Council in regard to the teaching of Midwifery which was adopted in 1907 will be found as No. V of the enclosed resolutions in regard to Professional Education.

I am directed to ask you to inform me how far your Regulations conform to the Council's recommendation and also to give me replies to the following questions, with reference to each Medical School connected with your University :—

1. What is the actual number of Medical students in attendance during each year of the five years curriculum?

2. In which year of the course is Midwifery taken : (a) Lectures (b) Practical and Clinical?

3. How many cases of labour are available during the session for the hospital instruction of students?

4. What is the nature of the tests of knowledge of Midwifery in the Final or Qualifying Examination?

As the Council will have to consider the continuance of the recognition of your Medical Degrees in the light of the replies furnished by you, I am to request that you will be good enough to let me have them if possible not later than the end of October, in order that they may be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD MAC ALESTER,
President.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL IN REGARD TO PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

REVISED DEC 1919.

Every Medical Student at the commencement of his Studies should be registered in the Medical Students' Register, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the Council

With regard to the Course of Study and Examinations which persons desirous of qualifying for the Medical Profession shall go through in order that they may become possessed of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, the Council recommends as follows, *viz.* :—

I. With the exception provided for under Section III (b), the period of Professional Study, between the date of Registration as a Medical Student and the date of the Final Examination for any Diploma which entitles its holder to be registered under the Medical Acts, should be a period of bonafide study during not less than five years.

*** For the purposes of Resolution I the close of the fifth-year may be reckoned as occurring at the expiration of fifty-seven months from the date of Registration

II. In every Course of Professional Study and Examinations the following subjects should be contained :—

(i) * Physics, including the elementary Machanics of Solids and Fluids and the rudiments of Heat, Light and Electricity;
(ii) * Chemistry including the principles of the Science, and the details which bear on the study of Medicine ;
(iii) * Elementary Biology ;
(iv) Anatomy ;
(v) Physiology ;
(vi) Materia Medica and Pharmacy ;
(vii) Pathology ;
(viii) Pharmacology and Therapeutics :
(ix) Medicine, including Medical Anatomy and Clinical Medicine ;
(x) Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery ;
(xi) Midwifery, including Diseases peculiar to women and to newborn Children ;
(xii) Theory and Practice of Vaccination ;
(xiii) ** Forensic Medicine ;
(xiv) ** Hygiene ;
(xv) Mental Disease ;
(xvi) Anaesthetics.

* 1. An Examination in Chemistry, in order to be sufficient, should comprise a written Paper, a Practical Examination, and an Oral Examination.

2. In respect of Chemistry, a synopsis or syllabus of subjects should be issued by each Licensing Body ; and the scope of Examination in Chemistry should not fall below that which has been indicated in the Report of the Council's Visitors (Minutes, 1903, Appendix XXII, P. 953), and has been generally approved by the Licensing Bodies.

3. The Examination in Practical Chemistry should not be limited to simple qualitative analysis, but should include easy preparations, simple volumetric analysis, and simple experiments illustrating important principles.

4. An Examination in Physics, in order to be sufficient, should comprise a written Paper and an Oral Examination, the latter to include practical questions on the use of physical instruments and apparatus.

5. In respect of Physics, a synopsis or syllabus of subjects should be issued by each Licensing Body, and should include the Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, and the rudiments of Heat, L

6. An Examination in Elementary Biology, should comprise a Written Paper and an Oral , include practical questions on specimens and dissecti microscopical investigation.

7. In respect of Elementary Biology, a synops should be issued by each Licensing Body ; and subject of study. The fundamental facts of veget life-history, and function, as exemplified by spe plants (including bacteria), of protozea, and of at animal groups ; and the outlines of Embryology.

** See Section IX, page 5.

It is to be understood, as regards the above-mentioned subject the Council offer no opinion as to the manner in whi be combined or distributed for purposes of teaching o

*** The Regulations of the Examining Bodies should be so framed as to ensure that the study of the Final Group of Subjects (vii to xvi above) shall extend over a period of not less than twenty-four months after the passing of the examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

III. The first four of the five years should be passed at a School or Schools of Medicine recognized by any of the Licensing Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) of Medical Act (1858) and subsequent Acts, provided :

(*a*) That students who have passed the required Preliminary Examination in general education and have during six months or more received instruction in Chemistry, Physics or Biology at a Teaching Institution (other than a University or Medical School) which is recognized by a Licensing Body and approved by the Council may be held to have completed six months of the first year of Medical Study.

(*b*) That Graduates in Arts or Science of any University recognized by the Medical Council, who have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and have passed an Examination in these subjects for the Degrees in question, may be held to have completed the first of the five years of Medical Study.

IV. The fifth year should be devoted to Clinical work at one or more Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, recognized by any of the Medical Authorities mentioned in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act (1858) and subsequent Acts.

V. With regard to the Midwifery Practice to be required of candidates for a Licence to practise.

(1) Every student before commencing the study of Practical Midwifery should have held the Offices of Clinical Medical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and should have attended a course of lectures on Surgery and Midwifery.

(2) Every student should be required to present a certificate bearing that he has conducted twenty cases of Labour under official Medical supervision subject to the following conditions, *viz.*, either

(*a*) That he has previously given regular attendance for a period of three months upon the indoor practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or the lying-in wards of a General Hospital, and has received practical instruction therein under the supervision of a Medical Officer ; or

(*b*) That he has previously given regular daily attendance for a period of one month upon the indoor practice of a lying-in ward of a General Hospital, or Poor Law Infirmary having a resident Medical Officer, recognized by one of the Licensing Bodies, and that he has conducted cases of Labour therein, and has been certified by his instructor as competent to conduct outdoor cases under official Medical supervision.

(3) The certificate that the student has conducted the above-mentioned twenty cases of Labour should be given by a member of the staff of a Lying-in Hospital, of the Maternity Charity of a General Hospital, recognized by one of the Licensin[illegible]es, or of a Dispensary having an obstetric staff, or a Poor Law Infirm[illegible]g a resident Medical Officer, similarly recognised and should be draw[illegible] in the form annexed :—

See section 9, page 5.

[illegible]M OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that...
has presonally attended ....cases of Labour under my supervision, of which...
were conducted by [illegible] my presence ; also that, under my supervision, he attended in the cases enumerated during the puerperal period.

Name and Official designation of Medical Officer certifying.

VI. The regulations requiring attendance on Systematic Courses of Lectures need not require attendance on more three Lectures weekly in any one Course ; and due time should be set aside for Practical Work in the various subjects. By a Practical Course is understood one in which work is done by the student himself, under the direction of a duly qualified teacher.

VII. In order to promote a practical system of Clinical Teaching, the [illegible]gulations of the Examining Bodies should specify as one of their requirements, "Hospital Practice wit Clinical Instruction." Ample time should be set aside for Hospital work, and means should be taken to ascertain regularity of attendances in the wards and Out-patient Departments. Every candidate for the Final Professional Examination at the end of the fifth year should be required to give evidence that he has had sufficient opportunities of practical study, and in practicular that he has given attendance at Post-mortem Examinations.

*** The Resolution relates to such offices as the following : Clinical Medical Clerkship and Surgical Dressership, either for in or out-patients ; Obstetrical Clerkship ; Post-mortem Clerkship.

VIII. No qualification in [illegible]edicine ought to be granted without evidence of Clinical instruction in Infectious Diseases.

IX. Instruction should be given, in the courses of Forensic Medicine and Public Health or otherwise, on the duties which devolve upon Practitioners in their relation to the State, and on the generally recognized rules of Medical Ethics. Attention should be called to all Notices on these subjects issued by the General Medical Council.

X Every student be required to attend a course of practical instruction in Ophthalmology of not less than ten weeks' duration, and that no student should be admitted to the Final Examination unless he presents a certificate to the affect that he has attended such a course regularly, and that his work in connection therewith has reached a satisfactory standard

(Copies of letters from the Principal, Calcutta Medical College and the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, furnishing information as to tne teaching of Midwifery are herewith circulated).

RESOLVED—

That a Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar and Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare be appointed to draft a reply to the letter from the President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

3. The Faculty next considered an endorsement from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, forwarding with his remarks that the question may be brought up for consideration by the Faculty of Medicine at their next meeting, a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, suggesting that the Examination for the D.P.H. qualification may be divided into two parts and that candidates may appear in the two parts either simultaneously or separately; also forwarding a joint application from Mr. S. N. Ghosh and Mr. P. C. Mukerjee, two unsuccessful candidates at the last D. P. H. Examination, praying that a re-examination may be held for them in Hygiene only in which they failed, after the expiry of three months from the date of the last Examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty are of opinion that the Examination in Public Health be of two Standards, namely, one a Degrre, to be held in two parts and the other, a Diploma, also in two parts.

RESOLVED ALSO-

That the applications of Mr. S. N. Ghosh and Mr. P. C. Mukerjee be refused.

(Confirmed.)

B. H. DEARE,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate.

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No 14.

THE 14TH AUGUST, 1920.

Present·

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., *Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal.*

Sir Kailaschandra Bose, Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M A

The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary, Kt., C I E., M.A., LL D.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, I S.O., M.B., F.C.S.

Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatri-Vidyarnava, C.I.E., M.D

Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A , M.R.A.S

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-law.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Dr. P. J Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S. F.G.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.

Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B A., LL B., LL.D.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M A., B L.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Majid, B.A , LL.B.

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare. M.B , M.R.C.P., D P.H., I.M.S.

Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S. J.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.

Rev Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D D.

Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I C.E.

Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B Sc.

Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond), F.R.C.S. (Eng).

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M A., D.Phil.

Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K. C.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M. (Rotunda), F.R.S.M. (Lond).

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, the adoption of the following unanimous recommendation of the Faculty of Law :—

"That Babu Karunamay Basu, M.A., B.L., be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1921, to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on the Modern Theories of Jurisprudence."

The Mover said that Mr. Bose was one of the most distinguished graduates of this University of 25 years' standing. He had been for many years Lecturer in the University Law College, and during the last two years he had been Chairman of the Board of Teachers in that subject.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea in seconding the motion, said that if the synopsis of the lectures of Mr. Bose was an earnest of what they might expect the lectures would be very valuable.

The motion was carried

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Dr. D. M. Bose, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., be re-appointed Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Physics on the same terms as were approved in the case of Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D., Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Chemistry, on the 30th of January, 1914.

The Mover said that Dr. D. M. Bose was appointed for a term of seven years, a portion of which period was to be spent in foreign land to acquire a knowledge of the principles of teaching. Dr. Bose went to Germany and the war broke out immediately afterwards with the result that he had to stay in Germany till he was able to return last year. Dr. Bose's term as Professor of Physics would expire very shortly and it was desirable that he should now be permanently appointed as Professor of Physics. During the time that

Dr. Bose was interned in Germany he was permitted to attend the University of Berlin. Dr. Bose had written a thesis for which the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him.

Mr. J. R Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Dr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., Ph.D., be re-appointed Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Botany, on the same terms as were approved in the case of Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D., Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Chemistry, on the 30th January, 1914.

The Mover said that Dr. Agharkar went to Germany at the same time as Dr. Bose, but he was detained there longer than Dr. Bose. Dr. Agharkar was allowed to work in Germany during the period of his detention and he had also taken the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that extension of leave from 2nd May to 16th July, 1920, be granted to Professor S. P. Agharkar.

The Mover said that this was purely a formal matter as Professor Agharkar could not return till the 16th July, 1920.

Rai Chunilal Basu Bahadur seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the time for the submission of manuscript of the lectures by Mr. K. Subramaniam, M.A., M.L., Tagore Law Professor for 1920, be extended to 30th September, 1920.

The mover said that the manuscript was due for delivery by the end of this month, but Mr. Subramaniam had written to say that he would require about a month's time to put the manuscript in shape and he desired that the time should be extended.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., DSc.,Ph.D., F.C.S., Sir T. N. Palit Professor of Chemistry, be granted five months' leave with full pay, with effect from 20th August, 1920, or from such date as he availed himself of it, to enable him to

study in England at first hand the latest developments in Chemical and Technological Research.

The Mover said that Sir Rashbehary Ghose had given to the University another very large gift in order to initiate a Technological Department in the University. It was thought highly desirable that Sir P. C. Ray should be given an opportunity for the purpose of acquainting himself with the latest developments at first hand before any action was taken by the Senate.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Governing Body of the University College of Science, dated the 21st July, 1920, be confirmed.

The Mover said that these proceedings were to the effect that the allowance granted to the menials of the Science College be continued for a further period of six months.

Dr. P. C. Mitter seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Honble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the extra amount of monthly contribution, *viz.*, Rs. 100, towards leave and pension payable by Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose, M.A., Controller of Examinations, in view of his promotion to the selection grade of Rs. 1,000 in the Provincial Civil Service with effect from the 1st of December, 1919, be paid by the University.

The Mover said that Mr. Bose was appointed Controller of Examinations three years ago and at that time his services were lent to the University on the understanding that he would receive a salary of Rs. 1000 a month and that he would contribute out of that the sum payable under the Civil Service Regulations for pension which amounted to Rs. 150 a month. Mr. Bose's name still stood on paper on the Government list, snd in view of the reorganisation that had taken place Mr. Bose had been promoted on paper to the selection grade of Rs. 1000 in the Provincial Civil Service with effect from the 19th December, 1919. Mr. Bose was therefore now liable to pay a contribution of Rs. 250 a month towards his pension. It was not fair that Mr. Bose should be called upon to contribute this sum. The sum involved was very small and Mr. Bose would be entitled to retire with effect from November, 1920.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Debendraprasad Ray, B.A. (1916) be permitted to appear

at the next M.A. Examination, in English, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Rev. Louis D. Agniswamy, D.D., L.T., who passed the last B.A. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination in Latin, as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mr. Mohinimohan Datta, M.Sc. A., who passed the I.Sc. Examination of this University, read in the Presidency College, for two sessions in the B.Sc. Classes taking up Chemistry, Botany, and Physiology and then joined the higher Agricultural Classes of the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, from where he obtained the Final Diploma, his subjects being Chemistry, Botany, Veterinary, Geology and Entomology and who passed the M.Sc. Examination in Agriculture in 1909 from the Cornell University of New York taking up (1) Animal Husbandry (including Animal Physiology and Dietetics), (2) Higher Botany (including Plant-physiology, Plant-histology, Plant-pathology and Plant-breeding), (3) Dairy Bacteriology and (4) Chemistry, be permitted to appear at the M.Sc. Examination of this University in Botany in 1921 as a non-collegiate student, and without being required to pass its B.Sc. Examination.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mr. Kashinarayan Malaviya, who had passed the M.A. and LL.B. Examinations of the Allahabad University, be permitted to appear at tne next M.L. Examination of this University as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerji, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behad of the Syndicate, that the following teachers, who had served as such for three years, be admitted to the next B.A. or I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. Examination.

Debendrakumar Ray.
Prabhakar Mukerjee.

Gatischandra Basu.
Panchkari Chatterjee.

I.A. Examination.

K. Mura Saheb.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Batakrishna Ray, who owing to deficiency in his attendance at lectures was allowed to appear at the last B.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student, but could not avail himself of the permission on account of illness, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination, as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students be permitted to appear at the I.A. or B.A. Examination in the subject noted against the name of each, as non-collegiate students, as the Colleges to which they belonged were not affiliated in the subject:—

Name.	Examination.	Subject.	Year.
Muhammed Quasem	... B.A.	... Arabic	... 1922.
Md. Abdul Kashim Lasker	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Abdus Salam	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Nafisar Rahaman	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Hashem Ali Khan	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Maqbul Ahmad	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Syer Motahar Ali	... ,,	... ,,	... ,,
Miss Esther Sofar	... ,,	... French	... ,,
,, Mozelle Sofar	... I.A.	... ,,	... ,,
Abdus Sobhan	... ,,	... Persian	... 1921.
Khwaja Muhammed Ishaq	... ,,	... Arabic	... ,,

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Charuchandra Bhar, a student in the 3rd year B.A. class of the Hughli College, who passed the last I.Sc. Examination from the aforesaid College, and the Matriculation Examination from the Dupliex College with French as his Second Language, be permitted to appear it French only at the next I.A. Examination and also in that subject at the B.A. Examination in 1922 as a non-collegiate student, as the Hughli College was not affiliated in French to the I.A. or B.A. Standand.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who have passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear in English and Vernacular Composition at the next B.A. Examination, as non-colleg student :—

Satischandra Sen.

Rasmohan Chattopadhyay.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerji, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Annadaprasad Chanda, who passed the B.A. Examination in 1915 with Mathematics and Sanskrit as his optional subjects, be permitted to appear in Economics only at the next B.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerji, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Khantabala Ray, an unsuccessful candidate at the last I.A. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination, as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Suniti Ghosh, who after passing the B.Sc. Examination of the Allahabad University, had been serving as a teacher in the Victoria Institution for girls, Calcutta, for three years, be permitted to appear at the next B.T. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination, as non-collegiate students in the subject or subjects stated against their respective names :—

Name.		*Subject or Subjects.*
Bijaygobinda Changdar	...	Sanskrit.
Azizur Rahaman	...	Persian.
Bhupendrakanta Lahiri	...	Sanskrit.
Bansidhar Lala	...	Do.

Name.		*Subject or Subjects.*
Kalikumar Bagchi	...	Sanskrit and Mathematics.
Nrendranath Sarkar	...	Sanskrit.
Rsbihari Mukhopadhyay	...	Sanskrit and History.
Rmendranath Samanta	...	Ditto
Narendraprasad Ghosh	...	Sanskrit and Mathematics.
Bijaykumar Bandyopadhyay	...	History.
Sureschandra Das	...	Sanskrit.
Prahladchandra Ray	...	Do.
Jatindranath Ray	...	Do.
Bangachandra Barua	...	Pali.
Jaya Raj Joshy	...	Sanskrit.
Dhirendranath Chatterjee	...	Do.
Amarendranath Ghosh	...	Do.
Bhupendrakumar Das	...	Do.
Dineschandra Sarkar	...	Do.
Bholanath Nag	...	Do.
Ketakiranjan Deb	...	Do.
Durgamohan Bhaumik	...	Do.
Biswambhar Saha	...	Do.
Hemantakumar Chakrabarti	...	Do.
Dipaprasad Chaudhuri	...	Logic.
Birendra Singh Khartry	...	Sanskrit.
Subodhchandra Pal	...	Do.
Pratulchandra Ghosh	...	Logic.
Subodhkumar Ganguli	...	Do.
Pasupati Mitra	...	Sanskrit and Logic.
Sisirkumar Mitra	...	Dttio
Sibendranath Chakrabarti	...	Sanskrit.
Sureschandra De	...	Do.
Annadaprasad Sarkar	...	Do.
Manindranath Samaddar	...	Do.
Manindranath Karmakar	...	Do.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Sachindrachandra Biswas and Nripendrachandh Sen, unsuccessful candidates at the last I.A. Examination, who took up Botany as one of their subjects and who for want of accommodation failed to secure seats in any duly affiliated collegte this session, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Exa minaion in Botany, as non- collegiate students.

Mr Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who passed the last I.Sc. Examination with Physics, Chemistry and Botany, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Mathematics only, as non-collegiate students :—

Bibhaschandra Maitra.
Paritoshkumar Raychaudhuri.
Bholanath Banerjee.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra placed, before the Senate, on behalf of the Syndicate, the following letter No. 958 dated the 26th July, 1920, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, on the subject of the Resolutions of the Senate on the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, and moved that a reply be sent to Government, emphasising the importance of the proposal embodied in this Office letter No. G. 624, dated the 31st March, 1920, even though the introduction of the Bill for the reconstitution of the Calcutta University is postponed.—

"**No. 958**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(EDUCATION.)
Simla the 26th July, 1920.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE REGISTRAR,
Calcutta University.
(Through His Excellency the Rector.)

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. G-748, dated the 30th June, 1920, with which you forward a first instalment of Resolutions adopted by the Senate with regard to the report of the University Commission and the Government of India's resolution of the 27th January last and state that the matter is still under consideration of the Senate and the remaining Resolutions will be forwarded as soon as the deliberations are finished, together with an explanatory statement.

2. The Government of India had urged the University to expedite the despatch of their opinions upon this subject. The late receipt of these Resolutions, which, it is observed form only a first instalment, has proved a matter of embarrassment to the Government of India. With reference to your previous letters No. G-624, dated the 31st March, 1920, and No. G-644,

dated the 16th April, 1920, I am to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, that it is not intended to introduce the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta in the forthcoming session. I am, however, to request that the remaining Resolutions and the explanatory statement may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, since the Government of India would be glad to be in possession of the views of the University at the earliest possible date.

I have, etc.,
H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India."

The mover said: I deem it a privilege to be allowed to associate myself with this very important resolution. And before I speak upon the resolution I may be permitted to say a few words with reference to the indictment contained in this sentence of the letter of the Government, namely, that "the late receipt of our resolutions has been a matter of embarrassment to the Government of India". We may congratulate ourselves upon having risen in some little measure in the estimation of the Government of India since the Government Resolution of the 27th January last; for on reading that Resolution we were led to conclude that we were of no account whatever in the estimation of the Government If we can embarrass we may also help the Government. We received no communication from the Government of India to the effect that the Government was not being able to place the Bill before the supreme Legislative Council owing to the delay in our submitting our resolutions. It is generally believed that the postponement of the Bill is due to other reasons than any embarrassment which may have been caused to the Government of India by this delay on our part in proceeding with our work. I admit that there has been delay, and I may be permitted to plead, not as a justification, but as an excuse for the delay, that the issues involved are of an extremely grave character, and the members of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission are all busy men who are able only now and then to snatch a brief hour from their other pressing duties to devote their time and attention to the consideration of these important questions. Besides, it is well known that the colleges broke up in April, and some of us found it absolutely necessary to leave town for the benefit of our health and for other reasons; and others, though in town, had all their time and attention engrossed by their work as examiners. No work could therefore be done in April, May and June. It is certainly desirable that we should proceed with our work and bring our labours to an end as early as possible.

I frankly confess that after the Resolution of the Government of India of the 27th January last, I had not the heart to go on with the work. I thought that our recommendations, whatever they might be, would be contemptuously brushed aside by the Government, for the recommendations of such an august body as the Calcutta University Commission itself were brushed aside. I say this deliberately, because the Government Resolution gave us an outline of a Bill which was based on lines that were in the sharpest conflict with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. It was stated that there would be slight modifications. But the modifications were vital, and the character of the Bill of which a forecast was given was not that of a measure of reform but that of a measure of stern, pitiless repression The Commission have in their report raised their voice emphatically against revolutionary proceedings. But the Resolution of the Government of India was of a most revolutionary character. Let us now hope that Government will proceed in a more conciliatory spirit. It is a matter of great satisfaction and thankfulness to us that the Government has been pleased to postpone the introduction of the Bill out of regard for public opinion; and we are inspired with the hope that the measure that will be framed will be marked by a conciliatory spirit.

The position that we have taken up, namely, that a scrutiny of the financial situation is absolutely essential before we can proceed with the consideration of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission in their entirety, involves a most important point. The Commissioners themselves have repeatedly urged the importance of the financial aspect of their proposals; and no individual or public body would be able to go by a hair's breadth beyond what the Calcutta University Commission have themselves done, and what its president did in giving evidence before the joint Parliamentary Committee, in laying stress upon that aspect of the question. It was an eminently reasonable proposal on our part that there should be a Committee the members of which should act in a spirit of co-operation, co-operation between the State and the public. But there was no evidence of a desire to co-operate in the Government Resolution of the 27th January last; there was a determination altogether to dismiss the views expressed by the public as unworthy of consideration. Let us now hope that the postponement of the measure out of deference to public opinion indicates a desire on the part of the State to co-operate with the public. And, if there is to be co-operation, then surely we as the advisers of Government in respect of University education may expect

that the Government will gladly consent to the appointment of a Committee in which both the University and the State will be adequately represented, and the members of which will work together towards ascertaining what amount of actual financial support may be counted upon.

I, therefore, feel that we have not been treated with the consideration that we may reasonably expect and legitimately ask for. For the letter of the Government now under consideration contains only one sentence with reference to our letter of the 31st March last, asking for the appointment of such a Committee. We are simply told that it is not intended to introduce the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta in the forthcoming session. It does not matter when the Bill may be introduced; it is a question of abiding importance that the representatives of the Senate and the Government should sit together and consider how much money may be set apart for carrying out this most ambitious and important scheme of University reform. If the Government in acknowledging our letter, had said that they were not going to appoint such a committee and given us their reasons, we could have understood the position; and, if necessary, we could have appealed to the public against the Government proposals and said that the Government were acting in a manner which was against the spirit of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. The financial question is of great importance and before we can formulate our views regarding the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission, we should have an authoritative statement of the amount of financial support on the part of the State that can be counted upon by the public. I feel therefore that a sentence tacked on to the letter is not the kind of reply we were entitled to receive to the important communication we addressed to Government on the 31st March last.

I hope that the postponement of the measure has been dictated by a conciliatory spirit which will lead the Government further to change its attitude towards the University and to take us into its confidence. I hope and trust that the fact of our again drawing attention to the very important letter which we have addressed to Government will have all he weight that ought to be attached to it, and we shall soon receive another cmmunication regarding the appointment of the committee whoch we have proposed and asked for. With these few wods iI commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Senate.

Mr. T. H. Richardson seconded the motion.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that the reply of the Government of India communicated by Mr. Sharp was extremely disappointing. There was absolutely no reply to the request of the Senate for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the financial questions, nor were any assurances forthcoming of the extent of financial support the University might expect from Government. This was very unfortunate. The speaker suggested that Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who after serving in the Bengal Council as University representative for over a decade had now been just returned to the Imprerial Legislative Council, should move a resolution in that Council demanding the appointment of a Committee on the lines advocated by the Senate. That would have at least the effect of drawing out the Government of India on this all-important question. It was absolutely essential that if they were to go ahead with the refoims recommended by the Calcutta University Commission, they must have from the Government a clear and straightforward avowal of their intentions regarding the measure of financial assistance they were in a position to give to the University. It was useless trying to reconstruct the University, if the funds were not there. Referring to Mr. Sharp's complaint that the late receipt of the resolutions of the Senate had proved a source of embarrassment to the Government, the speaker was unable to see how this was so. Was it suggested that it was for this reason that the Government of India found themselves compelled to postpone the introduction of the Bill for the reconstruction of Calcutta University? In that case no doubt the delay on the part of the University in submitting their opinions might be deemed to be a source of embarrassment, but the speaker had his own misgivings on the subject. For one thing, if that were the real reason, it was almost certain that Mr. Sharp would not have missed the opportunity of administering a severe admonition to them on that ground, and they would not have been let down so lightly! The embarrassment was not so much on the side of the Government as on the side of the University who were kept in a state of suspense for months together For four months they had no reply to, not even an acknowledgment of, the representation they had submitted on the 31st March last! This inexplicable silence of the Government was surely one of the reasons why the Senate Committee did not feel inclined to go ahead with their work, and the speaker did not know if the present letter of the Government of India would give them any greater encouragement! The speaker concluded by saying that it was an open secret that the Bill had been postponed—no doubt out of deference to public opinion in one sense, as Mr.

Maitra would have it, but deference shown by the Government of India not of their own accord, but as a result of pressure from other quarters which they found it difficult to resist. It was useless therefore trying, or even appearing to try, to throw the blame on the University.

Mr. G. C. Bose, said that the embarrassment was more on the side of the college authorities, because they did not know as yet whether they would have to close their shops or not.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, said that there was no doubt that the financial aspect of the question was a matter which deserved serious consideration. It was well known that the University was going to be reconstructed and therefore the appointment of the Committee. to consider the financial question was an absolute necessity. Referring to the suggestson of Mr. Biswas regarding the moving of a Resolution at the Viceroy's Council by Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, he said that he did not think that it would serve any useful purpose as replies to questions and resolutions did not always bring out from Government a full and thorough answer.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar said that those who lived in glass houses should be careful in throwing stones. The Secretary to the Government of India had stated in his letter that the non-receipt of the resolutions of the Senate had embarrassed the Government of India. Some five or six years ago they sent a letter to the Government of India regarding the age limits of Matriculation students. He enquired whether any reply had been received from Government to that letter. Was that not a matter of embarrassment to the Senate ?

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said that the Committee that was appointed by the Senate to consider the Report had nearly finished their labour and the report of the Committee was expected to be furnished within a very short time.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, J. C. GHOSH,

Vice-Chancellor. *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering.

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 6

THE 30TH AUGUST, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E., *Dean, in the Chair.*
Dr. P. J. Bruhl, D.Sc., I.S O , F.C.S., F.G.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. A. Crouch, F R I B A.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.
A. Macdonald, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

The Faculty met to consider, at the request of the Syndicate, a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Education Branch, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, an extract (paragraphs 43-60) from Chapter XLVI, Volume V of the Report of the Calcutta University Commission and a copy of the Appendix to that Chapter, (previously circulated), regarding the proposed management of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.

It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Hindley and seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee that the recommendation of the Commission, that the management of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore (which is now styled the Bengal Engineering College), should be transferred from Government to a Governing Body, on which Engineering Firms as well as Government should have substantial representation, be accepted.

Mr. Richardson was of opinion that any alteration in the personnel of the Governing Body of the Civil Engineering

College, Sibpore, was not necessary, as nothing was to be gained by adopting the proposal of the University Commission.

Mr. Macdonald was of opinion that the proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Hindley might be accepted subject to the reservation that the functions of the Governing Body and of the Academic Board of the College should be clearly defined at a future date by the Faculty of Engineering.

The Faculty of Engineering accept the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Hindley in regard to the alteration in the personnel of the Governing Body of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, but reserve the right to define, at some future date, the number, constitution and functions of the Governing Body and the Academic Board.

The Faculty next considered, at the request of the Syndicate, the conditions for the award of the Sibley Scholarship.

In the absence of any information as to the annual income derived from the sum invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$% Government Paper, no decision was arrived at. The Faculty requested Mr. Richardson to ascertain the amount of the annual income and to suggest revised conditions for the award of the Scholarship for the consideration of the Faculty.

Mr. Richardson's proposal will be considered at the next meeting.

The Faculty recommends to the Syndicate that the accumulated balance of Rs. 5,200, or such portion thereof as can be made available, be invested and added to the capital value of the fund.

(Confirmed.)

F. A. A. COWLEY, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

(4) Some Phenomena of Laminar Diffraction observed with Mica (Proc: Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science—Vol. VI, Part I, 1902).

(5) Fabry Perot Rings in Quartz (to be published shortly).

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that house allowance of Rs. 100 a month be granted to each of the Ghose Professors (other than Professor Agharkar who had already been provided with quarters in the Palit Buildings at Ballyganj) from the general funds of the University, with effect from 1st September, 1920.

The mover said that each of the Ghosh Professors received a salary of Rs. 500 a month, but the change recently brought about in Calcutta, had been of such a character as to make it impossible for some at any rate to have house accomodation in Calcutta. One of the Professors had moved into the interior of Ballygunj which was a most unhealthy place, with the result that he had had an attack of typhoid. So far as Professor Agharkar was concerned, he had been provided with quarters in Palit Buildings at Ballygunj and it was proposed that the others should each receive Rs. 100 a month as house-allowance.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mr. Bhabanath Banerjee, Asst. Professor of Physics, be granted leave during the period of his study at the Clare College, Cambridge, for the Ph.D. Degree.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 3rd September, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

Professor D. R. Bhandarkar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that the admission of the following graduates to the M.A. Examination in 1920, as non-collegiate students, be sanctioned:—

Name.	Year of Graduation.	Subject.
M. D. Barmania ...	B.A. 1917	Economics.
Pulinbihari Gangopadhyay ...	B.A. 1916	English (A).

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Lt. Col. B. H. Deare moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Subodhchandra Ghosh, who passed the Final M.B. Examination in 1915, be permitted to appear at the B.Sc. Examination in 1921 in Botany, Zoology and Physiology as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Vernacular Composition only, as non-collegiate students:—

Debendramohan Chakrabarti.
Prafulla Ray.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerji, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Sudhansubala Hazra, who was permitted to appear at the last Final Examination in Law as a non-collegiate student but could not avail herself of the permission owing to ill-health, be permitted to appear at the Final Examination in Law in January, 1921, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Miss Prabha Neogi, who passed the Intermediate Examination of the Patna University in 1918, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination of this University as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Jitendrabijay Chrudhury, whose percentage of attendance at lectures in Mathematics in the 2nd-year I.A. Class of the Chittagong College during the session 1919-20, fell short of the prescribed limit by 1.13, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Rajanikanta Sarkar, a student of the Dacca College, who registered himself as a candidate for the last B.A. Examination but failed to appear at the Examination owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr haruchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Ramnarayan Dasgupta, a student of the Dacca College, who after completing a regular course of study in the Dacca College for the last I A. Examination, could not appear at the same owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mahammed Hussain, who failed to appear at the B. A. Examination in 1914 as a student of the Jagannath College, Dacca, and who was at present employed as a teacher in a High School, be permitted to appear at the B. A. Examination in 1921 in Mathematics only as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mukundaraghab Baruya, a student of the Serampur College, who was unsuccessful at the last I.A. Examination, and who had not been able to join a College affiliated in Pali owing to want of available accommodation, be permitted to appear in Pali at the next I. A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Professor S. C. Mahalanobis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Paresnath Ghosh, a student of the Bangabasi College, who was unsuccessful at the last I.Sc. Examination and who had not been able to join a College affiliated in Physiology, be permitted to appear at the I.Sc. Examination in 1921 in Physiology as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

Professor S. C. Mohalanabis moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who were unsuccessful at the last Intermediate Examination and who owing to want of

accommodation, had not been able to secure seats in the Botany class of a College during the current session, be permitted to appear at the Intermediate Examination in Botany in 1921 as non-collegiate students :—

Anilkrishna Saha.
Saileswar Sikdar.
Pyarimohan Das.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Lt.Col B. H. Deare moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Atulchandra Ray, a student of the Carmichael Medical College, who passed the I.Sc. Examination with Physics, Chemistry and Botany, be permitted to appear at the I.Sc. Examination in 1921 in Zoology as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following students, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination with Physics, Chemistry and Botany be permitted to appear in Mathematics only at the next I.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students.

Hemchandra Basak.
Naliniranjan Chatterjee.
Abalakanta Majumdar.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subject or subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	*Subject or Subject*
Syed Karimazzaman	Logic.
Sisirkumar Datta	Sanskrit.
Bibhutibhushan Mukerjee	Ditto.
Promodekumar Nag	Ditto.
Nityagopal Dawn	Ditto.
Kazi Abdul Majid	Arabic.
Subodhchandra Basu	Sanskrit,
Muhammand Phul Khan	Persian.
Narasinga Panda	History.
Pasupati Samanta	Sanskrit.
Kalicharan Gangopadhyay	Do.

Name.	*Subject or Subjects.*
Jnanendranath Dhar ...	... Sanskrit.
Sudhindranath Chatterjee	... Do.
Phanindranath Gupta ...	... Do.
Satischandra Siddhanta ...	... Logic.
Niradbaran Barman ...	... Sanskrit and Logic.
Binayendranath Sadhya ...	... Sanskrit and Mathematics.
Nitaicharan Bakundy ...	... Ditto.
Kanailal Pain ...	... Sanskrit.
Rajendranath Biswas ...	... Logic and Sanskrit.
Jatilchandra Ghosh ...	.. Sanskrit.
Jogendranath Seal ...	.. Ditto.
Jitendranath De ...	... Sanskrit and Mathematics.
Kesabchandra Banerjee	... Sanskrit.
Kalidas Raychaudhuri	... Ditto.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that P. F. Xavier, who passed the last I. A. Examination without taking up Logic as one of his subjects, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921 in Logic as a nn-collegiate student, so as to enable him to proceed to the B.A. Examination in 1922 with Philosophy as one of his subjects.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that K. C. Joseph, who passed the I.A. Examination of the Madras University without taking up Logic as one of his subjects, and who had joined the 3rd-year B.A. Class of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, with Philosophy as one of his subjects, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination in Logic as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Roy moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had been serving as teachers for three years, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students—

B.A.

Karalicharan Chakrabarti.
Nanigopal Basu.
Motiur Rahman.
Ramlal Das.
Nakuleswar Sen.
Paresnath Ghosh.
Satyaprasad Bhattacharyya.
Gurupada Ray.
Suryyakanta Bhattacharyya.
Saw Hla Pu.
Rajanikannta Das, Saraswati.
Mohammed Miyan.

I.A.

Manindramohan Bardhan.
Lalmohan Chatterjee.
Ramanath Bhattacharyya.
K. K. Modi.
Mg. Tun Baw.
Durvasula Mahadevreden.
Mg. Aung Nyein.
Lun Baw.
Basiruddin Ahmed.
M. Ahmed.
Pan Hline Hoke.
Dwarkanath Chakrabarti.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that C. A. Gomes, who passed the High School Examination in 1900 and who had been serving as a teacher since 1901, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 7.

THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Dean in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., B.L., Ph.D.
Mr. Sitaram Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. N. Mitra, B.Sc., LL.B.
Mr. Rupendrakumar Mitra, M.Sc., M.L.

Read a letter from Mr. K. Subrahmaniyam, Tagore Professor of Law for 1921, as to the submission of the manuscript of his Lectures.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Subrahmaniyam be informed that the Faculty cannot consider the manuscript of his prop sed lectures, until he has given effect to his intention "to improve the style, add to the matter and devote a lecture on the Indian Penal Code," and that if he requires further time for this purpose, he should make an application.

Read the following memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee :—

"I have been for many years past engaged on the preparation of a critical edition of the text of the Vivadabhangarnava, the great Digest of Hindu Law prepared at the instance of

Sir William Jones by Jagannath Tarkapanchanan. The work was translated by Mr. Colebrooke, but the original text itself has never been published. Complete manuscripts of the work are by no means abundant and differences of reading have already grown up. The value of the work is best described in the words of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter in the case of Kerykolitany *vs.* Moneeram 13 B.L.R. 50 : 'I venture to affirm that with the exception of the three leading writers of the Bengal School, namely, the author of the Dayabhaga, the author of the Dayatatwa, and the author of the Dayakrama-sangraha, the authority of Jagannath Tarkapanchanan is, so far as that School is concerned, higher than that of any other writer on Hindu Law, living or dead, not even excluding Mr. Colebrooke himself.' The edition of the text prepared by me is based upon an examination of all the manuscripts available including a manuscript obtained from the descendants of Jagannath Tarkapanchanan himself. This manuscript is of unique value as it may be in the handwriting of the author himself, or may have been written under his immediate supervision. The manuscript however is incomplete, and covers only the latter half of the work. It is superfluous to add that I have not undertaken the work for purposes of profit. My desire is that the work should be made available to Sanskritists and Lawyers in as accurate a form as possible. I am willing to place the result of my labours at the disposal of the University, if the University make adequate arrangements for early publication."

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty recommend to the Senate that that the offer made by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee be accepted and that suitable arrangements be made for the publication of the work by the University Press, the cost to be met out of the Tagore Fund in accordance with the will of the Founder and the surplus sale proceeds, if any, to be credited to that Fund."

(Confirmed.)

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, *Dean.* J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 7,

THE 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Present:

Lt. Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M R.C.P., I.M.S., Dean, *in the Chair*.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Kai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T. M.H.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

1. Considered the following draft letter to the President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom :—

FROM

J. C. GHOSH, Esqr., M.A.,
REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,

To

THE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND.

Senate House..................1920,

SIR

With reference to your No. 60066, dated the 8th June, 1920, I have the honour to inform you that there are only 2 Medical Colleges affiliated to this University, viz., the Calcutta Medical College and the Carmichael Medical College.

With reference to your queries, the following answers are submitted :—

(1) The actual number of students in attendance during each of the six (not five) years curriculum is as follows :—

Medical College Calcutta.

1st Year	182.
2nd "	119.
3rd "	287.
4th "	162.
5th "	142.
6th "	271.
TOTAL	1163.

Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.

(2) There are 111 students in the 1st-year, 101 in the 2nd-year, 182 in the 3rd-year, 60 in the 4th-year and 19 in the 5th-year. There are no students in the 6th-year as yet.

2. In both the Colleges, the lectures are given to the 4th and the 5th-year students. The Practical Midwifery (confinements) are done in the 5th-year. In addition, a course of practical demonstration on Obstetrics emergencies with instruments and dummies, (30 demonstrations in each course), is given in the 5th-year and the 6th-year. In addition to this, the Professor gives Clinical teaching daily in the wards of the Eden Hospital to the 6th-year students.

The Carmichael Medical College, having only just been affiliated to the Final M.B. standard, has only just commenced their 5th-year of studies in June, 1920; but there are arrangements for Clinical and Practical teaching, which will be on the same lines as that of the Medical College, Calcutta,

3. At the Medical College, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, an average of 1100 odd cases are confined every year, and of these 75 per cent are available for instruction of students. At the Carmichael Medical College, there were 75 labour cases but with the new buildings the number of beds available is to be largely increased, and it is hoped that the number of labour cases will increase in proportion, and all of these cases will be available for the students.

In both Colleges arrangements are complete for the opening of an Externe Department. How far this may be successful it is impossible to say at this stage, as the successful introduction of an Externe Department in this country will depend on a considerable and gradual change in the social habits of the people.

4. We append copies of the questions which have been set for the last three years and also a copy of the Regulations, bearing on this subject.

The authorities of this University fully realize the importance of practical training in the subject of Midwifery but we would, with all due respect, point out to the President of the General Medical Council that, while every endeavour is being made to improve the practical training of our students in this important subject, and while we feel convinced that in many ways

their practical demonstrations and opportunity of clinical study are better in the Eden Hospital than in many centres at Home, it must be remembered that the women of these Eastern countries have from time immemorial been averse to examination and attendance by male doctors except under exceptional circumstances.

I have &c.,
REGISTRAR.

RESOLVED—

That the draft letter be approved.

The Faculty next proceeded to consider a draft scheme prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Faculty for the D.P.H. Examination.

RESOLVED—

That the Faculty are of opinion that, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, the Examination for the D.P.H. qualification should be divided into 2 parts, as is the case in almost every University in England, and that candidates may be allowed to appear at the Examination part by part.

That the parts of the Examination be as follows :—

Part I—Chemistry, Physics, Etiology of diseases and Bactereology.

Part II—should consist of (1) Hygiene, (2) Sanitation, Sanitary Engineering, Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics, and (3) Sanitary Reporting.

That candidates who satisfy the Examiners in Part I should not be required to appear in these subjects again but that the results in their cases should not be published until they have passed in both parts of the Examination.

The Faculty are further of opinion that the University should undertake 2 Examinations in Public Health—(1) Bachelorship of Sanitary Science, open only to graduates of the University, and (2) Diploma in Public Health open to all registered practitioners.

That for the Diploma in Public Health a candidate must obtain 40% of the marks with a minimum of 40% in he practical in each of the subjects and 50% in the aggregate to obtain the diploma; for the Bachelorship, the standard of

questions set and the standard of marking must be higher and a candidate must obtain 50% of the marks with a minimum of 50% in the practical in each of the subjects and 60% in the aggregate.

(Confirmed.)

BEN H. DEARE, *Dean.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 16.

THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatri-Vidyarnava, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari, Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, Esq., M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Shams-ul-Ulma Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A, B.L.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., B.Litt., B.D., Ph.D.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A. B.L.
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Ahsanullah, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M., F.R.S.M.

1. **The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** said that the Syndicate desired to place before the Senate a copy of the Resoluton of the Government of India, No. M 36, dated the 11th September, 1920, on the subject of the establishment of a Government School of Mining and Geology at Dhanbad and to report that the Government of India request that a representative of the University may be elected to the Governing Body of the proposed school and that the name of the gentleman elected be intimated to them at an early date.

He moved that the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., be elected to represent the University on the Governing Body of the proposed Government School of Mining and Geology at Dhanbad.

Dr. H. Suhrawardy seconded the motion, which was carried.

2. **The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved on behalf of the Syndicate that a Committee, consisting of the following five Members, be appointed to report to the Senate on the applications that might be received from candidates for George V. Chair of Philosophy:—

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur seconded the motion, which was carried.

3. **Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, that the offer made by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., *viz.*, to place at the disposal of the University a critical edition, prepared by him, of the text of the Vivadabhangarnava, by Jagannath Tarkapanchanan, be thankfully accepted, and that suitable arrangements be made for the publication of the work by the University Press, the cost to be paid out of the Tagore Fund in accordance with the will of the Founder and the surplus sale proceeds, if any, to be credited to that Fund.

The Mover said: Those of my lawyer friends who are present here know well the value of this work, which is somewhat unique of its kind. But I regret to say that as yet the original text of this book has not been printed and published and we have only the translation by Mr. Colebrooke of his invaluable treatise on Hindu Law which was collected at the instance of Government and at the request of Sir William Jones. Sir William Jones ook up the translation of this work, but on account of his death the work was subsequently carried on by Mr. Colebrooke. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee has, for the last five or six years, been engaged in collecting the original manuscripts and he has now prepared a volume containing the manuscript of this work after a comparison of all the manuscripts in existence. Sir Asutosh had also secured, at considerable trouble and expense the original manuscript from the descendants of Jagannath Tarkapanchanan.

I believe that this will be an addition to the Hindu Law literature on this subject. I hope that when this work will be published Sir Asutosh will see that a translation of this edition into English is prepared for the use of all the lawyers in India. I think that the Senate will thankfully accept the offer made by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

4. **The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that the following resolution of the Faculty of Law regarding the Mss. of the lectures of Mr. K. Subrahmaniyam, M.A., M.L., Tagore Professor of Law for 1920 be approved:—

"That Mr. K. Subrahmaniyam, be informed that the Faculty cannot consider the manuscript of his proposed lectures, until he has given effect to his intention 'to improve the style, add to the matter and devote a lecture on the Indian Penal Code,' and that if he requires further time for this purpose, he should make an application."

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

5. **The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved that the Proceedings of the Governing Body of the College of Science, dated the 10th September, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following changes be made in the Regulations for the Final M.B. Examination (Chapter XLVI of the Regulations):—

(i) That the following proviso be added to section 1.

"Provided that a candidate may appear in Part II (but not in Part I) of the Examination (as defined below in Section 7) on the completion of regular course of study, theoretical and practical, for two years in an affiliated College subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination.

(ii) That in Section 5 the words 'not more than two subjects of" be omitted.

(iii) That in Section 7, the first bracket be extended so as to include General Pathology, etc. in the list of Major Subjects, Part I, and the second bracket be shortened so as to exclude General Pathology, etc. from the list of Minor Subjects, Part II."

The Mover said: When the Universities Act of 1904 made changes in the Regulations for Medical Degrees, the course of

studies for the M.B. degrees was extended from 5 to 6 years, the reason for this being to relieve the students for hospital attendance in the 3rd year course of study at a stage when they were preparing in Anatomy and Physiology and Organic Chemistry for the 1st M.B. Examination. It was, however, found that it was very undesirable to reduce the period of hospital attendance. The only solution left was to extend the course of studies for the Final M.B. Examination from 2 to 3 years and hospital attendance to begin after the student passed the First M.B. Examination. Subjects, however, like Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence do not require any hospital attendance and the course of studies in these subjects is completed after 2 years' study in the Final professional subjects' The Faculty of Medicine, therefore, have thought it wise to complete the examination in these subjects in the 5th year stage, so that the final year *i.e.* the 6th year could be devoted exclusively to the study of the truly professional subjects. In the case of Pathology, the subject has, within recent years, been of such paramount importance, in the study of Medicine, Midwifery and Surgery, that the Faculty thought that it would be undesirable and inexpedient to have the examination in this subject after the 5th year. We require Pathology in the study of Medicine, in the study of Surgery and of Midwifery and the Faculty thought that it was high time that Pathology should be included among the Major subjects.

It will be seen that by this change, the student will be relieved of further study in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene after the 5th year. So that he might be able to devote his whole time to the study of the Major subjects in the 6th year. By the proposed changes, we shall not be lowering the standard of the M.B. degree, but shall be giving greater facilities to the students to study for the truly professional subjects along with Pathology, the study of which is intimately blended with that of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. With these remarks I propose that my motion be accepted by the Senate.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, in seconding the motion, said that in his opinion the changes that had been proposed would be a great improvement to the present Regulations. The mover had stated that at present the students had to appear in all the subjects three years after passing the First M.B. Examination. The present proposal was that the students would be allowed the option of appearing in the two minor subjects, namely, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence after two years' study. This would enable the students to devote the sixth year entirely to hospital work and to the study of the four major subjects

that would be of very great benefit to the students and it would also help them to pass the examination with greater ease.

The motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate, on the 30th August, 1919, to consider the proposed alterations in the Regulations for the D. P. H. Examination be recorded.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 30th August, 1919, to consider the proposed alterations in the Regulations for the D. P. H. Examination.

"The Committee have adopted the following Resolutions :—

1. That, the following suggestions made by the Faculty of Medicine at their meeting held on the 23rd July, 1919, be adopted :

(*i*) That in Chapter L of the Regulations for Diploma in Public Health, the following be inserted after Section 2(*a*), Clause (*iii*) :—

"Provided that if the candidate has produced evidence that he has himself held for a period of not less than three years an appointment of medical officer of health of a sanitary district having a population of not less than 15,000, he may be exempted from (*i*) and (*iii*)."

(*ii*) That the following words be added after the word "Surgery" on page 293, line 1 :—

"or any person holding qualifications registrable in Great Britain and Ireland or in India."

(*iii*) That all the words after "to" in lines 3 and 4 page 293, be omitted and that the following be inserted in their place—

"obtaining any of the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 2."

(*iv*) That the words "passing the M.B. or L.M.S. Examination" occurring in line 22, page 293, be omitted and the following be inserted in their place—

"obtaining any of the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 2."

2. That a new Degree, Bachelor of Sanitary Science. consisting of two parts, be instituted, the preliminary qualifications for admission to the Exanination for the Degree being the same as for the existing D.P.H. Examination.

3. That a new Degree of Doctor of Sanitary Science, obtainable only by research, be instituted."

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rai Bahadur Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, the adoption of the following changes in the Regulations for the D. P. H. Examination :—

1. That, in Section 2, after the word 'Surgery,' the following words be added—

"or any person holding qualifications registrable in Great Britain and Ireland or in India"

2. That, in Section 2, Clause (*a*), for the words "of having subsequent to passing the M.B. or L.M.S. Examination," the following words be substituted, "of having subsequent to obtaining any of the recognised qualifications."

3. That in Section 2, Clause (*a*), the following proviso be added after sub-clause (*iii*)—

"Provided that if the candidate has produced evidence that he has himself held for a period of not less than three years an appointment of Medical Officer of health of a sanitary district having a population of not less than 15,000, he may be exempted from (*i*) and (*iii*)."

4. That, in Section 2, in the concluding paragraph, for the words 'since passing the M.B. or L.M.S. Examination' the following words be substituted :

"Since obtaining any of the recognised qualifications."

5. That the following new section be added after Section 5 :—

"Section 5A. The examination shall divided into two parts, namely, Part I and Part II, defined as follows :—

Part I shall consist of (*a*) Chemistry and Physics, (*b*) Etiology of diseases, as mentioned in Section 5.

Part II shall consist of (*c*) Hygiene. (*d*) Sanitation, Sanitary Engineering, Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics, and (*e*) Sanitary Reporting, as mentioned in Section 5.

Candidates who satisfy the Examiners in either Part shall not be required to appear in that Part again, but the results in their cases shall not be published until they have passed in both parts of the Examination.

6. That, in Section 7, the following sentence be added at the beginning :—

"In order to pass in either part of the examination, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the marks (with a minimum of 40 per cent. in the practical) in each of the subjects included in that part and 50 per cent. in the aggregate."

7. That, after Chapter L two new Chapters be added as follows :—

CHAPTER L (A).

Bachelor of Sanitary Science.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Sanitary Science shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any Bachelor of Medicine or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may be admitted to this examination on production of the certificates required to the produced by a candidate for the examination for the Diploma in Public Health under Section 2 of Chapter L of the Regulations.

3. The provisions of Sections 3, 4, 5, 5A and 6 of Chapter L shall be applicable to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Sanitary Science; but the questions set shall be of a higher standard than those set for the Diploma Examination.

4. In order to pass in either part of the examination, a candidate must obtain 50% of the marks (with a minimum of 50% in the practical) in each of the subjects included in that part and 60% in the aggregate.

5. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. A University gold medal will be awarded to the candidate who shall have passed with the greatest distinction.

CHAPTER L (B).

Doctor of Sanitary Science.

1. Any Bachelor of Sanitary Science of this University may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Sanitary Science.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Sanitary Science, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualifications for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis that he has composed, treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, or tending generally

to advance the knowledge or practice of Sanitary Science. A thesis on a new application of scientific principles or an investigation of methods or materials of practical importance in some branch of Sanitary Science, will be taken to comply with the requirements. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to the thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the knowledge or practice of Sanitary Science.

3 Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the knowledge or practice of Sanitary Science, or of any cognate branch of science, which may have been published by him, independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

4. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Medicine or two Doctors of Sanitary Science shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that, since graduating as Bachelor of Sanitary Science, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 100. No candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The thesis mentioned in paragraph 2 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in paragraph 3, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and two other persons.

7. If the thesis is approved by the Board, the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally or practically, or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Sanitary Science, they shall cause his name to be published with the subject of his thesis

and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of knowledge and practice of Sanitary Science and of Science generally.

8. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered at the next Convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the Degree.

9. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscripation: "Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Sanitary Science in the University of Calcutta."

The Mover said: The proposed changes for the D.P.H. Examination consist of the following—

(1) Throwing open the D.P.H. Examination to holders of registrable qualifications in India.

(2) Creation of a degree called the Bachelor of Sanitary Science.

(3) Creation of a higher degree, the Doctor of Sanitary Science.

The question of throwing open the D.P.H. to holders of registrable qualifications came up before the Senate sometime ago, when it was referred to a Committee of the Senate.

The recommendations of the Syndicate are based partly upon the recommendations of the Faculty of Medicine and partly upon the recommendations of the Committee of the Senate. And in doing this we have adopted the best that have been adopted by the various British Universities. To me, the study of Preventive Medicine is as much important in the tropical countries as the study of Theory and Practice of Medicine. This view I expressed to you when some time ago I moved that Elementary Hygiene should form a subject for the Matriculation Examination. The D.P.H. Examination as it stands now is only open to graduates in Medicine of the University, but there is a class of legal medical practitioners who very rightly should be eligible for the diploma. We want a large number of medical men who should work in the Sanitary department and we can only get them if we throw open the D.P.H. to men who have obtained a registrable qualification in Medicine under the Medical Acts in Bengal and other provinces of India. We have, therefore, recommended that all medical men with registrable qualifications should be eligible for this examination.

We have also created a higher degree, the Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Science and in doing this, we have

followed what exist in some of the Universities in the United Kingdom.

Thus, the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Durham and Dublin, have two qualifications, one D.P.H. which is open to all practitioners with registrable qualifications and the other B.Sc. (Hygiene), for which only the graduates in Medicine are eligible. Lastly, we have also created a Doctor's degree in Sanitary Science and in this respect we have followed what obtains in the Universities of London and Cambridge.

By the creation of these different qualifiications we have followed the principle that Public Health should form a very important course of studies under the Faculty of Medicine, the several steps of which should be accessible to different grades of qualified medical men.

Preventive Medicine is of the highest importance in places like India and therefore we should have a large number of medical men qualified in preventive Medicine who should take charge of the problem of sanitation in India. The highest Medicine lies as much in the prevention of diseases as in their cure. As regards the Doctor's degree we have recommended that it should be granted on the acceptance of a thesis. I long for the day when the first recipient of the Doctor's degree will be a graduate whose thesis will be one devoted to discovery of means for the prevention of such formidable diseases as Kala-azar, Malaria or Black-water fever. Such a candidate will add much more to the knowledge of Hygiene than one who obtains a Doctor's degree by passing an examination and such a thesis will lead to the furthest advances in our knowledge of these diseases which, I consider, will be one of the highest achievements of University education in India. With these remarks I move the acceptance of my resolutions by the Senate.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, in seconding the motion, said that he considered the proposal a most important one and a move in the right direction. He heartily welcomed the proposed changes in the Regulations. The mover had already explained the reasons which had induced the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate to recommend the changes. The existing D.P.H. Examination was a difficult examination and very few people attempted to sit for that examination. He understood that within the last six or seven years (excluding the results of the last examination) only one student had passed that examination. They all knew the conditions in India and the large number of medical men with a knowledge of Sanitary Science that were needed for the improvement of life in the mofussil districts. The Syndicate had recommended the division of the D.P.H.

Examination into two parts. One of these examinations would be thrown open to men with lower qualifications who would be expected to come in large numbers to sit at that examination, and after qualifying themselves, would supply the great want (which was now felt) of providing health officers to the Municipalities and other public bodies. There would also be a higher examination, namely, the Bachelor of Sanitary Science, which would be open to the medical graduates of ths University. By this means, in a few years they would expect to see a sufficient number of qualified medical practitioners who would obtain this Diploma and serve as Health Officers in rural areas. In recommending the changes, they had followed the practice which prevailed in the United Kingdom. He therefore thought that this proposal should be adopted unanimously by the Sena‘e.

Dr. H. Suhrawardy, with the permission of the Senate, withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice :—

"That for the words 'Bachelor of Sanitary Science' be substituted the words 'Master of Sanitary Science' in the proposed new Regulations."

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas said that he wanted fuller information than that had been given to the members of the Senate. In the first place he wanted to know what were the registrable qualifications in Great Britain. In the second place he wished to know whether by introducing these changes they would lower the standard of the D.P.H. Examination.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor: As regards the questions that have been put I am in possession of the requisite information which I will explain as clearly as I can. In Great Britain in addition to University qualifications there are others many of which are really higher than the University qualifications. But there are others which are certainly lower. There are those colleges which grant these qualifications. First, there is the College of Physicians of London which grants the qualification of License, Membership and also Fellowship. The Membership is certainly as higher as the Doctorate of any British University. The F.R.C.P. is held to be the highest qualification in medicine in Great Britain. Then there is the College of Surgeons of England, whose qualifications are L.R.C.S., M.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Every body knows that the F.R.C.S., England, is the highest qualification in surgery so far as academical qualifications go. The M.R.C.S. is a high qualification and the L.R.C.S. a fairly high one. Then comes the qualifications of the Joint Boards of Scotland, L.R.C.P. & S. and L.F.P.S. These are held to be as high or

even higher than the graduate qualifications of our Indian Universities. There is also the Society of apothecaries, the L.S.A., which is a registrable qualification. This is a modest qualification but it certainly is not lower than the qualifications that the students of our medical schools possess as licentiates of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. There are the medical qualifications which are registrable in Great Britain for general practitioners. In India the State Faculty of Medicine recognises the University degrees as well as the qualifications of the students who are trained in the medical schools and are licentiates of those schools.

As regards the second point that has been raised whether the D. P H. Examination would be lowered, this point was raised on the last occasion when this matter was brought before the Senate. The point that was then raised was, why should we extend our qualifications to candidates who are not even matriculated students of this University. The Faculty of Medicine thinks, and most of the British Universities also think that in public health students who have passed through the severe test of the medical schools after four or five years' study should certainly have a claim to recognition of their qualifications by Universities, and as a practical point it is very important that the Universities should recognise such qualifications particularly in the interests of sanitary science and of suffering humanity. I, therefore, think that the Calcutta University has, by opening the D. P. H. examination to such students, certainly not lowered the standard of the examinations. The standard and syllabus will be the same. The examination for the Bachelor's Degree of Sanitary Science will certainly be a higher examination. But to create a higher examination does not necessarily mean the lowering of another examination.

One part of the recommendation of the Syndicate has remained as yet unexplained. The Syndicate has recommended that the D. P. H. examination should be split up into two parts. We have now got a training institution for our students in sanitary Science when formerly there was none. The school of Hygiene was going to be established very soon and students will be trained there. They will then have to pass the examination in two parts the first and the final examination, before they will secure the right to the qualification or to the degree.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following female candidates be permitted to

appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Name.		Qualifications.
Miss Sarojini Dasgupta	...	Matriculated in 1919.
Mrs. S. B. Chakrabarti	...	Do.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures has fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear at the Preliminary, Intermediate or the Final Examination in Law, as the case might be, in January, 1921, as non-collegiate students :—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW, JANUARY, 1921.

Krishnadas Ganguli.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW, JANUARY, 1921.

Bahrul Haq.
Hareswar Das.
Krishnachandra Adhikari.
Radhaballabh Chatterjee.
Madhabchandra Das.
Hemendranath Dasgupta.
Debendrachandra Nath.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN LAW, JANUARY, 1921.

Sachindranath Sengupta.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate that the following candidates, who had passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1921, in English and Vernacular Composition only, as non-collegiate students :—

Satyapada Kundu.
Sudhindrachandra Ray.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	Subject.
Manindranath Sarkar ...	... Mathematics.
Sitalchandra Sarkar ...	... Do.
Mahabir Singh ...	... Logic and History.
Sankardas Basumallik ...	... Sanskrit.
Bijanchandra Mitra ...	... Logic.
Haripada Mukhopadhyay ...	... Do.
Dasharathi Pahari	Sanskrit.
Indubhushan Biswas ...	... Do.
Sudhakar Banerjee ...	... Do.
Sailendranath Mitra ...	... Do.
Gobindalal Pain ...	... Logic.
Pasupati Ray ...	... Sanskrit.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that A. N. Bose, who passed the Entrance Examination in 1906 and who had been serving as an Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Bactereologist, Pusa, for the last seven years and had done practical work in Physics, Chemistry and Botany up to the I.Sc. standard of this University, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had been serving as teachers for three years, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. Examination.

Haricharan Ray	Nishikanta Bose.
Mathuranath Das.	Amiruddin Mollah.
Haramohan Chakrabarti.	Ramanimohan De.
Hemendrabijay Sen.	Jatindramohan Chakrabarti.
Bhutnath Mandal.	Kiranchandra Ghosh.

Panchuram Mandal
Birendranath Ghose
Mahabir Prasad.
Surendranath Mukherji.
Durgasankar Chakrabarti.
Shyamanath Wali
Ramchandra Das.
Sitanath Deb.
Srinath Bhattacharyya.
Ba Kyaing.
Prahladchandra Ghosh,
Manindrakumar Patra.
Bichitrananda Bhattacharyya.
M. Munir Ahmed
Syamlal Biswas.
Bamanchandra Ghatak
Radhagobinda Sen
Nilmani Bera.
Taraknath Chatterjee
Surendranath Ray.
Kumudbandhu Chakrabarti.
Smarajitchandra Bhattacharyya
Mg. Ba Tum,
Mahammad Sajedul Haq.
Kaliprasad Bhowmic
Nakibuddin Sardar
Debendrachandra Saha.
Md. Hushmat Ali.
Surendranath Ray.
Upendranath Sengupta.
Sukritichandra Tapsuri.
Aftab Uddin Ahmed.
Maheschandra Nath, Vidyabinode.
Sreekanta Chakrabarti.
Abhaychandra Das.
Jatiprasad Banerjee.
Khandaker Azamaddin,
Wajed Ali Ahmed.
Hemchandra Karmakar.
Mahammad Basir Hossain
Ramprasanna Mandal
Mahammad Fazlul Haque.
Benaykrisnna Saha
Jagadischandra Chakrabarti.
Hemranjan Dhar.
Anathbandhu Paul.
Nandalal Ray.
Bimalchandra Chakrabarti.
Surendranath Biswas.
Amarchand Mukherjee.
Dineschandra Dutt
Venkatesh Shastri.

I. A. Examination.

Umeshchandra Ray.
Maung Nyun.
Maung Bbo.
Sarfaraz Ali.
Hridaykrishna Chaubay.
Jatindranath Guha.
Nishaker Bandyopadhyay.
Manoranjan Maiti.
Jogadyapada Banerjee.
Kalipada Chaudhuri,
Satyanarayan Sarkar.
Habibur Rahman.
Tahiruddin Ahmed,
Shariphulla.
Sripaticharan Das.
Rashmohan Raychaudhuri.
Sitanath Banik.
Thakurdas Chakrabarti.
Abdul Gani.
Monohar Dasgupta
Maung Tin.
Rajendranath Das.
S Q. Rahman.
Krishnakamal Das.
Girindranath Sarkar.
Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya.
Manoranjan Ghosh.
Shreenarayan Das.
Fatikchandra Gogai.
Satyanath Chandra.
Rameswar Datta.
Mirza Mohammad Yakub.
Md. Nadir Hossain.
N. N. Mohammad A. Ghani.
Myat Paw.
Bipinbihari Jana.
Kiranchandra Biswas.
Mrityunjay Chatterjee.
Nishikanta Goshpati.
Nagendranath Kundu.
Kumudkanta Dasgupta.
Khondkar Hedayetan Nabi.
Baradakanta Datta.
Prasadchandra Pramanik.
Iswarchandra Sarkar.
Syed Erpanali Mian.
Saleh Ahmad.
A. Venkataswara Sastri.
G. Apparon.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved that the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 29th May, 29th June and 24th July, 1920, be confirmed.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion which was carried.

(Confirmed).

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 17.

THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt. M.A., M D.,
Vice-Chancellor in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt, C.S.I., M.A., D.L, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatri-Vidyarnava, C.I.E., M.D.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A.
Mr. J. N. Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
Dr. P J. Bruhl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. E. Biss.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Mr. W. E. Griffith, M A.
Mr. W. C, Wordsworth, M.A.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, M.A.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi.
Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M., F.R.S.M.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the privileges of affiliation in Botany to the B.Sc. Standard be withdrawn from the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, on the ground that the authorities of the Institution had intimated that they had permanently discontinued the B.Sc. Classes in Botany.

The Mover said that the number in the I.Sc. classes in Botany was so large that it was not possible for the association to continue the B.Sc. classes. The association had therefore applied to the University to have this affiliation discontinued.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in the list of subjects specified in Section 3, Chapters XXXIX and XL of the Regulations (L.T. and B.T. Examinations) respectively, after " (*ii*) A Classical Language" be added "(*iii*) Bengali" and that the subsequent subjects be renumbered accordingly.

The mover said that Chapter XXXIX dealt with the Regulations for Licentiate in Teaching. It would appear from page 249 of the Regulations that students for this examination were called upon to take up any three of the following groups of subjects selected by him, namely, English, a Classical Language, History, Mathematics, Geography, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Kindergarten and Object Lessons. On page 252 in Chapter XL of the Regulations would be found the rules relating to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Here also the candidate was expected to take up three of the subjects enumerated, namely, English, a Classical Language, History, Mathematics, Geography, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Kindergarten and Object Lessons. In this list it was now proposed to find for Bengali an honoured place. It made one's heart glad to think of a particular debate in the Senate thirty years ago, when a new Senator less than thirty years of age moved for the inclusion of Bengali as an optional language in the curricula of this University. That motion was rejected, and if he (the speaker) remembered aright only three members of the Senate voted in favour of it. He said that he need not expatiate at any length on the claims of Bengali to be included in the list of subjects—the curricula for the Bachelor and Licentiate in Teaching. He was confident that the day was not far distant when instruction would be given

through the medium of Bengalio After all they must not forget that they were Bengalis and that they could only reach the masses quickly if instruction were imparted through the medium of their own mother tongue. He therefore confidently hoped that the proposal would have the cordial approval of the Senate.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Satischandra Sengupta	B A, 1907	Vernacular.
Priyamohan hatterjee	B A. 1918	English (A)
Satyanarayan Chaudhuri	B A 1915	History
Lalitmohan Ghosh	B A. 1917	English (A).
G Subramaniam	Was permitted to appear at the last M A Examination in Physics but could not avail himself of the permission	Physics.

Mr. P N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banirjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Prasannakumar Mukherjee, who was unsuccessful at the last B.T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B T. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr C. C. Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the B Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Vernacular Composition only as non-collegiate students :—

Amulyacharan Dasgupta
Haripada Ghosh
Gunadhara Hajra
Arunodaya Paramanik
Kripashankar Hajela

Mr. P. N Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Girijanath Mukherji, who passed the B.Sc. Examination in 1917, with Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics and who was serving as an Assistant Analyst under the Calcutta

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the privileges of affiliation in Botany to the B.Sc. Standard be withdrawn from the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, on the ground that the authorities of the Institution had intimated that they had permanently discontinued the B.Sc. Classes in Botany.

The Mover said that the number in the I.Sc. classes in Botany was so large that it was not possible for the association to continue the B.Sc. classes. The association had therefore applied to the University to have this affiliation discontinued.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that in the list of subjects specified in Section 3, Chapters XXXIX and XL of the Regulations (L.T. and B.T. Examinations) respectively, after "(*ii*) A Classical Language" be added "(*iii*) Bengali" and that the subsequent subjects be renumbered accordingly.

The mover said that Chapter XXXIX dealt with the Regulations for Licentiate in Teaching. It would appear from page 249 of the Regulations that students for this examination were called upon to take up any three of the following groups of subjects selected by him, namely, English, a Classical Language, History, Mathematics, Geography, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Kindergarten and Object Lessons. On page 252 in Chapter XL of the Regulations would be found the rules relating to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Here also the candidate was expected to take up three of the subjects enumerated, namely, English, a Classical Language, History, Mathematics, Geography, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Mechanics, Kindergarten and Object Lessons. In this list it was now proposed to find for Bengali an honoured place. It made one's heart glad to think of a particular debate in the Senate thirty years ago, when a new Senator less than thirty years of age moved for the inclusion of Bengali as an optional language in the curricula of this University. That motion was rejected, and if he (the speaker) remembered aright only three members of the Senate voted in favour of it. He said that he need not expatiate at any length on the claims of Bengali to be included in the list of subjects—the curricula for the Bachelor and Licentiate in Teaching. He was confident that the day was not far distant when instruction would be given

through the medium of Bengalio After all they must not forget that they were Bengalis and that they could only reach the masses quickly if instruction were imparted through the medium of their own mother tongue. He therefore confidently hoped that the proposal would have the cordial approval of the Senate.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination as non-collegiate students :—

Satischandra Sengupta	B A, 1907	Vernacular.
Priyamohan Chatterjee	B A. 1918	English (A)
Satyanarayan Chaudhuri	B A 1915	History
Lalitmohan Ghosh	B A. 1917	English (A).
G Subramaniam	Was permitted to appear at the last M A Examination in Physics but could not avail himself of the permission	Physics.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banirjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Prasannakumar Mukherjee, who was unsuccessful at the last B.T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B T. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr C. C. Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried

Mr. C C. Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the B Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Vernacular Composition only as non-collegiate students :—

Amulyacharan Dasgupta
Haripada Ghosh
Gunadhara Hajra
Arunodaya Paramanik
Kripashankar Hajela

Mr. P. N Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Girijanath Mukherji, who passed the B.Sc. Examination in 1917, with Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics and who was serving as an Assistant Analyst under the Calcutta

Corporation, be permitted to appear in Physiology only at the next B.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Manindranath Sengupta, an unsuccessful candidate at the last B.Sc. Examination, who had joined the 1st-year class of the Medical College, Calcutta, be permitted to appear at the next B.Sc. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that Mrs. Indubala Datta Rai, who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1919, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Rai Chunilal Bssu, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Professor D. R. Bhandark r moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Names		Subjects.
Bijaybhushan Bandyopadhyay	...	Sanskrit
Ramapati Bandyopadhyay	...	,,
Saurendranath Chattopadhyay	...	,,
Rajanimohan Chakravarti	...	,,
Abanikanta Dasgupta	...	,,
Ramprasad Gangopadhyay	...	,,
Nityaniranjan Ghosh	...	,,
Satischandra Ghosh	...	,,
Brajagopal Goswami	...	,,
Harihar Kumar	...	,,
Jananendranath Mitra	...	,,
Bhupendranath Mukhopadhyay	...	,,
Jagannathdev Ray	...	,,
Bhagirathi Pal	...	,,
Kripasindhu Satapathi	...	,,
Prabhatkumar Sinharay	...	,,

Names.		Subjects.
Kshitiranjan Majumdar	...	Logic
Asutosh Ghosh	...	History
Jyotischandra Maitra	...	Mathematics & Sanskrit
Jyotischandra Chakravarti	...	Logic
Kiranchandra Dasgupta	...	Sanskrit
Manilal Sinha	...	"
Anandaprasad Sarkar	...	"
Kumarkrishna Mitra	...	"
Pinakiranjan Sinha	...	"
Durgasivaprasad Mukherjee	...	"
Nimaichandra Basu	...	"
Manojkumar Ray	...	Mathematics & Sanskrit
Atulchandra Ganguli	...	History
Jibangovinda Sinha	...	Sanskrit
Naliniranjan Sinha	...	"
Rebatikanta Daschaudhuri	...	"
Sudhindranarayan Ray	...	"

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following candidates, whose percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness or other unavoidable causes, be permitted to appear at the Intermediate or Final Examination in Law in January, 1921, as non-collegiate students :—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Satyaranjan Sengupta.
Bijaykrishna Banerjee.
Rohinikanta Das.
Durgacharan Barua.
Dineschandra De.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Bipulchandra Raychaudhuri.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the following teachers be permitted to appear at the next B.A.

or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Ramtaran Nasipury
Bipinchandra Datta.
Hla Tin.
Gangadhar Bain.
Atulchandra Chakrabarti.
Prasannakumar Saharay
Sureschandra Datta.
Nirmalchandra Basu
Surendranath Bhaumik
Bhutnath Maitra
Krishnachandra Bhaumik
Sudhansuranjan Bhattacharyya
Srispada Guhaniyogi.
Y. Poo Thein.
Maung Tun Aung.
Jyotischandra Pal.
Lalitmohan Mukherjee
Sureschandra Sengupta.
Susilchandra Mukhopadhyay.
Prabodhchandra Banerjee.
Bipinbihari Maiti.
R Robert Paul.
Matthew Samuel.
Inguna Ramiah.
H Subramanyam.
Devavaran Yesudyan

I A EXAMINATION.

Md. Amjed Ali
Abdul Majid
L. Sein Yan.
Maung Po Thwai.
Maung Po Nyun.
Taw Ba Thaung.
Hrishikes Gangopadhyay.
W. Maung Chit.
Binodbihari Si.
Surendrakumar Chakrabarti
Maung San Yin.
Surendrakumar Majumdar.
Maung Ba Kun.
Indrabhushan De.
P. Satyanarayan.
Andra Ramchandra Rao, S.
K. Subramaniyan.
Tribhawannath Bhan.
N. Venkatasaramanayya.
Tun Nyoe.
R. C. Reginald.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

The next two items were as follows :—

12. To confirm the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, dated the 30th September, 1920.

13. To confirm the Proceedings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science, dated the 30th September, 1920.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee asked for leave to move the two items together. Leave was given.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee—

I beg to move that the proceedings of the Councils of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science, dated the 30th September last, which approved amongst other things the proceedings of their respective Executive Committee, dated the 17th September, 1920, be confirmed by the Senate. These latter proceedings embody the Reports of the work of the two Post-Graduate Councils during the academic session 1919-20 which has just come to a close. It may be in the recollection of many of you that on the corresponding occasion last year, when the reports for the session 1918-19 were presented, I availed myself of the opportunity to review the scope of the teaching activities of the University in the Departments of Letters and Science. On the present occasion also, I would ask your indulgence to bear with me for a while as I take you through the more important topics dealt with in the reports under consideration. To my mind, it is essential that you, as members of the Senate, the ultimate authority in all matters in this University, should make yourselves fully acquainted with the work accomplished by that section of our Institution which constitutes the teaching and research University

of Calcutta. The work of our teachers and investigators is, as is befitting, carried on in comparative silence and obscurity; it does not, like our examinations, directly affect and thereby excite interest amongst thousands of students, their guardians and well-wishers from one end of the country to the other. But the very fact that the performance is so unobtrusive and withal so abstruse, renders it liable to be underrated, if not entirely ignored, even by men intellectually competent to form a judgment as to its character and quality.

Last year I pointed out to you that extensive arrangements had been made for instruction and investigation in seventeen different branches of study, some of them including sub-divisions which might be regarded as almost independent departments by themselves. During the session just closed, not only have these departments been maintained in full vigour, but some of them have been materially expanded, while arrangements have been made for commencement of work in three new departments of vital importance, namely, Tibetan studies, Anthropology and Zoology. I do not propose to explain in detail, as I did last year, the full scope of the activities of each department. It is sufficient to emphasise

the significant fact that each department has steadily maintained its popularity, notwithstanding the attractions offered by correlated branches of study. There has indeed been a slight increase in the aggregate number of students which has risen from 1486 to 1517, though I regret to find, that the number of students in the department of Science has fallen off from 174 to 137, whereas the number of students in the Department of Letters has increased from 1312 to 1380. This increase in the Department of Letters may perhaps be explained on the hypothesis that the recently established sections of Ancient Indian History and Indian Vernaculars have attracted new recruits; but no satisfactory reason has been assigned for the diminution in the number of students in the Department of Science. The number of new admissions in that department has remained practically unchanged, but a larger proportion of Science students abandoned their studies in the Sixth-year Class than of those that had selected literary subjects. We have no data to determine whether they left because they could no longer struggle with poverty or because of some other equally potent reason. I do not wish to detain you with a statement of

the instructive results which may be obtained by a comparison of the number of students in each special subject, but the outstanding fact should not be overlooked that English Literature continues to hold its place as by far the most attractive subject of study. During the session 1918-19, 521 students out of a total of 1312 in the Department of Letters, that is, fully 40 per cent., took up English. During the session 1919-20, 571 students out of a total of 1380, that is, more than 41 per cent. selected English. In other languages, as also in Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, and History including Ancient Indian History, the numbers remained practically constant. In Economics, there was a slight increase, from 134 to 155, while in Pure Mathematics, there was a corresponding decrease from 192 to 150. It is not necessary for our present purpose to speculate on the psychology of what is thus an undeniably remarkable fact, namely, the intense desire of no less than two-fifths of such of our graduates as find it practicable to undertake a course of Post-Graduate Studies, to secure a deeper and wider acquaintance with English Literature than they had found possible in their under-graduate days. This furnishes an adequate explanation

of the need for what might appear to a superficial observer to be an unduly large staff of teachers in the Department of English. Apart from this observation, I do not propose to review on the present occasion the qualifications of the members of the teaching staff in the various departments, as I had occasion to do last year; but I may be permitted to invite your attention to one or two points of interest.

If we compare the staff for the session 1919-20 with that for the previous year, we shall find that changes have been strikingly few. In the Department of English, we have been temporarily deprived of the assistance of two distinguished scholars, Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee and Mr. Susilkumar De, both of whom proceeded to join the University of London for purposes of advanced study. Mr. Rabindramohan Dutt, who had a brilliant academic career, was snatched away by the cruel hand of death at the commencement of what might otherwise have proved a remarkable career. Mr. A. K. Chanda, on the other hand, whose Oxford training, we had hoped, might be of real value to our students, found it impossible to resist the attractions of Government service. The vacancies on the staff in English were filled

up by the appointment of three young graduates of our University, who may justly be expected to render a good account of themselves as University teachers in view of the distinction they are known to have achieved in the course of their career as students. In the Department of Sanskrit, we have lost Mr. Radhagovinda Basak, a keen student of Archæology, who reverted to undergraduate work in the Rajshahi College, while Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, who had established a reputation as a careful teacher of Ancient Indian Geography and cognate topics, found the allurements of Government service so bewitching that, though somewhat late in life, he hastened to accept an appointment in the education department of the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Besides these incidents, we mourn the loss of the late Rai Bahadur Rajendrachandra Sastri and the late Pandit Sivakumar Tarkadarsantirtha, each a gifted scholar of eminence in the special subject of his choice. But the most lamentable of all the losses we have sustained, has been the untimely and unexpected death of the late Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan who was a tower of strength to our cause in various spheres of activity. The depth and versatility of his

scholarship have not been equalled in this generation, and it was only after he had passed away that people realised fully the profound and all-pervading character of his learning in the fields of Sanskrit, Pali, Tibetan and a variety of analogous subjects. We have endeavoured to maintain in some degree the efficiency of our staff in Sanskrit by the employment of two distinguished scholars, one of them a graduate of high distinction, the other well-versed in the mysteries of traditional lore, but it would be idle to pretend that we could in a day replace the truly eminent scholars whose loss we shall have to deplore probably for many a year to come. The Department of Pali also, as I have just indicated, has been impoverished by the death of Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan. The strength of the staff in Comparative Philology has remained practically unaltered, as the place of Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee has been taken by a young graduate who took his degree in the subject with a creditable piece of research work submitted in lieu of part of the written examination. In Arabic and Persian, the place of Shaik Abu Nasar Gilani, the high priest of the Shias, who left for Persia, has been taken by Shamsul-Ulma Maulvi Mohammad Yusuff Jaffri Khan

Bahadur, and we are looking forward to the return next month to this country of our late colleague Dr. Ranking, who has made a name as a Persian scholar and has agreed to associate himself with the work of our Persian department. In the Department of Mental and Moral Philosophy, we lost a valuable colleague by the sudden death of Mr. Kalidhan Chatterjee, Professor of the Scottish Churches College, and one of the most conscientious of our workers. Besides this, continued ill-health made it impossible for Dr. Prabhudutt Sastri, Professor of the Presidency College, to render us any assistance in the same department. In Experimental Psychology there was only one change in the staff. Mr. Promodekumar Dasgupta fell an easy victim to the seductive charms of executive work which he exchanged for his labours in the Physiological Laboratory; his place has been taken by one of our own graduates who had distinguished himself at the M.A. Degree Examination in Experimental Psychology. Our staff in what constitutes the general course in History has remained unaltered, although more than one member had an attractive offer of educational work from elsewhere. The sub-department for the study of Ancient

Indian History, which had been opened for the first time during the session 1918-19, carried on its work last year with full vigour. The staff which was constituted for that purpose includes scholars of the highest academic distinction, who by mutual co-operation have been able to throw light on many an unsolved problem of Indian History. This department, as you are no doubt aware, undertakes a comprehensive survey of Ancient Indian History and Culture and allows students to specialise in five distinct branches, namely, Indian Archæology (historic and pre-historic), Indian Social and Constitutional History, Indian Religious History, and Indian Astronomy and Mathematics. It is undeniable that in the investigation of problems so peculiarly Indian, our teachers and students should take a prominent part and should not be dependent solely upon such conclusions as may have proved acceptable to scholars in Europe and America. In the Department of Economics, there have been two changes; Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea has succeeded Mr. Hamilton as Minto Professor of Economics, while the vacancy due to the resignation of Mr. Chattoraj who accepted an appointment as Lecturer in the Hughli College was filled up by one of

the members of the staff of the Scottish Churches College. In Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Physiology, there was no change in the staff, subject, however, to the reservation that Dr. Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, who has already made himself famous by his researches in Physical Chemistry and his colleague, Mr. Jnanendranath Mookerjee, were allowed leave to enable them to undertake advanced study and research in the University of London and elsewhere. It is thus plain that notwithstanding occasional desertion here and there, inevitable under existing circumstances, continuity of staff has been well maintained in every subject so as to ensure a high level of excellence of work.

Let me next pass on for a moment to indicate to you the expansion of our sphere of work in more than one department of study. Indian History during recent years has received well merited recognition in this University, but a great deal still remains to be accomplished. We have no doubt established a separate school for Ancient Indian History which presents a limitless field for research and investigation, but we must not overlook that the claims of the

History of Mediæval and Modern India in pre-British times are almost equally imperative. We have accordingly allocated to different members of our staff, three sections of Indian History which are acknowledged to be of absorbing interest, namely, the history of the Mahrattas, the history of the Rajputs and the history of the Sikhs. Instruction based on original authorities is now available in each of these subjects. These courses, added to those previously available, namely, the history of Islam in India and the history of the rise and consolidation of the British Power in India, cover a considerable portion of that section of Indian History which is not included in the school of Ancient Indian History. The immediate result of this expansion of our work has been that graduates from some of the other Indian Universities have begun to come here to avail themselves of facilities for special studies, such as exist in no other University in this country. In the department of Indian Vernaculars, we have arranged for instruction in Bengali as the principal language, and in Assamese, Uriya, Hindi, Maithili, Mahratti, Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, Malayalam, Sinhalese and Urdu as subsidiary languages. It will no doubt be a matter of gratification

to many of you here to learn that, since the reports now under consideration were drawn up, there have been important new developments in this department. Through the generosity of the Maharaja of Sonepur, one of the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa, we have been able to establish a Lectureship in Oriya. Mr. Birla has offered to establish a Lectureship in Hindi and has already contributed Rs. 15,000 for that purpose. The Hon'ble Raja Kirtanand Singh of Baneli and Kumar Kalika Singh of Srinagar have offered to maintain a Lectureship for promotion of research in Maithili, while Mr. Tankanath Chaudhuri of Dinajpur has offered to maintain another Lectureship in Maithili, principally for purposes of Post-Graduate instruction. The funds contributed by these public-spirited gentlemen have enabled us to include Oriya, Hindi and Maithili in the list of principal vernaculars, and applications have already been received from Oriya and Behari Graduates for permission to enrol themselves as students in the Department of Indian Vernaculars. Meanwhile, a number of graduates of long standing, many of them members of the teaching profession, have presented themselves at the first M.A. Examination in Indian Vernaculars and

have in some cases exceptionally distinguished themselves. The possibilities of instruction and research in this department will be recognised as boundless by the most superficial observer, and it is gratifying to find that so much real interest has been evoked by our efforts in this direction. Amongst entirely new departments which were organised during the last session may be mentioned Anthropology and Zoology. The arrangements are not yet absolutely complete and their description may well be deferred till the next annual survey of our work. But, by far the most momentous event which happened during the last session in connection with the expansion of our activities was the princely gift of Sir Rashbehary Ghose for the foundation of Chairs in Applied Chemistry and Applied Physics. Two of our most distinguished graduates, Dr. Hemendrakumar Sen and Dr. Phanindranath Ghosh, have been appointed to fill these Chairs. The question of the framing of the courses of study to be undertaken in these newly created departments is still under discussion, and it is perhaps doubtful whether the work of instruction may be actually commenced during the current session in view of difficulties created by inadequacy of laboratory

accommodation and workshop appliances. I trust, however, to be able to report satisfactory progress in these departments before long.

I have hitherto detained you with a brief outline of the arrangements made by the Councils for instruction of Post-Graduate students in what was, as it seems to me, somewhat inappropriately described by a not unfriendly critic as a bewildering medley of branches of human knowledge. But, as I stated to you at the outset, the claim which we venture to put forward for our University is that it is not merely a Teaching University but also a Research University. We maintain a distinguished staff, not solely with a view to communicate existing knowledge to our young men but also to extend the boundaries of the domain of knowledge. We adopt as our motto—"Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication a paramount duty." From this standpoint, the most important and instructive portions of the reports under consideration are those that enumerate the research work undertaken or accomplished by University teachers and their pupils. I trust, it is not too much to expect that members of the Senate, and shall I add, members of the educated public,

may, out of curiosity at least, examine the contents of the University Journals of Letters and Science. Of the Journal of Letters, two volumes have already been published which embody valuable contributions to knowledge by University teachers. Mr. Masuda and Mr. Kimura, Lecturers on Chinese and Japanese, have contributed important articles on the history of Buddhism based on materials derived from Chinese and Japanese sources. Dr. Majumdar has published the first part of his contributions on Kusan Chronology. The paper by Mr. Panchanan Mitra on Pre-historic Culture and Races in India and that by Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee on International Law and Custom in Ancient India undeniably break new ground. Mr. Hannah has undertaken the investigation of Egyptian Chronology which has hitherto puzzled many a famous investigator. Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee has given a survey of the Communal Organisation of Industry as the regional type of India, while Mr. Niyogi has investigated the subject of customs and transit duty in Bengal during the early years of British rule. Dr. Barua has published the first portion of his paper on the Ajivikas. The paper on Platonism in Spenser by Mr. Mohinimohan

Bhattacharyya has been highly commended by competent critics. Apart from these, the third volume of the Journal of Letters, which is nearly ready for publication, will contain in abundance papers on historical, philosophical and economic subjects, of no less interest and value than those just mentioned. I give away no secret when I tell you that we have in hand materials of the highest value which will occupy at least three other volumes. Similar observations apply to the Journal of the Department of Science. The first two volumes which have already been published embody a series of important and abstruse original papers on Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany, while considerable progress has already been made towards the completion of the third volume. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the original investigations accomplished by University teachers and their advanced students are all to be found in the Journal of Letters and the Journal of Science. Numerous contributions by them are, in fact, interspersed in the publications of learned societies as also in literary and scientific periodicals in India, Europe and America. Besides these, the University Press here has published

a number of monographs which constitute valuable contributions to the advancement of our knowledge in the subjects concerned. Their variety and importance will be realised even from a random enumeration of some which were published during the last session or are ready for almost immediate publication: Einstein's Theory of Relativity by Dr. Meghnad Saha, Geometry of Hyper Spaces by Mr. Surendramohan Ganguli, Orient under the Caliphs by Mr. Khuda Buksh, Evolution of Indian Polity by Mr. Shama Sastri, Philology of the Bengali Language by Mr. Bijaychandra Majumdar, Rigvedic India by Mr. Abinashchandra Das, Fick's Social Organisation in North East India in Buddha's time translated by Dr. Sisirkumar Maitra, a republication of Essays in Philosophy by Dr. Hiralal Haldar, Society in Evolution by Dr. Ramdas Khan, Bengali Ramayanas by Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, the Folk Literature of Bengal by Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, the History of the Bengali Language by Mr. Susilkumar De, Siva Chhatrapati by Mr. Surendranath Sen and the Early History of the Vaisnab Sect by Mr. Hemchandra Raychaudhuri.

There is one other department of our activities which demands from me more than a passing reference before my survey is brought to a close. It is now settled beyond the possibility of controversy that for the purposes of a complete survey of the contributions made by India to the civilisation of the world, it is essential to explore the sources of information hidden away in the languages of Tibet, China and Japan; the unique value and importance of these priceless treasures can be compared only with those of the long-lost memorials of Greek genius discovered in the monuments of Egypt. We have consequently made arrangements for instruction in Chinese by Mr. Masuda and in Japanese by Mr. Kimura, both of whom possess a competent knowledge of the languages of India and Europe. The problem of Tibetan studies has presented greater difficulties, but has, we hope, been now satisfactorily solved. Through the kind endeavours of Major Campbell, sometime Political Officer at Sikkim, His Holiness the Dalai Lama has sent out to our University one of the most learned scholars of Tibet, Geshe Lobzan Targay, Doctor of Theology of the Monastery of Gaden. The late Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan assured me, after

he had met the Geshe, that a scholar so pro-foundly versed in the Philosophy of Buddhism is never known to have come out of the mountain fastnesses of Tibet. It is impossible for the Geshe, however, to live in the plains except during the depth of winter, which even proved to him to be warmer than the summer in Lhassa where he had lived all his life. We accordingly arranged for the Geshe to reside with his pupils in Darjeeling during the summer. For this purpose, the University rented what was at one time the residence of a distinguished Tibetan scholar, the late Saratchandra Das. Another house also was placed at our disposal by the liberality of Mr. Asutosh Mallik, to serve as residence for advanced students. But it soon became manifest that beginners in Tibetan studies could not fully utilise the learning of the Geshe who knows no language other than Tibetan. We have accordingly employed Lama Dawasamdup Kazi, author of the English-Tibetan Dictionary published by the University, and Lama Padma-chandra, to train the students in Tibetan in their earlier stages. Stipends have been granted to two of our best Sanskrit graduates to enable them to pursue the study of Tibetan, and another stipend has been given to a graduate in Ancient

Indian History who has made creditable progress in the study of Chinese. Lama Padmachandra and his pupils, you will be interested to hear, are at the present moment engaged in the preparation of editions of the Tibetan versions of Kavyadarsa, the well-known treatise on poetics by Dandi, and of the Meghaduta of Kalidasa. These books when completed, may, it is hoped, be issued by the University in the same style as the Prajna Danda of the great logician Nagarjuna, whose work in its Sanskrit form has been completely lost and survives only in its Tibetan version.

I am afraid my brief survey of the activities of our University Teachers during the last session will never come to a close if I were to indulge further in a narration of all the researches which now engage their attention. Let me assure you, however, that the present statement has been made, not so much with a view to glorify the University as to rouse the public conscience and to make the people of Bengal realise in some measure their responsibility for the promotion and advancement of learning. No people attained to real eminence as a Nation, unless they maintained in a state of the highest efficiency and excellence their

chief seat of learning, their most potent instrument for the discovery and dissemination of truth in all departments of human activity. Let the people of Bengal take this to heart; let them realise that the work of their University as an institution for teaching and research, is carried on under extremely unfavourable circumstances. Our embarrassment, due chiefly to the lack of funds and of accommodation, is almost overwhelming. At the same time, if friends and benefactors are numerous and generous, our enemies and detractors cannot be lightly discounted. Public servants whose minds have been petrified by the illusion that Calcutta does not require a teaching and research University, pre-eminent for its comprehensiveness and excellence, are not quite negligible in point of number or influence. But far more mischievous are the irresponsible critics who imagine that they have monopolised not only all wisdom but also all virtue. Most dangerous of all are those that masquerade in the garb of friends and yet miss no opportunity to malign and stab the University in secret. But let us not be frightened away by these fleeting spectres of humanity. Whatever our detractors may proclaim, the fact remains that the University of Calcutta, at the

present moment, possesses a teaching organisation which, notwithstanding its deficiencies, is engaged in the performance of a work of the highest importance to the State. We confidently claim for it the character of a great seat of learning which is entitled to unstinted assistance, both from the people at large and from the custodians of the public funds.

Report of the work of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts during the Session 1919-20.

The session 1919-20 came to a close on the 31st May, 1920. Instruction was given in the following subjects :—

English, Sanskrit, Pali, Comparative Philology, Arabic, Persian, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History including the new course in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Political Economy and Political Philosophy, Pure Mathematics and Indian Vernaculars.

The following table shows the numerical strength of the students under each department during the last session :—

	V Year	VI Year
English .. .	322	249
Sanskrit	29	10
Pali .	4	5
Comparative Philology ...	1	1
Arabic and Persian ...	12	2
Philosophy .. .	95	77
Experimental Psychology ...	8	13
History	88	75
Ancient Indian History & Culture ...	32	20
Economics	95	60
Pure Mathematics	75	75
Indian Vernaculars	32	...

English.

In the Department of English, the staff was constituted as follows :—

Mr. Jaygopal Banerjee, M.A., Class I, 1883, formerly Principal and Professor of English, Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.

„ Srikumar Banerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1912, Professor, Presidency College.

„ Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1914, P. R. Student, 1918, formerly lecturer in the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

Mr. Nalinimohan Chatterjee, M.A., English, Group A, 1911, Group B, 1913, Latin, 1917, Greek, 1918, formerly Professor, South Suburban College, Calcutta.

,, Sunitikumar Chatterjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913, P. R. Student, formerly Professor of English, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta (now on study-leave in England since the middle of August 1919).

,, Rabindramohan Datta, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1914.

,, Susilkumar De, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1911, P. R. Student, formerly Professor, Presidency College (now in England).

,, M. Ghose, M.A. (Oxon.), Presidency College.

,, Praphullachandra Ghose, M.A., 1903, P. R. Student, 1907, Professor, Presidency College.

,, Rajanikanta Guha, M.A., Class I, 1893, Professor, City College, Calcutta.

,, J. W. Holme, M.A. (Liverpool), Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

,, Herambachandra Maitra, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1880, Principal, City College, Calcutta.

,, Bijaygopal Mookerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1896, Professor, Bethune College, Calcutta.

Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., 1898, Ph.D., 1917; formerly Principal, Rajchandra College, Barisal, and Professor, City College, Calcutta.

Mr. Saileswar Sen, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1899, formerly Principal and Professor of English, Hindu College, Delhi.

Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D. (Aberdeen), formerly Professor, F.C. Institution and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

Mr. J. C. Scrimgeour, M.A., Professor, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

,, A. K. Chanda, B.A. (Oxon.).

,, Kumudbandhu Ray, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1917, formerly Professor of English, Ripon College, Calcutta.

,, Jyotishchandra Ghose, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1917.

,, Suhaschandra Ray, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1917, formerly Professor, South Suburban College, Bhowanipur.

The Department during the session lost the valuable services of some distinguished scholars. Professor Robert Knox who was on leave for a long time and was in military service in His Majesty's Army during the last war, had to give up the idea of coming back to India to resume his work in the Department. Rev. A. B. Johnston of St. Paul's C. M. College left India on long furlough and two of the young and energetic Lecturers, *viz.*, Mr. S. K. De and Mr S. K. Chatterjee left for England—both to join the University of London for advanced study

Mr. Chatterjee in this connection got a scholarship from the Government of India and the University granted him a study allowance to enable him to specialise in the advanced study of Comparative Philology. Mr. De has been engaged in higher study in the University of London where he has been competing for the degree of Doctor of Literature. Both of them are rendering good account of themselves and it is hoped that when they return to India after successfully spending their days abroad they would be in a position to serve their Alma Mater in a befitting manner.

The staff was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Apurbakumar Chanda, B.A., of the University of Oxford.

The teaching arrangements for the last session were as follows :—

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

PAPER I.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh (Pre-Eliz.)
,, K. B. Ray (1625-1780)

PAPER II.

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee (Calderon, after finishing Milton).
Mr. J. W. Holme (King Lear).

PAPER III.

Mr. M. Ghosh (Swinburne).
Dr. H. C. Mookerjee (Paradise Regained).

PAPER IV.

Mr. H. C. Maitra (Arnold).
,, R. Guha (Plato).

GROUP A.

PAPER V.

Mr. A. K. Chanda (History of English Language).
,, P. C. Ghosh (Chaucer).

PAPER VI.

Mr. H. C. Maitra.
,, J. G. Banerjee.
,, S. C. Ray.

PAPER VII.

Dr. H. Stephen.
Mr. S. Sen.

GROUP B.

PAPER V.

Mr. A. K. Chanda.

PAPER VI.

Mr. N. Chatterjee.

PAPER VII.

Mr. N. Chatterjee.

6TH-YEAR CLASS.

PAPER I.

Mr. B. G. Mookerjee (Eliz. and Post Eliz.).
„ R. Datta (Pre-Eliz.).

PAPER II.

Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour (Coriolanus).
Mr. J. W. Holme (Philaster).

PAPER III.

Mr. M. Ghosh (Swinburne).
„ J. W. Holme (Spenser, after finishing Philaster).
Dr. H. C. Mookerjee (Paradise Regained).
Mr. M. M. Bhattacharyya (General lectures on Spenser).

PAPER IV.

Mr. H. C. Maitra (Arnold).
„ R. Guha (Milton).
„ M. Bhattacharyya (Bacon).

GROUP A.

PAPER V.

Mr. P. C. Ghosh (Chaucer).
„ A. K. Chanda (History of English Language).

PAPER VI.

Mr. H. C. Maitra.
„ J. G. Banerjee.
„ S. K. Banerjee.

PAPER VII.

Dr. H. Stephen.
Mr. S. Sen.

GROUP B.

PAPER V.

Mr. A. K. Chanda.

PAPER VI.

Mr. N. Chatterjee.

PAPER VII.

Mr. N. Chatterjee.

LECTURE WORK.

Names.		V	VI.
Dr. H. C. Mookerjee	...	3	3
Mr. J. G. Banerjee ...	...	3	6
„ A. K. Chanda ...	...	4	4
„ S. Sen ...	...	3	3
„ J. C. Ghosh ...	...	3	...
„ K. B. Ray ...	...	3	...
„ R. Datta ...	...	...	3
„ M. Bhattacharyya	...	...	3

Names.		V.	VI.
Dr. H. Stephen ...	...	3	3
Mr. N. Chatterjee ...	...	2	2
Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour	...	...	3
Mr. B. G. Mookerjee	...	...	3
„ H. C. Maitra ...	...	3	2
„ R. K. Guha ...	...	...	3
„ M. Ghosh ...	...	3	3
„ J. W. Holme ...	...	3	3
„ P. C. Ghosh ...	...	3	3
„ S. K. Banerjee ...	...	...	3
„ S. C. Ray ...	...	3	...

TUTORIAL WORK.

Names.			Batches.
Mr. J. G. Banerjee ...	...	...	1
„ A. K. Chanda ...	...	...	2
„ S. Sen ...	...	...	3
„ J. C. Ghosh ...	...	...	3
„ K. B. Ray ...	...	...	3
„ R. M. Datta . .	...	...	3
„ M. Bhattacharyya	...	...	3
Dr. H. Stephen ...	...	...	2
Mr. N. Chatterjee ...	...	...	3
„ M. Ghosh ...	...	...	2
„ J. W. Holme ...	...	...	2
„ S. C. Ray ...	...	...	3

During the session students showed greater zeal in attending the tutorial classes by writing out essays which were examined and scrutinised by the Lecturers concerned. Records in each case were kept.

The syllabuses of lectures in the Department as in the previous years were distributed amongst the students. The syllabuses of Dr. Stephen, Mr. J. G. Banerjee, Mr. S K. De and Mr. S. Sen were revised and reprinted. The syllabuses of Mr. J. C. Ghosh were printed and published during the year and distributed. The special feature in this connection was that the syllabuses were sought after very keenly by the students both collegiate and non-collegiate and in many cases were requisitioned by other Universities. The syllabuses were distributed free amongst the Post-Graduate students but to outsiders were sold at one rupee per copy.

Dr. Stephen introduced a system of discussing interesting literary subjects in the classes and as Chairman of such meetings tried to create a spirit of literary criticism amongst the students.

Sanskrit.

The staff provided for the teaching of Sanskrit in the Post-Graduate Classes for this session have been both efficient and sufficient. Besides 14 University Graduates, there were 8 Tol Pandits of great reputation. The latter are culled out from the old Sanskrit schools in different parts of India representing specialists in the various branches of study comprised in the several Groups. In each paper there have been at least two lecturers—one teaching according to Western (or Scientific) method, the other imparting his instruction strictly according to the Eastern or traditional method. Thus there have been a happy and fortunate combination of both the methods under experts who have made a specialised study of their particular subject.

The Staff was constituted as follows:—

Babu Dhireshchandra Acharyya, M.A. (1913 and 1917), Gold Medalist, formerly Librarian, Sanskrit College.
„ Muralidhar Banerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist (1890), Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
„ Radhagobinda Basak, M.A., 1907, formerly Lecturer, Rajshahi College.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A. (Bombay), formerly Superintendent, Western Circle, Archæological Survey of India; Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya, M.A., 1894, formerly Professor of Sanskrit, Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
„ Pasupatinath Bhattacharyya, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1910 and 1911, formerly Professor, Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
„ Niranjanprasad Chakravarti, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1906.
„ Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1916, formerly Professor, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1886.
Babu Surendranath Majumdar, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1910, P. R. Student, 1911.
„ Satkari Mookerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1918.
„ Debendranath Ray, M.A., Professor, Bethune College, Calcutta.
Pandit Sakalnarayan Sarma, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
Vedantabisharad N. S. Anantakrishna Sastri, formerly Principal, Tirupathi Sanskrit College, Trivendrum.

Babu Asutosh Sastri, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1891; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshman Sastri, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
,, Haragovinda Das Seth, formerly Professor, Jaina Pathsala, Benares.
Dr. Irach Jahangir Sorabji Taraporewala, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), Ph.D. (Würzburg). Formerly Professor, Central Hindu College, Benares. University Professor of Comparative Philology.
Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Pramathanath Tarkabhushan, Professor, Sanskrit College.
Pandit Krisnacharan Tarkalankar.
,, Rajendranath Vidyabhushan, Professor, Sanskrit College.
M. M. Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D.

The Staff during the year had undergone slight changes: (1) Rai Rajendrachandra Sastri, Bahadur, died in the beginning of the session and Babu Satkari Mookerjee has been appointed in his place. (2) Babu Radhagobinda Basak, M.A., has reverted to his appointment in the Rajshahi College in the month of August, 1919. His work was distributed amongst the members of the staff. Pandit Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A., the late Professor of the Dacca College, could not unfortunately join the department owing to his ill-health. The Department sustained a severe loss owing to the death of M. M. Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusan on the 26th March, 1920.

Arrangements were made for giving instruction on the subjects in the following Groups :—

5TH AND 6TH-YEAR CLASSES.

COMPULSORY PAPERS.

PAPER I.

Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
Babu Pasupati Sastri.

PAPER II.

Pandit Sakalnarayan Sarma.
Babu Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti.

PAPER III.

Prof. Taraporewala.
Babu Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti.

PAPER IV.

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan.
Babu Muralydhar Banerjee.

GROUP A.

PAPER V.

Babu Asutosh Sastri.
Babu Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti.

PAPER VI.

Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan.
Babu Satkari Mookerjee.

PAPER VII.

Babu Asutosh Sastri.
Babu Debendranath Ray.

PAPER VIII.

Mahamahopadhyay Pramathanath Tarkabhushan.
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan.

GROUP B.

PAPER V.

Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
Babu Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti.

PAPER VI.

Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
Babu Pasupati Sastri.

PAPER VII.

Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya.

PAPER VIII.

Pandit Krishnacharan Tarkalankar.

GROUP C.

PAPER V.

Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Babu Pasupati Sastri.

PAPER VI.

Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Babu Pasupati Sastri.

PAPER VII.

Pandit Krishnacharan Tarkalankar.

PAPER VIII.

Pandit Krishnacharan Tarkalankar.
Babu Pasupati Sastri.

GROUP D.

PAPER V.

Mahamahopadhyay Laksman Sastri.
Babu Dhireschandra Acharyya.

PAPER VI.

Mahamahopadhyay Laksman Sastri.

PAPER VII.

Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Mahamahopadhyay Pramathanath Tarkabhushan

PAPER VIII.

Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya.

GROUP E.

PAPER V.

Pandit Dhireschandra Acharyya.
Babu Debendranath Ray.

PAPER VI.

Pandit Dhireschandra Acharyya.
Babu Debendranath Ray.

PAPER VII

Pandit Sitaram Sastri.

PAPER VIII.

Mahamahopadhyay Laksman Sastri.

GROUP G.

PAPER V.

Babu Dhireschandra Acharyya.

PAPER VI.

Mahamahopadhyay Laksman Sastri.

PAPER VII.

Mahamahopadhyay Pramathanath Tarkabhushan
Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya.

PAPER VIII.

Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya.

GROUP H.

PAPER V.

Pandit Haragovinda Das Seth.

PAPER VI.

Babu Muralydhar Banerjee.

PAPER VII.

Pandit Haragovinda Das Seth.
Babu Muralydhar Banerjee.

PAPER VIII.

Pandit Haragovinda Das Seth.
Babu Muralydhar Banerjee.

GROUP I.

PAPER V.

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan.
Babu Niranjan Chakrabarti.

PAPER VI.

Professor D. R. Bhandarkar.
Babu Surendranath Majumdar.
,, Radhagovinda Basak.

PAPER VII.

Pandit Radhagovinda Basak.
Babu Niranjanprasad Chakrabarti.

PAPER VIII.

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan.
Babu Surendranath Majumdar.

Besides, there had been adequate arrangements for Tutorial work amongst the students. Each Lecturer had been in charge of a certain number of students and the work done in this direction by the staff individually had been substantial as well as useful. In addition to separate Tutorial Classes there had been similar work done in the general classes also. Students were required to write essays in their classes and in their homes and their essays were carefully scrutinised, adjusted and marked.

Pali.

In the teaching of this department emphasis had been given to Buddhistic studies for proper appreciation of the past history and development of the Hindu race.

The staff consisting of distinguished University Graduates and Buddhist scholars of great erudition of the Southern and Burmese schools was as follows :—

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
 „ Surendranath Majumdar, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1910, P. R. Student, 1911.
 „ Śailendranath Mitra, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1912, formerly Professor, Baptist College, Rangoon.
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.
Dr. Benimadhab Barua, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913, D. Lit. (London), 1917.
Mr. Radhagobinda Basak, M.A., 1907, formerly Lecturer, Rajshahi College.
 „ Nalinaksha Datta, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1915, formerly Professor, Baptist College, Rangoon.
 „ Gokuldas De, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1917.
Rajaguru Bhagavanchandra Mahastavir.
Samana Punnananda.
 „ Rambukwelle Siddharta, Sastravisarad, Vinayacharyya.
Bhikkhu Kukulnape Devarakshita.

The staff, consisting of 8 scholars versed in Western or Scientific method, 4 Bhikkhus from Ceylon and Chittagong and 1 tutor, represents a happy combination of experts of the Western or critical and the Eastern or traditional methods. The division of the Post-Graduate course into four Groups is sufficiently justified by the impetus given thereby to the systematic study of Buddhism, Abhidhamma and Mahayana in particular.

The following course of lectures were delivered by the members of the staff :—

COMPULSORY PAPERS.

PAPER I.

Mr. Sailendranath Mitra and Samana Punnananda.	Selected portion of the Sutta Pitaka.

PAPER II.

M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan and Samana Siddhartha.	Selected portion of the Vinayaka Pitaka.

PAPER III.

M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan and Samana Siddharta.	Pali and Prakrit Grammar and Philology.

PAPER IV.

Examiners	Subject
Dr. Barua and Mr. Nalinaksha Datta.	History of the Pali Literature and Buddhism.

GROUP A (LITERATURE).

PAPER V.

Examiners	Subject
Samana Punnananda and Mr. Nalinaksha Datta	Selected portion of the Jatakas.

PAPER VI.

Examiners	Subject
Mr. Sailendranath Mitra and Samana Punnananda	Selected portion of Pali Literature in General.

PAPER VII.

Examiners	Subject
Prof. Bhandarkar and Mr. Radhagobinda Basak	Inscriptions.

GROUP B (PALI PHILOSOPHY).

PAPER V.

Examiners	Subject
Dr. Barua and Rev. Debarakshita	Selected portion of the Abhidhamma Pitaka.

PAPER VI.

Examiners	Subject
Dr. Barua and Rajaguru Mahastavir	Selected portion of the Non-Canonical works.

PAPER VII.

Examiners	Subject
Dr. Barua, Samana Punnananda and Rev. Debarakshita	Selected portion of the Canonical and Non-Canonical works with commentaries.

GROUP C (EPIGRAPHY AND HISTORY).

PAPER V.

Examiners	Subject
Mr. Sailendranath Mitra, „ Nalinaksha Datta and Rev. R. Siddhartha	Pali annals and chronicles.

PAPER VI.

Examiners	Subject
Prof. Bhandarkar and Mr. Radhagobinda Basak	Inscriptions of the Mauryya period.

PAPER VII.

Examiners	Subject
Prof. Bhandarkar and Mr. Radhagobinda Basak	Cave Inscriptions and Inscriptions of the Gupta period.

PAPER VIII.

Examiners	Subject
M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan and Mr. Surendranath Majumdar	Ancient Geography of India.

Special attention was given to the Tutorial work and a seminar was established in which students and teachers used to meet once a week to discuss subjects of general interest.

The syllabuses of the Lecturers of the Department were printed and circulated to the students.

Indian Vernaculars.

The scheme for the advanced study of Indian Vernaculars from their critical, scientific, historical and comparative aspects with a view to include them as subjects for the Degree of Master of Arts of this University was initiated by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the President of the Council, and was adopted by the Senate and sanctioned by the Government of India on the 3rd February, 1919.

The work of the Department was started since the commencement of the session under report. The M.A. Examination in Indian Vernacular will be held for the first time in 1920 with Bengali as the principal subject. The preparation and publications of volumes of Typical Selections in the different languages are well advanced and it is expected that some of the volumes will be ready in course of the current session.

The M.A. candidates in Indian Vernaculars are allowed to select the subsidiary languages from the following list:—

Assamese, Uriya, Hindi, Marathi, Gujrati, Telegu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, Sinhalese, Urdu.

The following course is prescribed for Bengali Examination in Indian Vernaculars for the year 1920-21:—

Paper I.

History of Bengali Literature from the earliest times down to 1850.

Special Period—Vaisnab Literature during the Sixteenth Century.

Books recommended:

D. C. Sen ... History of Bengali Language and Literature.
D. C. Sen ... Vaisnava Literature of Mediæval Bengal.
D. C. Sen ... Chaitanya and his Companions.

Paper II.

(1) Vanga Sahitya Parichaya, edited by D. C. Sen, Vol. I, pp. 27-101.

(2) Mayanamatir Gan, edited by Nalinikanta Bhattasali (Dacca Sahitya Parishad).

PAPER III.

Mukundaram Kabikankan—Chandimangal.
Michael Madhusudan Dutt—Meghnadbadh.

PAPER IV.

(*a*) Development of prose style in Bengali Literature' 1800-1857.

(*b*) Influence of Western Culture on Bengali Literature, 1857-80.

In Papers II and III, 75 marks shall be allotted to the texts and 25 marks to the unseen passages.

Questions on the texts shall include—

(*a*) Questions on the subject matter and on the language of the prescribed books (historical, geographical, critical questions and literary allusions are not excluded).

(*b*) Questions on Grammar and Prosody arising from the texts.

(*c*) Questions on the life and literary career of the authors whose works are prescribed.

The Staff was constituted as follows :—

Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A.
Babu Basantaranjan Ray.
„ Jogindranath Bose, B.A.
„ Charuchandra Banerjee, B.A.
„ Ambikanath Borah, M.A.
„ Bijaychandra Majumdar, B.A.
„ Brajamohan Thakur, M.A.
Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D.
Pandit Haragovind Das Seth.
Mr. K. Rangachari, B.A.
Pandit Lakshman Sastri.
Mr. Poona Appaji Rao, B.Sc.
Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Rev. R. Siddhartha.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.
M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D.
Babu Sailendranath Mitra, M.A.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Babu Muralydhar Banerjee, M.A.

The teaching work in Bengali was distributed amongst the staff as follows :—

PAPER I.

Rai Saheb D. C. Sen, B.A.

PAPER II.

Rai Saheb D. C. Sen, B.A.
Babu Basantaranjan Ray.

PAPER III.

Babu Jogindranath Bose, B.A. (Meghnadbadh).
Babu Charuchandra Banerjee, B.A. (Chandimangal).

PAPER IV.

Babu Praphullachandra Ghose, M.A. (Influence of Western Culture).
Babu Sushilkumar De, M.A. (Bengali Prose Style).

The undermentioned gentlemen took charge of instructing in subsidiary languages as stated below :—

Assamese ...	Mr. Ambikanath Borah, M.A.
Uriya ...	Mr. B. C. Majumdar, B.A.
Hindi ...	Babu Brajamohan Thakur, M.A.
Marathi ...	Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A. Pandit Sitaram Sastri.
Gujrathi ...	Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D. Pandit Haragobinda Das Seth.
Telegu ...	Mr. K. Rangachari, B.A.
Kanarese ...	Mr. Poona Appaji Rao, B.Sc.
Malayalam ...	Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri.
Sinhalese ...	Rev. R. Siddhartha.
Urdu ...	The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.

Prakrit, Pali and Persian were prescribed as the basic languages. M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D., instructed in Prakrit, Babu Sailendranath Mitra, M A., in Pali and Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi in Persian.

Philology of the Vernaculars was taught by Babu Muralydhar Banerjee, M.A., and Mr. B. C. Majumdar, B.A.

The best qualified student in each subsidiary language has been granted a stipend of Rs. 15 a month tenable for two years as also a free-studentship. Ten deserving students were awarded the stipends during the session.

Comparative Philology.

The one notable feature the year under review was that the work went on according to the new regulations which were sanctioned by the Government of India towards the end of the session. As this included two papers on the Philology of the Vernacular of the candidate (in most cases Bengali) specialist help was needed. Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, M.A., P.R.S., who had been already a lecturer in Philology on the English side

took up the lectures on Bengali Phonetics. He was eminently successful in this particular and his book on the subject has been taken up by the University for printing. Our other specialist helper was Mr. Bejaychandra Majumdar, B.A., who is a well-known scholar of the Bengali language, literature and antiquities. Very up-to-date in all the latest works and a master of half-a-dozen modern Indian Vernaculars, and of the ancient languages of India—Prakrit, Pali and Sanskrit, his work upon the linguistic history of India with special reference to Bengali was most valuable and original. The most useful part of his lectures dealt with the Syntax of Bengali as compared to the ancient languages of India and with the transformation of words which came into Bengali through Prakrit and Pali.

The rest of the subjects were taken up by Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D., *viz.*, General Principles, Sanskrit Phonetics and Morphology, History of Writing with special reference to India, and Urgeschichte. He also put forward a scheme for Indian Philology before the Board of Higher Studies in Persian at the request of the Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy and with the permission of the Hon'ble the President. He has also suggested some changes for the third paper in Sanskrit. But both these suggestions have been postponed for consideration until the whole curriculum in each of these branches comes to be overhauled.

In conformity with the new regulations allowing the candidates permission to submit a thesis in lieu of two papers, one of our students—Mr. Hemantakumar Sarkar—prepared a good thesis on the "Outlines of Bengali Semantics," a truly pioneer work, for this branch has not been touched for any language of the East.

The teaching staff of this department was constituted of :—

Prof. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D.
Mr. B. C. Majumdar, B.A.
Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, M.A.

Arabic and Persian.

The staff was constituted as follows :—

Sheikh Mahammed Khalil Ahmed, M.A., Gold Medalist (1894), Persian Translator, High Court, Calcutta.

Sheikh Abu Nasr Gilani, High Priest of the Shiahs.

Maulavi Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq, formerly Maulavi of the Asiatic Society.

Khan Bahadur Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A.

Shams-ul-Ulama Vilayet Hossain, formerly Head Maulavi, Calcutta Madrassa.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., Gold Medalist (1898); Ph.D. (1908).

Aga Muhammed Kazim Shirazi, Maulavi, Board of Examiners.

Shamsul-Ulama Maulvi Mahamad Yusuf Jafri Khan Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim died a short time after the beginning of the session and Maulavi Md. Yusuf Jafri was appointed in his place.

The following arrangements for lecture work were made :—

PERSIAN.

Khan Bahadur Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim	Tazkira of Dawlat Shah. Tazkira of Aufi. Mantiq-ut Tair of Attar. Kimiya-i-Saadat.
Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi ...	The Dewan of Nasir-i Khusraw. The Quasaid of Zahir Faryabi. Durra-i-Nadira. Rhetoric and Prosody. Philology.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy ...	Mahomedan History. History of Persian Literature. Hadiqa-i-Sanai. Prose selections in Arabic.

During the session the Board considered the necessity of revising the existing syllabuses in the courses of study in Arabic and Persian. To give effect to the scheme a committee was appointed consisting of the University Lecturers in Arabic and Persian and Major Peart.

The results of the deliberation are under consideration and the recommendation of the Committee will be duly considered and the matter will be ultimately submitted to the Government of India for its sanction.

Philosophy.

The staff was constituted as follows :—

Mr. Jnanranjan Banerjea, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1888; Vice-Principal, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.

" Haridas Bhattacharyya, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1914; formerly Professor, S. C. College, Calcutta.

" Kokileswar Bhattacharyya, M.A.; formerly Professor, of Sanskrit, Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.

" Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1896; P. R. Student, 1901; Professor, Bethune College, Calcutta.

" Praphullakumar Chakrabarti, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1904; M.A. (Cantab.), Mental and Moral Science Tripos, Class I in both parts.

" Satischandra Chatterjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1916; formerly Professor. Ripon College, Calcutta.

Rev. G. Ewan, M.A. (Edin.), Professor, S. C. College, Calcutta.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., 1887, Ph.D., 1910; formerly Professor, Krishnath College, Berhampur, and City College, Calcutta.

" Ramdas Khan, M.A. (Yale), 1909, Ph.D. (Cal.), 1913.

Mr. Susilkumar Maitra, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913, P. R. Student. 1916; formerly Professor, B. M. College, Barisal.

" Ambikacharan Mitra, M.A., Class I, 1886; formerly Professor, Cuttack College.

" Khagendranath Mitra, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1899; Professor, Presidency College.

Dr. Adityanath Mookerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1897, P. R. Student, 1903, Ph.D., 1909; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

" Prabhu Dutt Shastri, M.A. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Kiel), B.Sc. (Oxon.), Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

" Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1884, Ph.D., 1910; formerly Principal, Krishnath College, Berhampur, and Victoria College, Cooch-Behar; George V Professor.

" Narendranath Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), 1915.

" W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil. (Aberdeen). Professor, S. C. College, Calcutta.

The following course of lectures were delivered :—

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

1 Section of 125 students.

LECTURES : COMPULSORY PAPERS.

PAPER I. (ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY).

Mr. J. R. Banerjea ... Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, 1 hour in the week.

Mr. K. N. Mitter ... History of Ancient Philosophy, 1 hour in the week.

PAPER II. (MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN PHILOSOPHY).

Mr. S. K. Maitra ... Mediaeval Philosophy, 1 hour in the week.

Dr. H. Haldar ... Modern Philosophy and Kant (Text) :—with Dialectic and Ethics from Kant to Hegel, 3 hours in the week.

Mr. H. D. Bhattacharyya ... Renaissance to Kant and Hume (Text), 1 hour in the week.

Dr. N. Sengupta ... Contemporary Philosophy, 1 hour in the week.

PAPER III. (OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY).

Dr. P. D. Shastri ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. K. Maitra ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. C. Chatterjee ... 1 hour in the week.

OPTIONAL.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Dr. N. Sengupta ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. H. D. Bhattacharyya ... 2 hours in the week.

ETHICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. A. N. Mukherjee (Ethics) 2 hours in the week.
Dr. R. Khan (Sociology) ... 2 hours in the week.

LOGIC.

Logic (as Methodology) (Group A).

Mr. A. C. Mitter ... 2 hours in the week.
Mr. P. K. Chakravarti ... 1 hour in the week.

Logic (Dialectic) (Group B).

Dr. B. N. Seal	...	1 hour in the week.
Dr. H. Haldar	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. K. Bhattacharyya	...	1 hour in the week.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. G. Ewan	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. C. Chatterjee	...	1 hour in the week.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (Special Branch)—Sankhya-Vedanta Group.

Dr. B. N. Seal	...	2 hours in the week.
Dr. P. D. Shastri	...	1 hour in the week (jointly with the 6th-year Class).
Mr. S. K. Maitra	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. Kokileswar Bhattacharyya.		1 hour in the week.

SEMINAR AND TUTORIAL WORK.

6TH-YEAR CLASS.

1 Section of 125 students.

LECTURES: COMPULSORY PAPERS.

PAPER I (ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY).

Mr. J. R. Banerjea	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. K. N. Mitter	...	1 hour in the week.

PAPER II (MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN PHILOSOPHY).

Mr. S. K. Maitra—Mediæval Philosophy.	1 hour in the week.
Mr. H. D. Bhattacharyya Renaissance to Kant and Hume (Text).	1 hour in the week.
Dr. H. Haldar (Modern Philosophy from Kant downwards, Dialectic and Ethics from Kant to Hegel).	3 hours in the week.
Dr. P. D. Shastri (Contemporary Philosophy).	1 hour in the week.

PAPER III (OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY).

Dr. P. D. Shastri	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. K. Maitra	...	1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. C. Chatterjee	...	1 hour in the week.

OPTIONAL.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Dr. N. Sengupta ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. H. Bhattacharyya ... 2 hours in the week.

ETHICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. A. N. Mukherjee (Ethics) 1 hour in the week.
Dr. R. Khan (Sociology) ... 2 hours in the week.
Mr. A. C. Mitra ... 1 hour in the week.

LOGIC.

Logic (as Methodology) (Group A).

Mr. A. C. Mitra ... 2 hours in the week.
Mr. K. C. Bhattacharyya ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. P. K. Chakravarti ... 1 hour in the week.

Logic (Dialectic) (Group B).

Dr. B. N. Seal ... 1 hour in the week.
Dr. H. Haldar ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. K. Bhattacharyya ... 1 hour in the week.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. G. Ewan ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. S. C. Chatterjee ... 1 hour in the week.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (Special Branch—Sankhya-Vedanta).

Dr. B. N. Seal ... 2 hours in the week.
Dr. P. D. Shastri ... 1 hour in the week (jointly with the 5th-year Class).
Mr. S. K. Maitra ... 1 hour in the week.
Mr. Kokileswar Bhattacharyya. 1 hour in the week.

SEMINAR AND TUTORIAL WORK.

The tutorial work took the form of exercises. These were regularly corrected by the teachers. Seminar work was in the form of composition of Essays. These essays were read out and discussed in the classes. Record was kept of the Tutorial and Seminar work done by each student.

The syllabuses of the lectures of the Philosophy Department were printed by the University and circulated amongst the students.

Experimental Psychology.

This important branch of study has been showing steady improvement and there has been increased demand among the students for seats. But owing to the present equipment of the Laboratory which for obvious reasons is far from being complete, adequate provision could not be made in this direction.

The staff was constituted of :—

Mr. Manmathanath Banerjee, M.Sc., 1916.
„ Haridas Bhattacharyya, M.A., Gold Medalist; formerly Professor, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
„ B. C. Ghosh, M.A. (Allahabad), M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), Professor, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.
„ Khagendranarayana Mitra, B.A. (Wisconsin), 1913.
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
Dr. Narendranath Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Girindrasekhar Bose, M.Sc., Gold Medalist, 1917; M.B., 1910.
„ Haripada Maiti, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1918.

The following was the distribution of work among the Staff :—

THEORETICAL.

PAPER I—*Physiological Psychology.*

(*a*) General Psychology (with elements of the Psychology of Peoples and Races).	Dr. N. Sengupta.
(*b*) Physiological Psychology with Physiology of the Nervous System.	Mr. B. C. Ghose. Mr. H. P. Maiti.
(*c*) Physiological Psychology.	Mr. M. Banerjee.

PAPER II—*Mental Pathology.*

(including study of Mental Deficiency and Criminology.)

(*a*) Mental Pathology with special reference to Physical Basis.	Mr. B. C. Ghose.
(*b*) Mental Pathology with special reference to Psychoanalytical methods.	Mr. G. Bose.

PAPER III—*Animal Psychology.*

(including Mental Evolution.)

(*a*) Animal Psychology — Mr. K. Mitra.
(*b*) Heredity and General Biological Basis (with Mental Evolution in Animals). — Mr. R. Mittra. Mr. G. Bose.

PAPER IV—*Child Psychology.*

(*a*) Child Psychology — Mr. H. Maiti.
(*b*) Education Psychology .. Mr. H. Bhattacharyya.

A Syllabus for practical training and experimental work was drawn up and provision was also made therein for special training of the students in the use of apparatus, and in physical and biological measurement.

The syllabuses of lectures of the Experimental Psychology Department were printed by the University and circulated amongst the students.

History.

(GENERAL COURSE.)

The staff was constituted as follows :—

Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., F.R.S.A., Silver Medalist, 1912, P. R. Student, 1914, Ph.D., 1919.
„ Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1915.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Mr. A. C. Datta, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.) ; formerly Professor, City College, Calcutta.
„ S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.).
„ Bejoykumar Sarkar, A. B. (Harvard); formerly Professor, Central Hindu College.
„ Bipinbihari Sen, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1891 ; formerly Professor, Hughli Colllege.
„ Surendranath Sen, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1915, formerly Professor, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. K. Zachariah, B.A. (Oxon.), Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Mr. Indubhushan Banerjee, M A., Gold Medalist, 1916.
„ Nirmalchandra Chatterjee, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1916.
„ Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1915.
Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Bombay).

The following courses of lectures were delivered :—

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

PAPER I (ENGLAND).

Mr. B. B. Sen.

PAPER II (ANCIENT INDIA).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

PAPER III (ANCIENT EAST).

Dr. G. N. Banerjee.

PAPER IV (CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY).

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.
Mr. K. Zachariah.

PAPER V (INTERNATIONAL LAW).

Mr. A. C. Dutt.

PAPERS VI-VII.

(a) Islam—Mr. S. Khuda Buksh (Outside India).
Dr. A. Suhrawardy (In India).
(b) Comparative Politics—Mr. B B. Sen (Ancient).
„ P. N. Banerjee (Modern).
„ N. Chatterjee (Mediæval).
(c) Modern India—Mr. I. B. Banerjee.
„ S. Sen.
(d) Economic History—Mr. B. K. Sarkar (England).
„ J. C Sinha (India).
(e) French Revolution—Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.
„ Y. J. Taraporewala.

6TH-YEAR CLASS.

PAPER I (ENGLAND).

Mr. B. B. Sen.

PAPER II (ANCIENT INDIA).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

PAPER III (ANCIENT EAST).

Dr. G. N. Banerjee.

PAPER IV (CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY).

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.
Mr. K. Zachariah.

PAPER V (INTERNATIONAL LAW).

Mr. A. C. Dutt.

PAPERS VI-VII.

(*a*) Islam— Mr. S. Khuda Buksh (Outside India).
Dr. A. Suhrawardy (In India).
(*b*) Comparative Politics—Mr. B. B. Sen (Ancient).
„ P. N. Banerjee (Modern).
„ N. C. Chatterjee (Mediæval).
(*c*) Modern India—Mr. Indubhusan Banerjee.
„ S. Sen.
(*d*) Economic History—Mr. B. K. Sarkar (England).
„ J. Sinha (India).
(*e*) French Revolution—Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.
„ Y. J. Taraporewala.

The students in each year were divided into 12 batches, each batch consisted of 10 or 11 students.

The work was carried on according to the following plan :—

Name.	Number of batches
Dr. G. N. Banerjee	2
Mr. I. B. Banerjee	3
„ N. Banerjee	2
„ P. N. Banerjee ...	2
„ N. Chatterjee ...	3
„ A. C. Dutt ...	1
Dr. R. C. Majumdar ...	2
Mr. H. C. Raychaudhuri ...	1
„ Arun Sen ...	1
„ B. B. Sen ...	1
„ S. Sen ...	3
„ Y. J. Taraporewala ...	3
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Ancient Indian History and Culture.

The following Teachers were appointed to carry on the work of the Department :—

Mr. Dhireschandra Acharyya, M.A. (1913, 1917), Gold Medalist; formerly Librarian, Sanskrit College.

Dr. Benimadhab Barua, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913, D.Litt. (London), 1917.

Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A. (Bombay), Carmichael Professor

Mr. Ramaprasad Chanda, B.A.

„ Phanindralal Gangooly, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1900, P. R. Student, 1904.

Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1911, P. R. Student, 1912, Ph.D., 19_8; formerly Professor, Dacca Training College.
Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1910, P. R. Student, 1911.
Mr. Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913; formerly Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
,, Arun Sen, B.A. (Cantab.)
,, Narayanchandra Banerjee, M.A., Class I, 1916.
,, Anantakrishna Banerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1917.
,, Haranchandra Chakladar, M.A. (1897); formerly Professor, Ripon College, Calcutta.
,, Radhagobinda Basak, M.A. (1907); formerly Lecturer, Rajshahi College.
Rao Bahadur B. A. Gupte, F.Z.S.
Mr. Prabodhchandra Sengupta, M.A. (1901), B.T. (1914); Professor, Bethune College, Calcutta.
,, Narendrakumar Majumdar, M.A., Gold Medalist (1912).
Pandit Babuya Misra, Jyotishacharyya.
Mr. J. Masuda.
,, R. Kimura.

SPECIAL COURSE.

Ancient Indian History and Culture.

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

COMPULSORY PAPER.

PAPER I.

Mr. H. C. Chakladar.
,, A. C. Das.

PAPER II.

Mr. H. C. Raychaudhuri.

PAPER IV.

Mr. S. N. Majumdar.

SPECIAL GROUPS.

I. A. Archæology—

PAPER V.

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar.
Mr. S. N. Majumdar.
,, Niranjanprasad Chakrabarti.

PAPER VIII.

Mr. Arun Sen.

I. B. Prehistoric Archæology.

PAPER VII-VIII.

Mr. Panchanan Mitra.

II. Social and Constitutional History.

PAPER V.

Mr. H. C Chakladar.

PAPER VII.

Mr. N. C. Banerjee.

PAPER VIII.

Mr. R. P. Chanda.
,, B. C. Majumdar.
,, B. A. Gupte.

III. Religious History—

PAPER VI.

Mr. D. C. Acharyya.

PAPER VIII.

Dr. B. Baruya.

IV. Astronomy and Mathematics—

PAPERS V-VIII.

Mr. P. Gangooly.
,, N. K. Majumdar
,, P. C. Sen-Gupta.
Pandit Babuya Misra.

The Syllabuses of the lectures of the History Department were printed by the University and circulated amongst the students.

Economics.

The staff was constituted as follows :—

Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.A., 1902, D.Sc., Econ. (London); formerly Professor, Ripon and Scottish Churches Colleges, Calcutta.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1915.
,, Nirmalchandra Chatterjee, M.A., Silver Medalist.
,, Satischandra Chakrabarti, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1912; formerly Professor, Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
,, Durgagati Chattoraj, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1914; formerly Professor, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

Mr. Rohinimohan Chaudhuri, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1916; formerly Lecturer, D. A. V. College, Lahore.
" J. C. Coyajee, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
" Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., Silver Medalist, 1916, B.Sc., 1914.
" J. C. Kydd, Professor, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
" Panchanandas Mookerjee, M.A., F.R.E.S., Gold Medalist, 1912; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee, M.A., 1910, Ph.D., P. R. Student, 1915; formerly Professor, Krishnath College, Berhampur, and Principal, Sanatan Dharma College.
Mr. Jitendraprasad Niyogi, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1913.
" Satischandra Ray, M.A., 1886; formerly of the Finance Department of the Government of India, and Offg. Chief Accountant, Calcutta Corporation.
" Krishnabinod Saha, M.A., Class I, 1915; formerly Lecturer, Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
" Surendranath Sanyal, M.A. (Economics), M.Sc., (Mathematics) Iowa.
" Bejoykumar Sarkar, A. B. (Harvard); formerly Professor, Central Hindu College, Benares.
" Bipinbihari Sen, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1891; formerly Professor Hughli College.
" A. C. Sengupta, M.A. (Edin.), Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
" Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1915.
" Durgagati Chattoraj resigned his appointment a few months after the commencement of the session and Babu Nirmalchandra Chatterjee worked for him.

The following courses of lectures were delivered :—

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

PAPERS I-II.

(General Economics.)

Mr. J. C. Coyajee.
" R. M. Chaudhuri.

PAPER III.

(Principles of Political Philosophy.)

Dr. P. N. Banerjea.
Mr. D. G. Chattoraj.

PAPER V.

(*Public Administration.*)

Mr. S. C. Ray.
„ J. P. Niyogi.
Dr. P. N. Banerjea.

6TH-YEAR CLASS.

GROUP A.

PAPER V.

(*History of Economics.*)

Mr. A. C. Sengupta.
„ J. C. Sinha.

PAPERS VI-VII.

(*i*) *Banking and Currency.*

Mr. J. C. Kydd.
„ B. K. Sarkar.

(*ii*) *International Trade.*

Mr. J. C. Coyajee.
„ K. B. Saha.

(*iii*) *Statistics and Demography.*

Mr. S. M. Sanyal.

(*iv*) *Mathematical Economics.*

Mr. P. C. Ghosh.
„ S. M. Sanyal.

GROUP B.

PAPER V.

(*History of Political Philosophy.*)

Dr. P. N. Banerjea (Ancient).
Mr. P. D. Mukherjee (Modern and Mediæval).

PAPERS VI-VII.

(*i*) *Comparative Politics.*

Mr. B. B. Sen (Ancient).
„ P. N. Banerjee (Modern).
„ Nirmalchandra Chatterjee.

(*ii*) *Sociology.*

Dr. R. K. Mukherjee.
Mr. S. C. Chakrabarti.

(*iii*) *International Law.*

Mr. S. C. Chakrabarti.
„ P. D. Mukherjee.

PAPER VIII.

Essay.

(*a*) Famines	...	Dr. P. N. Banerjea.
(*b*) Co-operation	...	Mr. P. D. Mukherjee.
(*c*) Railways	...	„ S. C. Ray.
(*d*) Industrial Organisation	...	„ R. M. Chaudhuri.
(*e*) Currency Problems	...	„ Ramchandra Rao.
(*f*) Land Systems	...	„ S. C. Ray.

The students were divided into 12 batches of about 10 each. Each batch was in charge of a particular teacher throughout the year.

Every student had to write out on an average one essay in two weeks on a prescribed subject after he had an opportunity to study it in the lines directed by his teacher. These essays were corrected by the teacher who then met the students in small groups to discuss the points raised by them.

The syllabuses of the Lectures of the Economics Department were printed by the University and circulated amongst the students.

Pure Mathematics.

The staff was constituted as follows :—

Dr. Haridas Bagchi, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1908; P.R. Student, 1910; Ph.D., 1912; formerly Professor, Cotton College, Gauhati.

Mr. Hariprasanna Banerjee, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Gold Medalist, 1914.

„ Satischandra Basu, M.A., 1896; Professor, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.

„ Indubhushan Brahmachari, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1896; P.R. Student, 1898; formerly Professor, Cotton College, Gauhati, and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.

Dr. C. E. Cullis, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Jena); formerly Senior Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College; Hardinge Professor.

Mr. Sasindrachandra Dhar, M.Sc., Gold Medalist, 1916.
„ Surendramohan Ganguli, M.Sc., Gold Medalist, 1912; P.R. Student, 1914; Government of Bengal Research Scholar, 1913; Sometime Senior Professor of Mathematics, Christ Church College, Cawnpur.
„ Satischandra Ghosh, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1912, formerly Professor, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
„ Manoranjan Gupta, M Sc., Class I, 1913.
„ Narendrakumar Majumdar, M.A., Gold Medalist, 1912.
Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee, M.A., 1890; Ph.D., 1910; formerly Professor, Presidency College and Hughli College.

The following courses of lectures were delivered :—

The Fifth-year Class was divided into two sections : Section A consisted of those students who passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination with Honours in Mathematics and Section B of other students. The two sections were taken separately for half the session after which they had the combined class.

5TH-YEAR CLASS.

	B.		A.
Mr. S Ghosh	Dif. Cal. (3)	...	Dif. Cal. (3)
„ N. Ghosh	Conics (2)	...	Conics (2)
	Sph. Trigonometry (2)	...	Sph. Trigonometry (2)
„ Majumdar	Dif. Eq. (3)	...	Dif. Eq. (2)
„ Banerjee	Solid Geometry (2)*		
„ Brahmachari	Theory of Eq. (2)*		
„ Dhar	Algebra (1)*		

6TH-YEAR CLASS.

Mr. Dhar—Algebra & Trigonometry (2)
„ Brahmachari—Algebra of Quantics (3)
„ Ganguli—H. P. Curves (2)
Dr. Bagchi—Dif. Geometry (2)
Mr. Gupta—Int. Calculus (2)
„ Majumdar—Dif. Equations (2)
„ Banerjee—Cal. of Variations (2)

Real Functions ...	Dr. Mukherjee (2)...	Mr. Gupta (2)
Complex Functions ...	Mr. Ganguli (2) ...	„ Banerjee (2)
Proj. Geometry ...	„ Brahmachari (2)	„ Bose (2)
Non-Euc. Geometry	Dr. Mukherjee (2)...	„ Ganguli (2)
Groups ...	„ Mukherjee (2)	„ Majumdar (1)
Fin. Differences ...	Mr. Majumdar (1)...	„ Dhar (2)
Quaternions ...	Dr. Bagchi (2) ...	„ S. Ghosh (2)
Numbers ...	Mr. Banerjee (2)	„ Gupta (2)

TUTORIAL WORK.

The students were divided into batches. Each Lecturer took one batch from each class and had two hours of tutorial work every week.

The syllabuses of the lectures of the Pure Mathematics Department were printed by the University and circulated amongst the students.

Anthropology.

The Government of India, during the session, sanctioned the following regulations for the study of Anthropology as an independent subject for the M.A. Examination. The course will come into force from the beginning of the next session :—

The course in Anthropology shall include both Phsicaan land Cultural anthropology. Physical Anthropology shall be studied from the zoological, palæontological, physiological, psychological and ethnological point of view. Cultural anthropology shall be studied from the archæological, technological, sociological, linguistic and ethnological point of view. The entire subject shall be treated with special reference to Indian conditions and problems, past and present. Candidates shall be expected to possess a general knowledge of such subsidiary subjects as archæology, human anatomy, geography, psychology, geology, zoology, physiology, statistics, with special reference to biometrics, in so far as such acquaintance is necessary for the proper understanding of Anthropology; but they shall not be required to pass a special examination in the subsidiary subjects.

Six theoretical papers of four hours each shall be set at the examination; there will also be an oral and practical examination, extending over two days. Each written paper shall carry 100 marks; and 200 marks shall be allotted to the oral and practical examination. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 216 marks in the aggregate of the written papers and 72 marks in the oral and practical examination; but if in any written paper a candidate obtains less than 25 marks, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 360 marks shall be placed in the second class and those obtaining 480 marks in the first class.

Candidates may be permitted to substitute a piece of research work in lieu of written examination in two papers, provided they possess such qualifications and fulfil such conditions, as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Board of Higher Studies concerned.

Detailed syllabuses will be prescribed and books recommended from time to time by the Board of Higher Studies.

concerned, so as to indicate the extent and standard of knowledge required.

Arrangements for Tibetan Studies.

In June, 1918, the Senate appointed the late Mahamahopadhyay Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, as Instructor in Tibetan and also entrusted him with the work of preparing an analytical table of the contents of the famous Tibetan Encyclopædias, *Kanguyr* and *Tanguyr* with a view that the work when complete will be published by the University. The subject of Tibetan study is very abstruse and extensive and the appointment of an eminent scholar like the late Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan was not enough to successfully cope with the work. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the President of the Council, in the meantime, was trying very hard to secure the services of a learned Lama direct from one of the monasteries of Tibet; with this view, he put himself in long communications with Major C. W. Campbell, the Political Resident of Gangtok Through his agency, the Tibetan Government, in August, 1919, was persuaded to secure the services of a distinguished scholar to undertake the University work. Lama Lobzang Ge-sha, who was selected for the appointment by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, is an erudite scholar of the Tibetan University—being a Doctor of Theology of the College of Shar-che in the monastery of Gahden.

For the benefit of the students of the Tibetan class in the University (a number of University Teachers were very keen to study the Language) an English-knowing Lama was urgently needed. Lama Lobzang with all his scholarly attainments cannot talk or understand any other language but Tibetan. Major Campbell again helped the University in this direction by securing the services of Lama Dausamdup Kazi, Head Master of the Sikkim State Bhutiya Boarding School at Gangtok and author of the English-Tibetan Dictionary, publish by the University.

In addition to the appointments mentioned above the University has recently received the services of a young Scholar Lama Padma Chandra, who has agreed to reside in Calcutta throughout the year to encourage the study of the subject, the University has awarded two stipends of Rs. 50 a month each tenable for two years to Pandit Satkari Mookerjee and Pandit Rasamay Bhattacharyya—two distinguished M.A. Graduates in Sanskrit.

Lama Lobzang who was never out of the monastery before his appointment in the University found the climate of

Calcutta unbearable during the hot weather. It was therefore considered expedient that he should spend the hot weather in Tibet and Kazi Lama at Darjeeling. The University therefore secured a Bungalow for the residence of the Lama from the 15th March to the 15th October, 1920, where the scholars also accompanied the Lama. Another house was placed at the disposal of the University for the same purpose by Babu Asutosh Mallik, Zamindar of Agradwip.

Classes in Tibetan have been started since January last; besides the two stipend-holders about eight of the University Lecturers have been regularly attending the classes.

The Department is grateful to the Government of Bengal for their kindly presenting the University with three copies of each of the following books:—

Tibetan-English Grammar by—
Rai S. C. Das Bahadur, C I.E.
Situ-Sumtang by the same author.

Undergraduate Classes.

The undergraduate classes in Pali, Persian and Arabic have been brought under the control of the Post-Graduate Council, and the work of general supervision has been entrusted to special Boards, which are directly responsible to the Council. Some of the Post-Graduate Teachers are devoting part of their time in supplementing the instruction imparted by teachers who are appointed specially for the Undergraduate Department.

Arrangement for the Teaching of Modern Languages.

During the year the late Mons. Alfonse Marie Leonard Vonck continued his assistance to Post-Graduate Teachers and selected advanced students in acquiring a knowledge of Tibetan, Chinese, German and Dutch. Post-Graduate students other than scholars had to pay tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 3 per month.

Mr. R Kimura, Instructor in Japanese, helped the University teachers and advanced students in learning the language.

Mr. J. Masuda, Late Senior Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner (Bombay), was appointed Instructor in Chinese for the benefit of Post-Graduate students and teachers.

Besides the teaching work of the M.A. students, some of the teachers of the Post-Graduate Department in conjunction with other teachers undertook to teach the under-graduate students of different schools and colleges Pali, Arabic, Persian and French. Classes in these subjects are being held in the University under the auspices of this department.

Public Lectures.

During the session the undermentioned gentlemen delivered lectures on the subject or subjects noted against their names :—

Mr. H. B. Hannah, Bar-at-Law, author of "Race Origins," "Egyptian Chronology," etc.

on

(1) "Ancient Egyptian Chronology."

(2) "Culture and Kultur Race Origins."

Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee,

on

(1) "Slum Conditions in Indian Cities" (Illustrated by Lantern slides).

(2) "Indigenous forms of Rural 'Co-operation'" (Under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society).

Mr. Muhammad Shahidulla, M.A.,

on

"Outlines of an Historical Grammar of the Bengali Language."

Pandit Bhagabatkumar Shastri, M.A.,

on

"Bhakti Cult."

Dr. A. Foucher,
of the University of Paris,

on

"The Influence of Indian Civilisation in Cambodia and Java."

(Illustrated by Lantern slides).

The Subjects of the Lectures were as follows :—

1. Sketch of the History of Buddhist Art in India. The bringing over of this Art to Java.
2. The Stupa and Sculptures of Boro-Budur.
3. Indian Colonisation of Campa and Cambodia.
4. A Visit to the ruins of Angkor Thom.

General conclusions on the Part of India in the spreading of civilisation.

Mr. Ramaprasad Chanda, B.A.,

on

"Scope and Methods of Anthropology."

and

"Early Hindu Seamen."

Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, B.A.,

on

"The Military Organisation of the Moguls."

Mr. L. K. Anantakrisna Iyer, B.A., L.T.,
on
"Indian Ethnography."
Prof. N. N. Godbole, M.A., B.Sc.,
on
"Modern Industrial and Economic
Development of Japan."

These lectures were regularly and largely attended by the members of the University staff, the students and the public in general.

Captain J. W. Petavel, R.E. (Retd.), delivered a course of lectures on "Poverty Problem."

These lectures were published by the University in a book form under the title of "Man and Machine Power."

The students in Economics took special interest in the subject and they regularly attended the classes and ultimately appeared at the competitive Examination held after the completion of the lectures.

On the result of that Examination the following prizes were awarded to deserving students :

		Rs.
(1)	Kuladacharan Dasgupta	100
(2)	Susilkumar Bose	75
(3)	Nirmalchandra Bhattacharyya	Rs. 50 each
	Pulinbihari Gupta	
	Hemchandra Ray	
	Narendrakumar Karfarma	

The University Library.

The University Library Reading room remains open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. For the benefit of the Post-Graduate students the Library was also kept open during the Puja and Christmas Holidays.

The number of Library Cards issued during the year was 1,022. The students are taking keen interest in the Reading Room and hosts of them would be found at all hours of the day consulting books of reference.

Lending Library.

For the convenience of students attending the Post-Graduate classes, a new Lending Library has been started since the beginning of the last session. Books of reference have, on the recommendation of the University teachers, been purchased and a catalogue is being prepared. To afford facilities to the

students, arrangements had been made to keep the Library open during the Puja Vacation.

The average issue of books during the session was about 60 copies every day. The number of books is increasing every month. It is estimated that there is an addition of nearly 12,000 volumes of books during the session. At present the books are kept in almirahs in the hall in the ground-floor of the Darbhanga Buildings. More accommodation is necessary to cope with the growing number of volumes and great difficulty is being already experienced in this connection. Rules for the guidance of the Lending Library of the Post-Graduate Department in Arts are appended below:—

(1) The Library is open daily during term time from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sundays and authorised holidays excepted. On Saturdays the Library closes at 3.

(2) Books will be lent out on the following conditions :—

(*a*) All students of the Post-Graduate classes are entitled to take out only one volume at a time from the Library.

(*b*) Books must be returned within a fortnight of the date of issue. When required for a longer time, they may, on return, be re-issued, if not wanted by another reader.

(*c*) Any book lost, damaged or defaced must be replaced by the reader responsible for it. If the book is one of a set or series, and the volume cannot be obtained singly, the whole set or series must be replaced at the reader's cost. In either case, until the damage is made good, the reader will not be allowed further use of the Library. The impropriety of writing in the margin of Library books, underlining sentences, marking passages and in other ways defacing books with annotations cannot be too strongly condemned. Should any such case come to notice and the author be discovered, such defacement of Library books will entail the full penalties of this rule.

(*d*) Any student retaining a book beyond the time allowed, shall pay a fine of one anna a day until the book is returned and will not be allowed to take out any more books until the fine is paid.

(3) At the end of the collegiate year all books must be returned to the Library. Notice for the return of books may be issued by the Librarian on or after the 1st April. If books are not returned within a week of such notice a fine of one anna a day will be incurred as under 2 (*d*).

(4) The Secretary will take stock of the Library during the long vacation, and the Library will then be closed to readers.

Residence of Students.

During the year under review, proper arrangements, as far as possible, for residence of students were made and the following messes were started by the Department:—

1. One at 50-3B, Srigopal Mallik Lane, under the superintendence of Babu Kailaschandra Chakravarti, M.Sc., helped by Babu Jogendradas Chaudhuri, M.A. About 30 students resided here.

2. The second at 75-5A, College Street, under the superintendence of Babu Sasindrachandra Dhar, M.Sc., University Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, assisted by Babu Radhakissen Das, on whose resignation Babu Hemantakumar Sarkar, M.A., University Lecturer, was appointed in his place. About 40 students could be accommodated here.

3. The third at 135, Bowbazar Street, under the superintendence of Babu Kalimohan Datta, a teacher of the Government Hare School, assisted by Babu Nagendranath Mookerjee, M.A. About 25 students resided here.

4. The fourth at 33, College Street, under the superintendence of Babu Bholanath Pal, M.Sc., assisted by Babu Nripendranath Banerjee, an Assistant belonging to the Controller's Department. About 25 students were provided with seats here.

In addition to the messes mentioned above a new mess was opened at 6, Badurbagan Lane, for the Science College students.

These messes were regularly visited by Babu Sisirkumar Ray, M.A., Residence Inspector of the Department, and the records were regularly inspected and checked by the Secretary.

During the prevalence of epidemic in the town, there were several cases of small-pox and influenza which were readily attended to by the Medical Officer of the Department, Babu Anilanganath Banerjee, M.B.

With regard to residence of students living with parents and *bona-fide* guardians in Calcutta, each individual case was scrutinised by the Inspector on the spot and entries made in the record of the Department. As a result of this scrutiny, students who before this used to reside in unlicensed messes were compelled to live either under *bona-fide* guardians or in recognised messes under the Department.

Cases of students in utter indigent circumstances, who could not stay in the messes after paying the necessary expenses of their education, were reported by the Inspector to the Hon'ble the President and the Executive Committee, and after a very careful investigation into these cases, these boys were allowed to reside in the messes free of charge.

Poona Oriental Conference, 1919.

The organisers of the First Oriental Conference held at Poona in the month of October, 1919, invited the Calcutta University in general and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts in particular to take part in its deliberations. The following gentlemen were accordingly elected delegates to attend the Conference :—

Prof D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Dr. Rameshchandra Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.
S. Khuda Buksh, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. Sushilkumar Maitra, M.A.
Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, M.A., Ph.D.

M. M. Dr. Vidyabhushan, who went also as a delegate, was elected Vice-President and Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar and Mr. S. Khuda Buksh were Sectional Presidents. The papers of Prof. Bhandarkar, Dr. Banerjee and Dr. Majumdar were considered to be of special importance and they were read before the whole conference. Some of the delegates visited Sanchi, Ellora, Ajanta, Elephanta, Karli, and Nasik on their way to or from the Conference.

Publication.

During the session under review the following important works were printed and published by the University Press for the benefit of the Post-Graduate students :—

(1) "Ancient Romic Chronology" by Mr. H. B. Hannah, Bar-at-Law.
(2) "An English Translation of the Tibetan Book 'She Rab-Dong-Bu' " by Major Campbell.
(3) Theory of Plane Curves, Part II, by Mr. Surendra Mohan Ganguli, M.Sc.
(4) Inscriptions of Asoka, Part I, by Prof. Bhandarkar, M.A., and Mr. S. Majumdar, M.A.
(5) Lectures on "Culture and Kultur Race Origins" by Mr. H. B. Hannah, Bar-at-Law.
(6) "The Past Unveiled" by Mr. Hannah, Bar-at-Law.
(7) "Early History of the Vaisnava Sect" by Mr. Hem Chandra Rai Chowdhury, M.A.

The special feature of the year under this head is the arrangement made for the publication of the Journal of Letters in the Department of Arts. The Lecturers of all Departments have availed themselves of the opportunity and many original

papers—result of long research—are pouring forth. The following papers have been published in the Journal.

VOL. I.

1. Early Indian Buddhist Schools—By J. Masuda, Esq.
2. Shifting of the Centre of Buddhism in India—By R. Kimura, Esq.
3. Customs and Transit Duties in Bengal during the Early British Rule—By J. P. Niyogi, Esq.
4. The Kushan Chronology, Part I—By Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar, M.A , Ph.D.
5. Prehistoric Cultures and Races in India—By Panchanan Mitra, Esq., M.A.
6. International Law and Custom in Ancient India—By Pramathanath Banerjee, Esq., M.A., B L.
7. Ancient Romic Chronology—By Herbert Bruce Hannah, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

VOL. II.

1. The Ajivikas—By Dr. Benimadhav Barua, M.A., D.Litt. (Lond.).
2. Romic Calendrical Beginnings—By H. Bruce Hannah, Esq.
3. The Throne of Ptah and our Arctic Home—By H. Bruce Hannah.
4. The Communal Organisation of Industry as the regional type of India—By Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
5. Platonism in Spenser—By Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya, M.A., P.R.S.

VOL. III.

In the Press.

SANSKRIT.

Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya Sastri, M.A., has written a book, during the year, on 'Advaita Vad,' in which an elaborate description of Shankara's Advaita, in all its aspects has been given in a connected form. He is also preparing an English translation of the Siddanta-lesha.

Arrangements have been made for editions ard translations of certain rare manuscripts and the following gentlemen have been entrusted with the task:—

(I) Desināmamālā
—Principal Muralidhar Banerjee, M.A., and Pandit Hargovind Das Seth.

(II) The Bhasya of Nimbarka
—Pandit Dhireschandra Acharyya Sastri, M.A.
(III) Viswakarmāvatar—
Prof. Bhandarkar and Mr. N. P. Chakravarty, M.A.
(IV) Mahābhāsya of Patanjali—
Babu Probhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A.
(V) Jaiminiya Nyayamala—
Pandit Pasupatinath Sastri, M.A.

Some of the members of the Teaching Staff are engaged in editing a series of volumes to be known as "Calcutta Oriental Series." These volumes, when complete, will be published by the University.

Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, M.A., has contributed an article on "Avanti Prakrit of Karpurmañjari" to the Indian Antiquary. He has also edited the Bakataka Inscription from the original copper plates lent to him by Prof. Bhandarkar.

ECONOMICS.

Mr. Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., has written out an article on the History of Indian Commerce from 1765-1813.

Mr. Praphullachandra Ghose, B.Sc., M.A., has been engaged on the following books during the session—

(1) A text-book on Mathematical Economics.
(2) A translation of selected portions of Poreto's Manual D'Economic Politique.
(3) An investigation on the Poverty Problem of India both in its static and dynamic aspects.

Mr. Panchanandas Mukerjee, M.A., was engaged in preparing a book on Indian Economics and wrote out the following papers, (*i*) The Growth of Indo-Japanese Trade, (*ii*) Agricultural Problems of Bengal, (*iii*) Co-operation and Agriculture, (*iv*) Co-operative Housing. Mr. Mukerjee edited, in co-operation with Mr. Coyajee, "Bengal, Behar and Orissa Co-operative Journals."

Mr. Satischandra Chakrabarti, M.A., has been carrying on an investigation into the Political Theories of the Ancient Hindus.

Mr. S. M. Sanyal, M.A., has been engaged in research work of "The Village Government of Hill Tribes of India," and he has been compiling a volume entitled "Statistical and Demographic Studies."

Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D., made a tour in connection with Indian Sociological investigation in the Madras Presidency and recorded information on the subject regarding the Dravidian Village Communities, the agrarian distribution the divisions into regional *nads* and their sub-divisions for,

caste-government on tribal lines, the marriage, rites, etc. His book on "Foundation of Indian Economics" has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Jitendraprasad Niyogi, M.A., has been working on the subject of "Custom and Transit Duties in India during early British Rule" and has contributed articles bearing on the topic.

INDIAN VERNACULARS.

Prof. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D., is engaged in editing a selection from Guzrati Literature in conjunction with Principal Dhruva.

Md. Shahidulla has written three chapters of "An Outline of an Historical Grammar of the Bengali Language." The first chapter deals with the introduction, scope and method of the Historical Grammar, the second with a brief history of the Bengali Language and the third with Magadhi Prakrit in relation to Bengali. He also wrote a paper on "Magadhi Prakrit and Bengali" and an article on the Deśi words similar to Bengali found in Deśi-nāma-mālā of Hemchandra Suri of the 12th century. He also contributed an article called "Indian words in Classical Arabic" to the Sir Asutosh Commemoration Volume. He has also written two articles on the Buddha Gan and Goha.

Lala Sitaram and Mr. B. C. Majumdar are editing Typical Selections from Hindi and Uriya Literature respectively. The former is being printed at the University and the latter at the Baptist Mission Press.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, M.A., wrote a book on Bengali Phonetics which removed a great want on the subject and was eminently successful. His book on the subject is being printed by the University.

Mr. Bijoy Chandra Majumdar, B.A., delivered a special course of twelve lectures on the "History of the Bengali Language" which was much appreciated and taken up by the University for printing.

Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph. D.'s work on Avesta has progressed considerably and the printing has been taken well in hand. There was some necessary delay in getting new types cast for the work,

PALI.

M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph. D., prepared with the assistance of Samana Punnananda, the edition of the Balavataro, Part II, with an English translation, to be published by the University.

Dr. Barua is about to finish his edition of the Petakopadasa, to be published by the Pali Text Society. Mr. Nalinaksha Datta, M.A., and Samana Punnananda have helped him in transcribing the manuscripts.

Dr. Barua and Mr. Sailendranath Mitter, M.A., have prepared an edition of Prakrit Dhammapada with an introduction and English translation of M. Senart's notes in French and a Glossary, to be published in a special volume of the Journal of the Department of Letters..

Mr. Sailendranath Mitter, M.A., has contributed to the Indian Antiquary, 1919, an excellent note on the identification of Asoka's Vinayasamukase.

Mr. Nalinaksha Datta, M.A., has completed an interesting paper on the "Evolution of the Schools of Buddhism."

Mr. R. Kimura has prepared a chart indicating the inter-relation of the views of the different Buddhist Sects. His interesting paper entitled the "Shifting of the Centres of Indian Buddhism" has been published in the University Journal.

Mr. J. Masuda has made an elegant and faithful translation of Vasumitra's treatise on "Early Buddhist Schools." He has besides made an attempt to restore to Sanskrit, Vasubandhu's Karika on the Yogacara system of Buddhist Philosophy.

Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, M.A., has contributed an article on "The Dative Plural in Epigraphic Pali" in the Sir Asutosh Commemoration Volume.

HISTORY.

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar has been engaged in preparing his third series of Carmichael Lectures on numismatics to be delivered during the next cold weather. He has also been organising the Departments of Ancient Indian History and Culture and of Anthropology recently sanctioned by Govt.

Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee had been engaged in an elaborate researches, during the past session, in a most fascinating subject, *viz.*, "India as known to the Ancient World or India's Intercourse in ancient times with her neighbours, Egypt, Western Asia, Greece, Rome, Central Asia, China, Further India, Indonesia, etc." His thesis is being published

Gurjars" at the first All-India Conference at Poona, and contributed to the Sir Asutosh Commemoration Volume, an article on "The History of Gurjara Pratihāras."

Mr. Dhireshchandra Acharyya, M.A., translated the Nimbarka Bhasya together with extracts from its commentaries. He also submitted a thesis entitled "Germs of some of the later systems of Hindu Religion and Philosophy in the Rigveda."

ETHNOLOGY.

Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte contributed to the Indian Antiquary an article on "Tatuing in Burma," its origin, symbolism and significance."

Mr. Gupte has written out a very interesting article tracing the origin of the cranium found 35 feet below the level of the river Gambhir near Sayana; another article on the rain-producing ceremony performed at Wai in the Satara District of Bombay Presidency giving the photo of clay figure of Sringarishi, Presiding over the Jagna or Yadna. Mr. Gupte is presently engaged in preparing an article on corroborative scientific evidence regarding the close relation that existed between (1) Social Precedence, (2) Literary and (3) Nasal index proving how castes have been classified by the District Committees and how they establish a curious relation between progress and public esteem in the formation of the Hindu Ethnic Strata.

Mr. Ramaprasad Chanda in addition to his giving public lectures in the University and elsewhere full of original researches often contributed valuable articles on the subject in the Newspaper and Monthlies. A memoir by him on Archæology and "Vaisnava tradition" has recently been issued by the Government as a memoir of the Archæological Survey of India.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. Haripada Maiti, M.Sc., has been making a special study of the phenomena of physical fatigue and endurance in our college students. Certain preliminary results have been embodied in a paper which is just ready for the press. Mr. Maiti is at present engaged in writing out a paper on "The child in the history of the social progress."

Mr. Girindrasekhar Bose, M.Sc., M.B., invented a new vibrating spring and holder for the Hipp's chronoscope which can be adjusted within a wide range of vibrations and can be very easily replaced in case of breakage. He contrived a simple apparatus for demonstrating Gacess Law and the effects of

disturbing factors on the form of the curve. Mr. Bose also invented an exposure apparatus suitable for memory work and other investigations of a similar nature. The apparatus is absolutely noiseless and is a great improvement on the existing ones. The apparatus can be utilised for driving Kymographic drums. Mr. Bose invented another apparatus admitting of very great delicacy, for investigating into the nature of repression and also the psychology of smell.

Mr. Manmathanath Banerjee, M.Sc., has written the following original papers which are ready for the press :—

1. Summation phenomena in touch spot.
2. Surface friction in smell.
3. On dark adaptation.
4. Synthesis and adaptation.
5. Psychical elements and elementary psychical mechanism.

Besides these, Mr. Banerjee has been working on the psychological theories of the Hindus with a chapter on Physiological theories of the Hindus and recasting his manuscript on the psychological theories of the Hindus with a chapter on the Physiological Psychology.

Babu Haridas Bhattacharyya, M.A., carried on an independent research work on the scientific basis of a belief in the Evolution of Individuality which was embodied in a thesis.

Dr. N. N. Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D., has prepared a volume on Anti-intellectualism and wrote out papers on "The nature of Immediate Experience," The present-day Psychology and its influence upon Present-day Epistemology.

MATHEMATICS.

Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee has been engaged on researches on what he aptly calls "New Methods in Geometry" and has published a paper on this subject.

He also wrote papers on "a Generalisation and correlation of certain theorems in Hyperbolic Geometry" and also "The Rectangular Pentagon in the Elliptic and Hyperbolic Geometry."

Mr. Surendramohan Ganguli has published the second part of his useful book on "Higher plane curves," and the second part of his "Geometry of Hyperspaces" is now being printed. He is at present engaged in considering the Curvature of Hyperspaces.

Mr. Sasindrchandra Dhar published his papers on "Some new theorems" in the Geometry of Masses "An attraction problem of Joachimsthal." He worked for some time under Dr. Cullis and

wrote a thesis on the "Reduction of a Symmetric or Skew Sysmetric quadrate-counter-slope."

Besides these, he had been engaged in certain investigation connected with the Elliptic cylinder Punched or Mathieu functions.

Mr. Narendrakumar Majumdar published a paper on "The use of Ritz's method of finding the vibration frequencies of heterogeneous strings and membranes."

Mr. Hariprasanna Banerjee has been studying the field of force due to more than two conducting spheres and collecting material with a view to writing a text book on Calculus of Vibrations.

Mr. Satischandra Bose published a paper on "The Stress Equations of Equilibrium."

Dr. Cullis has written a book on "Matrices and Determinoids," the third volume of which is now in the press.

Endowment.

Principal G. C. Bose made over to the University Government Promissory notes for Rs. 1,500 bearing interest at 3½ P. C. for the purpose of creating a prize of books to be called 'Kshetra Mani Prize' to be annually awarded to the student of the Post-Graduate Classes who passes the M.A. Examination in Bengali most creditably.

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar and Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan, placed at the disposal of the University Rs. 1,000 representing the surplus of sums contributed by the friends and admirers of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee on the occasion of his birth-day anniversary (1919). The income is applied, for the present, in awarding a prize of books to the most deserving new Graduate undertaking the study of Indian Vernaculars in the M.A. Examination.

The Hon'ble Raja Krityanand Sing Bahadur, B.A., Raj Banaili, Kumar Kalika Sing, Raj Srinagar, jointly contributed Rs. 1,200 annually to the University for the purpose of maintaining a Lectureship to be called "Raja Krityanand Sing Lecturer" for six years only with a view to promote the study of Maithili with special references to research.

Babu Tankanath Choudhury, B.A., Zemindar, Maldwar Estate, Dinajpur, placed at the disposal of the University, Rs. 1,200 as his first year's contribution towards the maintenance of a lectureship in Maithili to be called after his name for three years.

Mrs. Angelina Duke, Miss Hanna Guha, B.L., Miss Kitty Guha, B.A., made over to the University a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of creating an endowment for the annual award of a Gold Medal to be styled as "Regina Guha Medal" in English to be awarded to the successful M.A. candidate who secures the highest mark in Thesis (in lieu of Examination in two papers).

Babu Gopaldas Choudhury, M.A., B.L., agreed to offer to the University Rs. 1,200 a year for institution of a Lectureship to be called after his name for a term of three years.

Mr. G. D. Birla, made over to the University a sum of Rs 15,000, for including Hindi as a principal Indian Vernacular in the curriculum of the University for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Babu Sachiswar Banerjee, Resident Zemindar, Altapole, Jessore, made over to the University Government Promissory notes of worth Rs. 3,000 bearing 3½ % interest, for the purpose of creating a gold medal to be called "Banko Behari Banerjee Medal" after the name of his father to be awarded to the successful candidate in the M.A. Examination in Political Economy who gains the highest number of marks in "Banking and Currency" as his special subject.

Maharaja Sri Sir Bir Mitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi, K.C.I.E., Feudatory Chief, Sonepur Feudatory State, Sambalpur, Orissa, promised to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,800 a year for the purpose of maintaining for three years a Lecturership in Oriya in the Department of Indian Vernaculars to be called after his name.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, G.C.I.E., of Indore, made over to the University a sum of Rs. 3,000 for compiling a volume of Typical Selections in Marathi Language for the Post-Graduate Department.

Co-operative Stores.

A memorandum of the establishment of Co-operative store for University students was drawn up by Messrs. Satischandra Ray, Panchanandas Mookerjee and Bhujangabhusan Mookerjee at the request of the President.

Its objects are:

(1) To assist the members of the society in purchasing at reasonable rates such commodities as are generally required by them.

(2) To carry on in common, trade, both wholesale and retail, for the benefit of the members.

(3) To encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation generally among the members and to promote the development of co-operative ideas and enterprise among them.

(5) The members of the society shall consist of University fellows, Post-Graduate Teachers and students of the University including the University Law College and such other persons belonging to the permanent establishment of the University, the University Colleges and the hotels and messes attached to such colleges, Post-Graduate and Law students of the University.

The matter is still under the investigation of a committee and no action has yet been taken.

Meetings.

During the session the following meetings were held—

Meetings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts	27
Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts	33
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in English	7
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Sanskrit	6
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Pali	6
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Arabic and Persian	7
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Comparative Philology	4
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Philosophy	6
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Experimental Psychology... ...	4
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in History	14
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Economics	5
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Pure Mathematics	6
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Indian Vernaculars	5

Post-Graduate Teachers in Arts, 1919-20.

ENGLISH.

	Per month. Rs.
Mr. Jaygopal Banerjee, M.A.	500
„ Srikumar Banerjee, M.A.	100
„ Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya, M.A. ...	200
„ Nalinimohan Chatterjee, M.A. ...	200
Mr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, M.A. ...	300 (On study leave, allowance for Rs. 100)
„ Rabindramohan Dutta, M.A. ...	200
„ Susilkumar De, M.A. ...	225 (On leave without pay since July)
„ M. Ghosh, M.A.	100
„ Prafullachandra Ghosh, M.A. ...	100
„ Rajanikanta Guha, M.A.	100
Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A.	100
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra	250
„ Bijaygopal Mookerjee, M.A. ...	100
Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour, M.A.	100
Mr. Saileswar Sen, M.A.	400
Prof. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.	750
Mr. Jyotishchandra Ghosh, M.A. ...	200
„ Kumudbandhu Ray, M.A.	200
Mr. A. K. Chanda, B.A.	300
„ Subaschandra Ray, M.A.	200

SANSKRIT.

Babu Dhireschandra Acharyya, M.A. ...	200
„ Muralydhar Banerjee, M.A. ...	50
Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	100
Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya, M.A. ...	400
„ Pasupatinath Bhattacharyya, M.A. Sastri	250
„ Niranjanprasad Chakravarti, M.A. ...	200
„ Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A. ...	200
„ Debendranath Ray, M.A.	50
Pundit Sakalnarayan Sarma	50
Vedantabisarad N. S. Anantakrishna Sastri ...	170
Babu Asutosh Sastri, M.A.	50

	Per month Rs.
Mahamahopadhyay Laksman Sastri	5[illegible]
Pandit Sitaram Sastri	200
„ Haragobinda Das Seth	120
Prof. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D. ...	
Mahamahopadhyay Pramathanath Tarkabhusan ...	50
Pandit Krishnachandra Tarkalankar	75
„ Rajendranath Vidyabhusan	50
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D....	50
Babu Satkari Mookerjee	100

PERSIAN AND ARABIC.

Maulvi Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq.	100
Shams-ul-Ulama Vilayet Hossain	100
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.	200
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A. (up to July)	100
Aga Mahammad Kazim Shirazi	100
Shams-ul-Ulama M. Y. Jafri Khan Bahadur ...	100

PALI.

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	
Mr. Sailendranath Mitra, M.A.	200
Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D.	200
Dr. Benimadhab Barua, M.A., D.Litt.	300
Mr. Nalinaksha Dutta, M.A.	200
Rajaguru Bhagabanchandra Mahasthavir, ...	
Samana Punnananda	
Samana Rambukwelle Siddhartha, Sastravisarad Vinayacharyya	
Bhikkhu Kukulnape Devarakshita ...	
Mr. Gokul Das De	

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A.	100
„ Haridas Bhattacharyya, M.A.	250
„ Krisnachandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. ...	100
„ P. K. Chakravarti, M.A.	100

	Per month.
	Rs.
Mr. Satischandra Chatterjee, M.A.	200
Rev. G. Ewan, M.A.	100
Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D.	500
„ Ramdas Khan, M.A., Ph.D.	500
Mr. Susilkumar Maitra, M.A.	300
„ Ambikacharan Mitra, M.A.	500
„ Khagendranath Mitra, M.A.	100
Dr. Adityanath Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D. ...	100
„ Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D. (George V. Professor of the University)	
„ Prabhu Dutt Sastri, M.A., Ph.D.	100
Dr. Narendranath Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D. ...	250
Rev. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.	100

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. Manmathanath Banerjee, M.Sc.	200
„ Haridas Bhattacharyya, M.A.	50
„ B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B.	100
„ Khagendranath Mitra, B.A.	200
Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D. (George V. Professor of the University).	
„ Narendranath Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D. ...	300
Mr. Girindrasekhar Bose, M.Sc., M.B. ...	250
„ Haripada Maiti, M.A.	200

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Dr. Haridas Bagchi, M.A., Ph.D.	300
Mr. Hariprasanna Banerjee, M.Sc.	250
„ Satischandra Basu, M.A.	100
„ Indubhusan Brahmachari, M.A.	200
Dr. C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D. (Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics)	
Mr. Sasindrachandra Dhar, M.Sc.	200
„ Surendramohan Ganguli, M.Sc.	250
„ Satischandra Ghosh, M.A.	250
„ Manoranjan Gupta, M.A.	225
„ Narendrakumar Majumdar, M.A. ...	250
Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D. ...	500
Mr. Mohitmohan Ghosh, M.Sc.	200

ECONOMICS.

		Per month. Rs.
Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.A., D.Sc.	...	450
Mr. Satischandra Chakravarti, M.A.	...	275
„ Rohinimohan Chaudhuri, M.A. ...	...	200
„ J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B. ...	...	100
„ Prafullachandra Ghosh, M.A., B.Sc.	...	200
„ J. C. Kydd, M.A. ...	...	100
„ Panchanandas Mookerjee, M.A. ...	...	100
Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.	...	25)
Mr. Jitendraprasad Niyogi, M.A. ...	...	225
„ Satischandra Ray, M.A. ...	...	600
„ Krisnabinode Saha, M.A. ...	..	200
„ Bijoykumar Sarkar, A.B. ...	..	300
„ A. C. Sengupta, M.A. ...	...	100
„ Jogishchandra Sinha, M.A. ...	...	225
„ Surendramohan Sanyal, M.A. ...	...	200
„ Ramchandra Rao Basavarsu ...	...	200
„ Mohitkumar Ghosh, M.A. ...	...	200

HISTORY.

Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D.	...	300
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A.	...	200
„ J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. ...	..	100
„ A. C. Datta, M.A. ...	...	250
„ S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L. ..	...	200
Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.	...	400
Mr. Bipinbihari Sen, M.A. ...	...	500
„ Surendranath Sen, M.A. ...	..	200
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D.	...	300
Mr. K. Zachariah, B.A. ...	...	100
„ Indubhushan Banerjee, M.A.	...	200
„ Nirmalchandra Chatterjee, M.A.	...	200
„ Y. J. Taraporewala, B.A. ...	...	250

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

(Including special course.)

Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A (Carmicael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture)...	
Mr. Ramaprasad Chanda, B.A.	300
„ P. Gangooly, M.A.	100
„ Surendranath Majumdar, M.A.	400
„ Panchanan Mitra, M.A.	200

		Per month.
		Rs.
Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte	... ...	100
Mr. Herbert Bruce Hannah	... ...	300
„ Shamadas Paramanand Vaswami	...	150
„ Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A.	...	225
„ Arun Sen, B.A.	... ...	250
„ Narayanchandra Banerjee, M.A.	...	200
„ Haranchandra Chakladar, M.A.	...	250
„ Prabodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., B.T.	...	100
„ Narendrakumar Majumdar, M.A.	..	100
Pandit Babuya Misra, Jyotisacharyya	...	100
Mr. J. Masuda	. . ...	200
„ R. Kimura	. ...	200
„ Jitendranath Banerjee, M.A.	...	150

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Prof. I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D.	...	500
Mr. Bijaychandra Majumdar, B.A.	...	200
„ Sunitikumar Chatterjee, M.A.	...	50
	(On leave since August)	

INSTRUCTOR IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

Mr. A. Vonck	. ... ..	200

TIBETAN.

M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan	.. ...	100
Geshe Lobzang Torgay	.. ...	200
Allowance	...	100
Lama Dawasamdup Kazi	... .	300

INDIAN VERNACULARS.

		Per annum.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen	.. ...	300
Babu Jogindranath Bose	.	300
„ Charuchandra Banerjee	... ..	300
Mr. Ambicacharan Borah	.. ...	300
„ Brajamohan Thakur	.. ..	300
„ B. C. Majumdar	.. ...	300
Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar	... ...	300
Pandit Sitaram Sastri	... ...	300

	Per annum.
Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala	300
Pandit Haragobinda Das Seth	300
Mr. K. Rangachari	300
„ Poona Appaji Rao	300
Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri	300
Rev. R. Siddhartha	300
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy	300
M. M. Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan	300
Mr. Sailendranath Mitra	300
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi	300
Babu Muralydhar Banerjee	300
„ Hemantakumar Sarkar	300
„ Abhaykumar Guha	1,200
Mr. P. Gangapati Sing	1,200
Pandit Khuddhi Jha	1,200
Babu Basantaranjan Ray	1,200"

Report of the work of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for the Session 1919-20

During the session 1919-20, instruction was given in (1) Applied Mathematics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Botany, (5) Physiology, (6) Geology and (7) Zoology.

The following table shows the number of students in the different Post-Graduate classes on the 17th of April, 1920, the date on which lectures for the session were closed :—

		5th-year.	6th-year
I.	Applied Mathematics ...	23	10
II.	Physics	23	19
III.	Chemistry	21	22
IV.	Botany	1	2
V.	Physiology	6	4
VI.	Geology	3	2
VII.	Zoology	1	...
		78	59
	Grand Total	= 137	

The following gentlemen constituted the teaching staff in the different subjects :—

I—Applied Mathematics.

Dr. Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1914; P. R. Student, 1915; D.Sc., 1918; Sir Rashbehary Ghosh Professor.

Mr. Nalinimohan Basu, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1914; formerly Professor, C. M. S. College, Calcutta.

„ Satyendranath Bose, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1915.

Mr. Saradaprasanna Das, M.A., Silver Medallist, 1897; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
„ Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc., Class I, 1914; P. R. Student.
„ Siteschandra Kar, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1910; Professor, Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
„ Karunamay Khastgir, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1911; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A. (Cantab.); Sc.D. (Dublin); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
„ Meghnad Saha, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1915; D.Sc., 1919.
Mr. Nikhilranjan Sen, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1916.
„ Hemchandra Sengupta, M.A., 1902; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

II—Physics.

Mr. Susilkumar Acharyya, M Sc., Silver Medallist, 1912; formerly Professor, City College, Calcutta.
Dr. Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1914; P. R. Student, 1915; D.Sc., 1918.
Mr. Charuchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A., 1905; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
„ Satyendranath Bose, M.Sc, Gold Medallist, 1915.
„ Brajendranath Chakrabarti, M.Sc., Class I, 1917.
Dr. Phanindranath Ghosh, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1908; Ph.D., 1920; formerly Professor, Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, B.A. (Cantab.); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta
„ Dwijendrakumar Majumdar, M.A., 1903; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A. (Cantab.); Sc.D. (Dublin); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc.; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Dr. Sisirkumar Mitra, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1912; D.Sc., 1920; formerly Professor, Bhagalpur College.
Mr. Jogeschandra Mookerjee, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1907; formerly Professor, Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
„ C. V. Raman, M.A. (Madras), Sir Taraknath Palit Professor.
„ Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1914.
Dr. Meghnad Saha, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1915; D.Sc., 1919.

III—Chemistry.

Mr. Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, M.A., Silver Medallist, 1891; P. R. Student, 1894; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

„ Bidhubhushan Datta, M.A., 1902; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Dr. Rasiklal Datta, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1912; D.Sc., 1916; P. R. Student, 1916.

Dr. Bimanbihari De, M.Sc., 1910; P. R. Student, 1913; D.Sc. (London); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

„ Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1915; D.Sc., 1919. (Now on study-leave in Europe as Sir T. N. Palit Research Scholar from 1st September, 1919.)

Mr. Asutosh Maitra, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1908; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., 1904; Ph.D. (Berlin); Sir Rashbehary Ghosh Professor.

Mr. Jnanendranath Mookerjee, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1915. (Now on Study-leave in Europe as Sir T. N. Palit Research Scholar from 1st September, 1919.)

Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., Emeritus Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta; Sir Taraknath Palit Professor.

Mr. Priyadaranjan Ray, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1911; formerly Professor, City College, Calcutta. (Appointed in the place of Mr. K. G. Naik, resigned.)

Mr. Pulinbihari Sarkar, M.Sc., Silver Medallist, 1916.

IV—Botany.

Mr. S. N. Bal, M.Sc. (Michigan).

„ Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A., Class I, 1907; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Dr. Paul Brühl, D.Sc.; formerly Professor, Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta.

Mr. J. C. Nag, B.Sc. (California); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

V—Physiology.

Mr. Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A., 1905; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

„ S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc. (Edin.); Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

VI—Geology.

Mr. Saratlal Biswas, M.Sc., Gold Medallist, 1910 ; formerly Lecturer, Commercial College, Calcutta.
„ Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., Silver Medallist, 1900 ; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
„ E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., B.L., A.R.C.S., A.R.S.M., Superintendent, Geological Survey, Calcutta.

I—Applied Mathematics.

The lecturing work in Applied Mathematics was distributed as follows :—

FIFTH-YEAR CLASS.

Statics	Mr. S. P. Das.
Dynamics of a Particle.	„ K. Khastgir.
Rigid Dynamics... ...	„ N. M. Bose.
Spherical Astronomy ...	„ S. C. Kar.

FIFTH-YEAR CLASS.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES.

Vector (5 lectures)	Dr. D. N. Mallik.
Integral Calculus and Differential Equations (10 lectures) ...	Mr. S. C. Kar.
Solid Geometry (15 lectures) ...	„ N. R. Sen.
Hydrodynamics (12 lectures) ...	„ N. R. Sen.
Attraction and Potential (12 lectures)	Prof. S. K. Banerjee.

SIXTH-YEAR CLASS.

Statics (Potential and Attraction) ...	Dr. D. N. Mallik.
Hydrostatics	Mr. H. C. Sengupta.
Hydrodynamics	„ N. R. Sen.
Advanced Astronomy	Dr. D. N. Mallik.
Lunar and Planetary Theories ...	Mr. B. B. Datta.
Elasticity	„ S. N. Bose.
Advanced Dynamics	„ N. M. Bose.
Figure of the Earth	Dr. M. N. Saha.
Theory of the Tides	Prof. S. K. Banerjee.

Summary of Hours of Weekly Lecture Work.

			5th-year.	6th-year.
Mr S. P. Das	...	...	2	...
„ K. Khastagir	...	...	2	...
„ N. M. Bose	...	...	3	3
„ S. C. Kar	...	...	3	...
„ H. C. Sengupta	...	...	...	2
„ N. R. Sen	...	...	...	3
Dr. D. N. Mallik	...	...	...	4
Mr. S. N. Bose	...	...	...	3
„ B. B. Datta	...	...	...	3
„ M. N. Saha	...	...	...	3
Dr. S. K. Banerjee	...	...	...	3

II—Physics.

The lecturing work in Physics was distributed as follows:—

FIFTH-YEAR CLASS.

General Lectures.

(A) Electricity and Magnetism.

Prof. C. V. Raman	...	Electrostatics ...	15 lectures.
Mr. P. Mahalanabis	...	Modern Electricity	15 lectures.
„ S. K. Acharyya	...	Current Electricity and Magnetism ...	15 lectures.
„ A. Saha	...	Electro-Dynamics...	15 lectures.

(B) General Physics and Sound.

Prof C. V. Raman	...	Theory of Musical Instruments ...	8 lectures.
Mr. J. C. Mookerjee	...	Sound ...	36 lectures.
Prof. S. K. Banerjee	...	Dynamics ...	12 lectures.
Mr. S. N. Bose	...	Capillarity, Elasticity, Viscosity, Molecular Physics	12 lectures.

(C) Light.

Prof. C. V. Raman	...	Interference and Diffraction ...	8 lectures
Mr. B. N. Chakrabarti	...	Electro and Magneto Optics ...	15 lectures.

Mr. D. K. Majumdar ...	Modern developments in Physical Optics	15 lectures.
" P. N. Ghosh ...	Geometrical Optics...	15 lectures.
" S. K. Mitra ...	Physical Optics (the Classical Theory) ...	25 lectures,
" B. N. Chakrabarti	Magneto Optics (Elementary Course). ...	12 lectures.

(*D*) *Heat.*

Prof. C. V. Raman ...	Convection phenomena and Spheroidal State ...	6 lectures.
Mr. P. N. Ghosh	Conduction of Heat	10 lectures.
" S. K. Acharyya ...	General Theory ...	30 lectures.
Dr. M. Saha ...	Thermodynamics ...	20 lectures.

SIXTH-YEAR CLASS.

General Lectures.

(*A*) *Electricity and Magnetism.*

Mr. A. Saha ...	Electrodynamics ...	15 lectures.

(*B*) *General Physics and Sound.*

Mr. J. C. Mookerjee ...	Sound ...	15 lectures.
" S. N. Bose ...	Elasticity and Viscocity.	6 lectures.

(*C*) *Light.*

Mr. P. Mahalanabis ...	Modern developments in Physical Optics	15 lectures.
" P. N. Ghosh ...	Geometrical Optics...	5 lectures.
" S. K. Mitra ...	Polarization ...	5 lectures.

(*D*) *Heat.*

Mr. S. K. Acharyya ...	General Theory of Heat ...	6 lectures.
Dr. M. Saha ...	Thermodynamics ...	5 lectures.

There were advanced lectures on the following topics:—

(*A*) *Electricity and Magnetism.*

Dr. D. N. Mallik ...	History of the theories of the Aether.
Mr. P. Mahalanabis ...	Relativity.

Prof. S. K. Banerjee	..	Electromagnetic Waves
Mr. P. Mahalanabis	...	Electron Theory.
„ A. Saha	...	X-Rays.
„ D. K. Majumdar	...	Recent advances in Magnetic Theory.
„ C. C. Bhattacharyya	.	Radioactivity.

(*B*) (*1*) *General Physics.*

Dr. D. N. Mallik	..	Theory of Potential.
Mr. S. N. Bose	...	Molecular Physics.

(2) *Sound.*

Mr. J. C. Mookerjee	..	Aerial Vibrations.

(*C*) *Light.*

Prof. D. M. Bose	.	Electromagnetic Theory of Light.
Mr. S. K. Mitra	..	Spectroscopy.
Dr. M Saha	.	Quantum Theory.

(*D*) *Heat.*

Mr. P. N. Ghosh	.	Conduction of Heat.
„ S. K. Acharyya		Thermodynamics.

In the Fifth-year Class, every student was required to attend all the general lectures in Electricity and Magnetism and in the other subject selected by him.

In the Sixth-year Class, every student was required to attend all the lectures in at least one of the several topics included under the head "Electricity and Magnetism," and in at least one of the topics included in the other subject selected by him.

It was resolved by the Executive Committee that at the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in Physics, in each subject the first paper will be devoted to questions of a general character and the second paper will contain questions of an advanced type.

Arrangements were also made for delivery of the following courses of introductory lectures on Mathematics (attendance at these courses being optional):—

Dr. D. N. Mallik	.	Vector Analysis	...	5 lectures
Mr. D. B. Meek	...	Differential Equations		5 „
„ S. N. Bose	...	Higher Analysis	...	10 „
„ N. R. Sen	...	Solid Geometry	...	5 „

Summary of Hours of Weekly Lecture Work.

Name.		5th-year.	6th-year.
Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis	...	3	3
„ S. K. Acharyya	...	3	3
„ A. C. Saha	...	3	3
„ J. C. Mookerjee	...	3	3
Prof. S. K. Banerjee	...	3	3
Mr. S. N. Bose	...	3	2
„ P. N. Ghosh	...	3	3
„ S. K. Mitra	...	3	2
Dr. M. Saha	...	3	3
Mr. D. K. Majumdar	...	...	2
„ C. C. Bhattacharyya	...	...	2
Dr. D. N. Mallik	...	...	2

A public lecture on the Acoustical knowledge of the ancient Hindus was delivered by Prof. C. V. Raman. The lecture was also intended for the benefit of Post-graduate students.

A syllabus of the lectures on X-Rays prepared by Mr. A. C. Saha was printed by the University and circulated to the students.

III—Chemistry.

The lecturing work in Chemistry was distributed as follows :—

FIFTH AND SIXTH-YEAR CLASSES.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Dr. P. C. Mitter	...	Heterocyclic Compounds, Natural Dyes and Alkaloids (A).
„ B. B. Dey	...	Aromatic, Homocyclic Compounds and Alkaloids (B).
„ R. L. Datta	...	Alliphatic Compounds, Terpenes and Camphors.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Sir P. C. Ray	...	...	Historical.
Mr. B. B. Datta	...	...	General; Metals (I).
„ P. B. Sarkar	...	...	Metals (II).
„ P. R. Ray	...	...	Non-metals.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

Mr. J. B. Bhaduri ...	... Chemical Statics and Dynamics; Phase rule and its application; Influence of temperature in Chemical Equilibrium; Catalysis.
Mr. Asutosh Maitra	... Thermodynamics; Theory of solutions; Electro-Chemistry.

IV—Botany.

The lecturing work in Botany was distributed as follows :—

FIFTH-YEAR CLASS.

General Morphology ...	... Mr. S. C. Banerjee.
Histology ...	... „ J. C. Nag.
Special Morphology and Classification ...	„ S. C. Banerjee.
Plant Physiology ...	... Mr. S. N. Bal. „ J. C. Nag.
Mycology and Algology	... „ J. C. Nag.

SIXTH-YEAR CLASS.

Special Morphology and Classification ...	Mr. S. C. Banerjee.
Morphology of selected natural orders ...	Dr. P. Brühl.
Higher Cryptogram ...	... Mr. J. C. Nag.
Plant Physiology (continued)	... „ S. N. Bal. „ J. C. Nag.
Organography ...	... Dr. P. Brühl.
History of Botany ...	... „ P. Brühl.
Plant Geography ...	... „ P. Brühl. Mr. S. C. Banerjee.
Fossil Botany ...	... Dr. P. Brühl.
Special lectures on Evolution and Œcology	Mr. S. C. Banerjee.
Economical Botany ...	... „ S. N. Bal.

Mr. Krishnadas Bagchi, M.Sc., acted as assistant to Dr. P. Brühl, University Professor of Botany.

Laboratory Equipment.

During the year under review a side-room and two other rooms on the west side of the ground floor of the main Laboratory building at Ballyganj have been fitted up for Mycological

Bacteriological work and a small room in the same floor has been converted into a Dark Room. The following are the more important instruments added to the Botanical Laboratory :—

(*a*) 6 Rotary Microtomes.
(*b*) 2 Autoclaves.
(*c*) 1 Koch's Steam Steriliser.
(*d*) 2 Hot-air ovens.
(*e*) 2 Hearson's Biological Incubators.
(*f*) 2 Paraffin Embedding Baths.
(*g*) 1 Vacuum Paraffin Embedding Bath.
(*h*) 4 Lenox Electric Blowers.
(*i*) 2 Combustion Furnaces.
(*j*) 1 Shaking apparatus.
(*k*) Some other small pieces of apparatus for Bacteriological work.

The Herbarium.

Thanks to the work done by Mr. K. Bagchi, the herbarium almirah space has been subdivided into suitable portions assigned to the different plant families.

The following additions to the collection of herbarium specimens have been made—

(*a*) about 900 specimens of Phanerogams and Higher Cryptogams collected by Dr. P. Brühl in the vicinity of Calcutta, the districts of Manbhum and Hazaribagh and in British Sikhim.

(*b*) 292 specimens of parasitic fungi, 50 specimens of fleshy saprophytic fungi collected by Prof. S. N. Bal and the Research Students working under his direction.

(*c*) 341 specimens of Indian parasitic fungi, forming a splendid collection presented by Dr. E. J. Butler, the Imperial Mycologist of the Agricultural Research Institute of Pusa ; the thanks of the University are due to Dr. Butler for this most useful gift.

(*d*) Thanks of the University are also due to Col. A. T. Gage, the Director of Botanical Survey of India, for allowing Mr. S. N. Bal and his Research Students to collect specimens of Fungi in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Shibpur, and also for allowing Mr. S. N. Bal to freely use the literatures on Fungi in the Library attached to the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. S. C. Banerjee took the Fifth & Sixth-year Classes on a Botanical excursion to Shillong in December, 1919. An

interesting insectivorous species—Utricularia Species—was found on the side of the Elephant Falls. The species is likely to be a new one and has been worked out and described by Mr. Pravas Chandra Das, B.Sc., who is going to sit for the M.Sc. Examination in 1920. The specimen bears field No. 26 collected on 13th December, 1919.

V—Physiology.

The lecturing work in Physiology was distributed as follows :—

FIFTH-YEAR CLASS.

Modern concepts of Physiology, Physical Chemistry, Osmotic growths and Synthetic Biology.	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis.
Studies in Immunity ..	„ S. C. Mahalanabis.
Chemical Physiology .	„ N. C. Bhattacharyya.
Enzyme Action	Mr. N. C. Bhattacharyya.
Metabolism .	„ N. C. Bhattacharyya.
Endocrinology	„ Narendramohan Bose.

SIXTH-YEAR CLASS.

Physiology of the Nervous System	Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis.
Physiology of the Sense Organs	Mr. Narendramohan Bose. „ S. C. Mahalanabis.
Studies in Circulation and Respiration.	„ Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya.
Physiology of Secretion ...	„ Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya.
Physiology of Nerve and Muscle	„ Narendramohan Bose.
History of Physiology ...	„ S. C. Mahalanabis.

A Sixth-year student has been encouraged to undertake an investigation on the pharmacological action of a poisonous plant commonly occurring in Bengal. The results already obtained

VI—Geology.

The lecturing work in Geology was distributed as follows :—

FIFTH-YEAR AND SIXTH-YEAR CLASSES.

Stratigraphy	...	Mr. E. Vredenburg.
Economic Geology	...	„ H. C. Dasgupta. „ Saratlal Biswas.
Crystallography	...	„ Saratlal Biswas.
Palæontology	...	„ E. Vredenburg. „ H. C. Dasgupta.

Mr. Vredenburg lectured on the drawing and reading of geological maps, on the distribution of the Tertiary System in Burma and on the Orography of India.

Laboratory work was done chiefly under the supervision of Professor Biswas. Professors Vredenburg and Dasgupta took part in the work from time to time.

Professor Dasgupta gave demonstration lectures on the description and identification of fossils and analysis of rocks. Professor Biswas gave demonstration lectures on the optical study of minerals, analysis of ores and minerals and morphology of crystals.

VII—Zoology.

During the year under review, arrangements were made for opening a small class in Zoology for M.Sc. students. The following gentlemen were appointed University Lecturers in Zoology for the session 1919-20 :—Professor S. Maulik, M.A. (Cantab.), Mr. K. Mitter, B.A. (Wis.), Rai Bahadur Bharatchandra Dhar, M.A., Dr. Harihar Ganguli, M.D.

Mr. K. Mitter was in charge of fitting up the laboratory and collection of materials.

Since his arrival at Calcutta in February, 1920, Prof. Maulik has given instruction in Zoology by lecturing as well as by outdoor work to the following students :—

(*a*) *Durgadas Mukerjee.* He joined the department soon after Prof. Maulik's arrival here to prepare himself for the M.Sc. Degree examination in Zoology. Prof. Maulik had brought him to the B.Sc. standard by constant lecturing and outdoor work during the last five months.

(b) *Haraprasad Chaudhuri.* He became a temporary student of Zoology in order to obtain a general knowledge of the animal world before he went abroad. Prof. Maulik had given him a course of lectures.

(c) *Krishnadas Bagchi* and some students of the Botanical department preparing for the M.Sc. Degree examination having expressed a desire to know something about the class Insecta in order that they may understand better the phenomena relating to pollination of flowers, Prof. Maulik had lectured to them on general Entomology.

RESEARCH WORK AND PUBLICATIONS.

The following papers were published or were nearly ready for publication during the year under review.

I—Applied Mathematics.

(A) Prof. S. K. Banerjee—

Three research papers were published by Professor S. K. Banerjee, during the session 1919-20. These are—

(1) On a class of ellipsoidal harmonics, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, September, 1919.

(2) On the wave equation in ellipsoidal coordinates, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, December, 1919.

(3) On the diffraction of light by a transparent wedge, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, March, 1920.

The following papers were also read by Professor Banerjee before the Calcutta Mathematical Society and will be shortly published :—

(4) On spherical waves of finite amplitude.

(5) On the application of Mathien functions to the determination of the vibrations of a string with a simple harmonic distribution of density.

(6) Report of an enquiry into the mathematical theories of earthquake waves.

The following papers have been published at the suggestion and under the guidance of Professor Banerjee by the Sir Rasbehary Ghose Research Scholars and other research students working in the department :—

(1) Mr. Bholanath Pal : On the numerical calculation of the roots of the equations $P^m_n(\mu)=0$ and $\frac{d}{d\mu} P^m_n(\mu)=0$ regarded as equations in n, Part II, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, September, 1919.

(2) Mr. Bholanath Pal: A note on Whittaker's formula for the solution of algebraic or transcendental equations, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, March, 1920.

(3) Mr. Abanibhushan Datta: On a Geometrical treatment of the scattering of light by a perfectly reflecting cone, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, March, 1920.

(4) Mr. Sasadhar Dasgupta: Some cases of tidal oscillations in canals of variable section, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, September, 1919.

(5) Mr. Bhupendrachandra Das: On the formation of optical images by a diffracting boundary, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, December, 1919.

(6) Mr. Bholanath Pal: On the motion of an elongated spheroid in a viscous fluid, to be published shortly.

(7) Mr. Abanibhushan Datta: On a generalisation of Neumann's expansion in a series of Bessel functions, to be published shortly.

(B) Dr. D. N. Mallik—

On the relativity of space and time (in course of preparation).

(C) Mr. Bibhutibhushan Datta—

(1) On the Stability of two co-axial rectilinear vortices of compressible fluid, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, Vol. X, No. 4.

(2) On a Transformation Theorem relating to Spheroidal Harmonics, Part II, Johoku Mathematical Journal, 1920.

(3) On the Stability of two rectilinear vortices of compressible fluid moving in an incompressible fluid, The Philosophical Magazine of London (*in the press*).

(4) On the motion of two Spheroids in an infinite liquid along the common axis of resolution, The American Journal of Mathematics (*in the press*).

(D) Dr. Meghnad Saha—

On the Problem of Nova Aquila III, Journal of the Indian Astronomical Society, 1920.

(E) Mr. Nikhilranjan Sen—

On the potential of heterogeneous incomplete ellipsoids and elliptic discs, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, December, 1919.

II—Physics.

(A) Prof. C. V. Raman and the research scholars working under him—

Serial No.	Title of the paper.	Reference.
1.	On a New Method for the absolute Determination of Frequency.	Proc. Roy. Soc., July, 1919.
2.	On Percussion Figures in Isotropic Solids.	Nature, Oct., 1919.
3.	On the Scattering of Light in the Refractive Media of the Eye.	Phil. Mag., Nov., 1919.
4.	On the Partial Tones of Bowed Stringed Instruments.	Phil. Mag., Nov., 1919.
5.	An Experimental Method for the Production of Vibrations.	Phys. Rev., Nov., 1919.
6.	On the Sounds of Splashes ...	Phil. Mag., Jan., 1920.
7.	On Musical Drums with Harmonic Overtones.	Nature, Feb., 1920.
8.	On Kaufmann's Theory of the Impact of the Pianoforte Hammer.	Proc. Roy. Soc., Apl., 1920.
9.	On some Applications of Hertz's Theory of Impact.	Phys. Rev., Apl., 1920.
10.	On a Mechanical Violin-player for Acoustical Experiments.	Phil. Mag., May, 1920.
11.	Experiments with Mechanically-played Violins.	Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Vol. VI, Part I.
12.	Mechanical Illustration of the Theory of Large Oscillations and of Combinational Tones.	Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Vol. VI, Part I.
13.	On the Forced Oscillations of Strings under Damping Proportional to the Square of the Velocity.	Ditto.
14.	On the Free and Forced Convection from Heated Cylinders in Air.	Ditto.
15.	The Magnetic Properties of the Indian Braunites.	Ditto.
16.	Experiments on Impact ...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Title of the paper.	Reference.
17.	The Colors of Mixed Plates and the Failure of the Elementary Diffraction Theory.	Under publication.
18.	Some New Illustrations of Optical Theory by Ripple-Motion.	Ditto.
19.	A New Type of Micro-Balance for the Determination of Densities.	Ditto.
20.	On the Phenomena observed in Christiansen's Experiment.	Ditto.
21.	On Talbot's Bands and the Lummer-Gehrcke Plate.	Ditto.
22.	On the Theory of Impact on Elastic Plates.	Ditto.
23.	On the Theory of Percussion Instruments.	Ditto.
24.	On the Theory of the Pianoforte ...	Ditto.
25.	On the Polarisation of Light diffracted by Imperfectly-Conducting Wedges.	Ditto.
26.	On Talbot's Bands and the Colour-sequence in the spectrum.	Ditto.
27.	On the Theory of Powell's Bands and the group velocity in Dispersive Media.	Ditto.
28.	On the Star-forms of Oscillating Liquids and the Theory of the Spheroidal State Phenomena.	Ditto.
29.	Ripples of Large Amplitude ...	Ditto.
30.	On Achromatic Interference-Bands ...	Ditto.

(B) Dr. D. N. Mallik—

On mutual potential of two circular currents (in course of preparation).

(C) Dr. Phanindranath Ghosh—

1.	The Colours of the Striæ in Mica and Radiation from Laminar boundaries	[Proc. Roy. Soc. London Series, A Vol. 96.]
2.	On the Diffraction Theory of Microscopic vision	[Physical Review Vol. XIV, No. 6 December 1919.]

Serial No.	Title of the paper.	Reference.
3.	Some Phenomena of Laminar Diffraction observed with Mica	[Proceedings of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Vol. VI, Part I, 1920.]
4.	Fabry Perot Rings in Quartz	[Shortly to be published.]
(D)	Dr. Sisirkumar Mitra—	
1.	On Large-angle Diffraction by Curvilinear boundaries.	Phil. Mag., Aug., 1919.
2.	On Diffraction-figures due to the Heliometer.	Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1920
3.	On Diffraction-figures due to Segments of Circles.	Accepted for publication in the "Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Commemoration Volume."
(E)	Dr. Meghnad Saha—	
1.	Radiation-Pressure and the Quantum Theory.	The Astrophysical Journal, Sept., 1919.
2.	Selective Radiation-Pressure and the Problems of the Solar Atmosphere.	Journal of the Dept. of Science, Calcutta University, Feb., 1920.
3.	A note on the Secondary Spectrum of Hydrogen.	Phil. Mag.
4.	Ionisation in the Solar Chromosphere	Nature, Apl., 22, Phil. Mag.
5.	On the Application of Electro-Chemistry to Problems of Radiation and Astrophysics.	Indian Astronomical Society, July, 1919.
6.	Elements in the Sun ...	(Communicated.)
7.	On the Problems of Temperature-Radiation of Gases.	(Communicated.)
8.	The Harvard Classification of Stellar Spectra.	(Communicated.)
9.	On the Sources of Stellar energy ...	(Communicated.)

(F) Mr. rajendranath Chakrabarti—

1. Theory of the Lummer-Gehrcke plate—Read before Annual Convention of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in Nov. 1.19. (To be published shortly.)

The following works are in an advanced stage of progress :—

2. On the deformation of the "rings and brushes" as observed through a Twin crystal (Spath Hemitrope).
3. On the Maintenance of Sonorous vibrations by Heat-Trevelyan's Rocker.

III.—Chemistry.

(A) Dr. P. C. Mitter—

(1) On tautomeric changes in the Phenyl hydrazones of ortho-aldehydic and 1-4—aldehydic acids (jointly with Mr. Judhishthirchandra Das : communicated to the Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Jubilee Commemoration Volume. The "azo-phthalides and the "azo-furfuranes" described in the paper are representatives of a hitherto unknown type of azo-compounds.)

(2) On Phenyl-azo-salicid (jointly with Mr. Panchcowry Mitter, Sir Rashbehary Ghose Research Scholar; to be published shortly).

(B) Dr. R. L. Datta—

(1) On the temperature of Explosion of Endothermic Substances.

(2) On the Replacement of Sulphonic Group by means of Halogens (communicated to the American Chemical Society).

(3) On some Additive and Substitutive Compounds of Trinitro-*m*-cresol (with Mr. Loknath Misra; sent for publication in Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Jubilee Volume).

(4) Urethanes and their Condensation Products (with Mr Bibhucharan Chatterjee).

(5) On the isolation of Rare Earths from Indian Monazite.

(C) Mr. Priyadaranjan Ray and Mr. Pulinbihari Sarkar—

Compounds of Thiocyanates of certain Bivalent metals and hydrazine. (Published in the April issue of the Journal of the Chemical Society, 1920, Vol. 117).

(D) Mr. Pulinbihari Sarkar—

On the Lexammine Compounds of Complex Cyanogen acids (sent for publication in Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Jubilee Volume).

IV—Botany.

(A) Dr. P. Brühl—

1. On the systematic position of the genus Lindenbergia (*In print.*)
2. Note on Lindenbergia Polyantha and Lindenbergia urticifolia. (*In print.*)
3. On Paspalum, Digitaria and Anastrophus—The first of a series of papers on Indian Grasses. (*In the press.*)
4. Investigations into problems referring to the question of the origin of Monocotyledons as exemplified by Indian species. Paper I. (jointly with Mr. K. Bagchi. *Nearly ready for the press.*)
5. Prof. P. Brühl is also engaged in work in connection with the publication of Excursion Floras of the Eastern Himalayas and of Bengal. This work entails a large amount of herbarium and field work.

(B) Mr. S. N. Bal—

1. Macrosponium growing on Citrus Medica (Var. Acida) and other species of Citras (published in the Journal of the Department of Science, Vol. II., University of Calcutta).

2. Exoascus (Fückel) on Nephelium Litchi 3. Alternaria on Nicotiana plumbaginifolia and Datura Stramonium (jointly with Mr. H. P. Choudhury, Research Scholar). 4. Vermicularia Jatrophae, Speg.; on Jatropha Integerrima. 5. Phyllosticta Glycosmidis, Syd. and Butl. on Glycosmis pentaphylla, Corr., by H. P. Choudhury (Research Scholar working under the directions of Mr. S. N. Bal). 6. A short study of Plicaria repauda (Wahl) Rehm., on Borassus Flabellifer, Linn. (jointly with Mr. H. P. Choudhury, Research Scholar).	Published in the Journal of the Department of Science, Vol. II, University of Calcutta.
7. Cephaleuros virescens, Kunj., a parasitic alga on Mango and other fruit trees of Bengal. (Jointly with Mr. H. P. Choudhury, Research Scholar.)	*In print*, to be published in Vol. III, of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee commemoration volumes.

8. Pseudoperonospera cubensis (B and C) Rosten, on Trichosanthes dioica, Roxb. (new to Bengal). (*In the press.*)
9. Rhinocladium corticolum, Mass on the bark of Mangifera indica, Linn. (Jointly with Mr. K. G. Banerjee, Research Scholar working under the directions of Mr. S. N. Bal). (*In the press.*)
10. Cercespora personata (B and C) Ellis on leaves of Arachis Hypogaea, Linn. (*In the press.*)
11. Studies in the Asterina of the suburbs of Calcutta. (*Nearly completed.*)
12. Studies in the Meliola of the suburbs of Calcutta. (Jointly with Mr. K. G. Banerjee, Research Scholar, *Nearly completed.*)
13. Limacinula species on the leaves of Mango trees. (Jointly with Mr. K. G. Banerjee. *Nearly completed.*)
14. A review of the fungicidal and insecticidal properties of the leaves of Adhatoda Vasica.
15. Mr. S. N. Bal is also engaged in writing a book on the medicinal plants of Bengal.

—Geology.

Mr. Hemchandra Dasgupta—

1. On the occurrence of *francolite* in stony meteorites—read at the Science Congress at Nagpur and accepted for publication in the Sir A. T. Com. volume.

2. A short note on the cretaceous echinoid *cyrtoma*, M'clelland—read at a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and accepted for publication by that Society.

Besides the above the following papers are in progress :—

1. A short note on the Trichinopoly boulderbeds.
2. Notes on the nummulitic rocks near Cherapunji.
3. A study of the petrified fossil wood from the Lalmai Range.

VI—Zoology.

Mr. S. Maulik—

(1) Hispinae and Cassidinae—Fauna of India Series, London, 1919.

(2) New Hispinae—Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 9, Vol. iv, London, Dec. 1919.

(3) New species of *Anisodéropsis* collected by Mr. R. Vitalis de Salvaza—Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Series 3a, Vol. viii (xlviii), December, 1919.

(4) A new Hispid beetle injurious to the oil palm in the

Gold Coast—Bulletin of Entomological Research, Vol. X, Pt ii, London, January, 1920.

(5) A new *Chlamys* from Darjeeling—Rec. Ind. Mus., Vol. xix. Part, No. 5, Calcutta, March, 1920.

General.

In the Departments of Applied Mathematics and Physics Dr. Meghnad Saha. who has been awarded a Guruprasanna Ghosh Scholarship will start for England almost immediately. Dr. Saha has also been granted a leave allowance by the Executive Committee on condition that he will serve the University after his return.

There is a great rush of students for seats in the Chemistry and Physics Classes, and though the Boards and Executive Committee are very careful in selecting students, they at the same time regret to note that for lack of funds sufficient room cannot be made in one of the premier Science Colleges in India. Though the Chemistry Department has been poorer to-day by the absence of Dr. J. C. Ghosh and Mr. J. N. Mookerjee, who have left for Europe as Palit Foreign Research Scholars, yet the Department as a whole is proud that one of their colleagues, Dr. Ghosh has made a world-wide reputation by his research which is now recognised as "Ghosh's Law." As for Botany and Zoology, the two newly started infant Departments, the former has already had a limited number of students working under the guidance of Dr. Brühl in the Ballygunge Laboratory, and for the latter with the return of Prof. Maulik the admission files in the Secretary's office are now pouring in not only from students going up to M.Sc. but also from a large number of B.Sc. students with Zoology as one of their subjects The Executive, Committee has decided to arrange for the instruction of a limited number of students in Zoology for the B.Sc. Degree. The reason for this course is manifestly clear that unless the students are trained in the under-graduate stage they will not be able to follow the subject properly in their advanced courses.

Library.

During the year under review, a large number of standard books and important periodicals have been added to the libraries of the departments of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. The library of the newly started department of Zoology has been fitted up by the purchase of important books and journals under the direction of Mr. S. Maulik the University Professor of Zoology, who has devoted great

care and attention to the work. It is desirable that the libraries of the several departments should be more complete and up to date. It is further desirable that there should be a general lending library in the University College of Science for the convenience of the University Post-Graduate students, as on the Arts side.

Meetings.

The following meetings were held during the session 1919-1920 :—

Meetings of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science	8
Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science	15
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Applied Mathematics	3
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Physics ...	3
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Chemistry	5
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Botany ...	2
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Physiology	2
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Geology ...	2
Meetings of the Board of Higher Studies in Zoology ...	1

Appendix A.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHERS IN SCIENCE

1919-20.

Applied Mathematics.

	Rs.
Prof. Sudhansukumar Banerjee, D.Sc.	500
Babu Nalinimohan Basu, M.Sc.	225
,, Saradaprasanna Das, M.A.	100
,, Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc.	225
,, Siteschandra Kar, M.A.	100
,, Karunamay Khastgir, M.Sc.	100
Dr. D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E. ...	100
Babu Nikhilranjan Sen, M.A.	200
,, Hemchandra Sengupta, M.A.	100

Physics.

Babu Susilkumar Acharyya, M.Sc.	225
,, Charuchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. ...	100
Dr. D. M. Bose, M.A., Ph.D.	500
Babu Satyendranath Bose, M.Sc.	225
,, Brajendranath Chakrabarti, M.Sc.	200
,, Phanindranath Ghosh, M.A.	250
Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, B.A.	100
Babu Dwijendrakumar Majumdar, M.A. ...	100
,, Sisirkumar Mitra, M.Sc.	225
,, Jogeschandra Mookerjee, M.A.	250
Prof. C. V. Raman, M.A.	1,025 (Including H.A.)
Babu Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc.	225
Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc.	225

Chemistry.

Babu Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, M.A.	100
,, Bidhubhushan Datta, M.A.	100
Dr. Rasiklal Datta, D.Sc.	250
,, B. B. Dey, D.Sc.	100
,, Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, D.Sc.	225

	Rs.
Babu Asutosh Maitra, M.A.	100
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.	500
Babu Jnanendranath Mookerjee, M.Sc.	225
Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.C.S. ...	950
Babu Priyadaranjan Ray, M.A.	250
„ Pulinbihari Sarkar, M.Sc.	150

Botany.

Dr. S. P. Agharkar	500
Mr. Surendranath Bal, M.Sc.	325
Babu Surendrachandra Banerjee, M.A.	100
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S. ...	850
Mr. J. C. Nag, B.Sc.	100

Physiology.

Babu Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. ...	100
Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. ...	100

Geology.

Babu Saratlal Biswas, M.Sc.	200
„ Hemchandra Dasgupta	100
Mr. E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., A.R.S.M.	200

Zoology.

Mr. S. Maulik, M.A. (Cantab.), F.E.S., F.Z.S., F.R.M.S.	600
„ K. Mitter, B.A. (Wis.)	325

Post-Graduate Teaching

[Professors and Lecturers]

1920-21

ENGLISH.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Dr. H. Stephen	750	0	0
2.	Mr. Jaygopal Banerjee	500	0	0
3.	,, Ramaprasad Mookerjee	200	0	0
4.	,, Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya... ...	200	0	0
5.	,, Nalinimohan Chatterjee	225	0	0
6.	,, Sunitikumar Chatterjee (on leave) ...	100	0	0
7.	,, Rajanikanta Guha	100	0	0
8.	,, Herambachandra Maitra	250	0	0
9.	,, Bijoygopal Mookerjee	100	0	0
10.	,, Saileswar Sen	400	0	0
11.	,, J. C. Scrimgeour	100	0	0
12.	,, Jyotishchandra Ghosh	225	0	0
13.	,, Kumudbandhu Ray	225	0	0
14.	,, Suhaschandra Ray	225	0	0
15.	,, Panchanan Ganguli	200	0	0
16.	,, Amiyakumar Sen	200	0	0
17.	,, Srikumar Banerjee	100	0	0
18.	,, M. Ghosh	100	0	0
19.	,, Praphullachandra Ghosh	100	0	0
20.	,, T. S. Sterling	100	0	0

SANSKRIT.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mr. Dhireschandra Acharyya	225	0	0
2.	,, Muralydhar Banerjee	50	0	0
3.	,, D. R. Bhandarkar	100	0	0
4.	,, Kokileswar Bhattacharyya	400	0	0
5.	,, Pasupatinath Bhattacharyya	250	0	0
6.	,, Niranjanprasad Chakrabarti	225	0	0
7.	Pandit Amareswar Thakur	250	0	0
8.	Mr. Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti	225	0	0
9.	Pandit N. S. Anantakrishna Sastri ...	200	0	0
10.	,, Sitaram Sastri	225	0	0
11.	,, Hargovind Das Sheth	175	0	0
12.	,, Krishnachandra Tarkalankar ...	100	0	0
13.	,, Satkari Mookerjee	150	0	0

			Rs.	A.	P.
14.	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sarma ...	...	50	0	0
15.	M. M. Laksman Sastri ...	...	50	0	0
16.	,, Pramathanath Tarkabhushan	...	50	0	0
17.	,, Gurucharan Tarkadarsantirtha	...	50	0	0
18.	Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan	...	50	0	0
19.	,, Debendranath Ray ...	...	50	0	0
20.	,, Asutosh Sastri ...	...	50	0	0
21.	Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar ..	...	100	0	0

PALI.

1.	Dr. Benimadhab Barua ...	...	400	0	0
2.	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar ...	...	50	0	0
3.	,, Nalinaksha Datta ...	...	225	0	0
4.	Bhikshu Kukulnape Devarakshita ...	...	100	0	0
5.	Rajaguru Bhagwanchandra Mahasthabir	...	150	0	0
6.	Sailendranath Mitra	...	225	0	0
7.	Samana Punnananda	...	100	0	0
8.	Samana R. Siddhartha ...	...	100	0	0
9.	Mr. Gokuldas De	...	125	0	0

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

1.	Lt.-Col. George Ranking ...	...	500	0	0
2.	Maulavi Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq	...	100	0	0
3.	Shams-Ul-Ulama Vilayet Hossain	...	150	0	0
4.	M. Y. Jafari	...	100	0	0
5.	The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy ...	...	200	0	0
6.	Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi ...	...	100	0	0

COMP. PHILOLOGY.

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3.	,, Hemantakumar Sarkar ...	...	125	0	0

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1.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal (*George V Professor*)	...	1,250	0	0
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3.	,, Satischandra Chatterjee ...	...	225	0	0
4.	Dr. Hiralal Haldar	...	500	0	0
5.	,, Ramdas Khan	...	500	0	0
6.	Mr. Susilkumar Maitra ...	...	300	0	0
7.	,, Ambikacharan Mitra ...	...	500	0	0
8.	,, Narendranath Sengupta ...	...	250	0	0
9.	,, B. N. Seal ...	..	250	0	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
10.	Dr. W. S. Urquhart	100	0	0
11.	Mr. Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya ...	100	0	0
12.	„ J. R. Banerjea	100	0	0
13.	Dr. Adityanath Mookerjee	100	0	0
14.	Mr. Khagendranath Mitra	100	0	0

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		Rs.	A.	P.
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2.	„ Girindrasekhar Bose	250	0	0
3.	„ Haripada Maiti	225	0	0
4.	Dr. N. N. Sengupta	350	0	0
5.	Mr. B. C. Ghosh	150	0	0
6.	„ Suhritchandra Mitra	200	0	0
7.	„ Gopeswar Pal	100	0	0

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		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar (*Carmichael Professor*) ...	1,250	0	0
2.	„ P. Gangooly (*Asst. to* „ „) ...	250	0	0
3.	Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee	300	0	0
4.	Mr. Indubhushan Banerjee	225	0	0
5.	„ Pramathanath Banerjee	200	0	0
6.	„ Jitendranath Banerjee	150	0	0
7.	„ Nirmalchandra Chatterjee ...	200	0	0
8.	„ A. C. Dutt	275	0	0
9.	„ Bipinbihari Sen	500	0	0
10.	„ Surendranath Sen	225	0	0
11.	„ Y. J. Taraporewala	275	0	0
12.	„ Narayanchandra Banerjee ...	225	0	0
13.	„ Haranchandra Chakladar	275	0	0
14.	„ Ramaprasad Chanda	325	0	0
15.	„ P. Gangooly	100	0	0
16.	„ Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte ...	100	0	0
17.	„ R. Kimura	275	0	0
18.	„ Rameschandra Majumdar	425	0	0
19.	„ J. Masuda	225	0	0
20.	Pt. Babua Misra	100	0	0
21.	Mr. Narendrakumar Majumdar ...	100	0	0
22.	„ Panchanan Mitra	225	0	0
23.	„ Hemchandra Raychaudhuri ...	250	0	0
24.	„ Subimalchandra Datta	200	0	0
25.	„ Herbert Bruce Hannah	300	0	0
26.	„ Bijoykumar Sarkar	25	0	0
27.	„ Jogischandra Sinha	25	0	0
28.	„ S. Khuda Buksh	200	0	0

				Rs.	A.	P.
29.	Dr. A. Suhrawardy	...	...	300	0	0
30.	Mr. Arun Sen	...	...	250	0	0
31.	„ Prabodh Sengupta	...	...	100	0	0
32.	Pt. Ramkarna	...	...	125	0	0
33.	Mr. Abinaschandra Das	...	...	350	0	0
34.	„ Tripurari Chakrabarti	...	...	125	0	0
35.	„ S. P. Vaswami	...	...	150	0	0
36.	„ J. N. Das Gupta	...	...	100	0	0
37.	„ K. Zachariah	...	...	100	0	0

ANTHROPOLOGY.

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2.	Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte	...	...	50	0	0
3.	Mr. B. C. Majumdar	...	...	50	0	0
4.	„ Panchanan Mitra	..	...	100	0	0
5.	„ Ramaprasad Chanda	...	...	100	0	0
6.	Dr. A. N. Chatterjee	...	...	250	0	0
7.	Mr. S. M. Sanyal	...	...	100	0	0
8.	„ Saratchandra Mitra	...	...	350	0	0

ECONOMICS.

1.	Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea (*Minto Professor*)		...	1,000	0	0
2.	Mr. Satischandra Chakrabarti	...	...	300	0	0
3.	„ Rohinimohan Chaudhuri	...	...	225	0	0
4.	„ Praphullachandra Ghosh	...	...	225	0	0
5.	Dr. Radha kamal Mookerjee	...	...	275	0	0
6.	Mr. Jitendraprasad Niyogi	...	...	250	0	0
7.	„ Satischandra Ray	..	...	600	0	0
8.	„ Krishnabenode Saha	...	...	225	0	0
9.	„ Surendramohan Sanyal	...	...	225	0	0
10.	„ Bijoykumar Sarkar	...	...	300	0	0
11.	„ Jogischandra Sinha	...	...	250	0	0
12.	„ Mohitkumar Ghosh (on leave)		...	...		
13.	„ Ramchandra Basavarsu Rao		...	225	0	0
14.	„ J. C. Kydd	...	...	100	0	0
15.	„ J. C. Coyajee	...	...	100	0	0
16.	„ Panchanandas Mookerjee	...	...	100	0	0

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1.	Dr. C. E. Cullis (*Hardinge Professor*)		...	1,350	0	0
2.	Mr. Haridas Bagchi ...	...	...	325	0	0
3.	„ Hariprasanna Banerjee	...	...	275	0	0
4.	„ Indubhushan Brahmachari	...	...	325	0	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
5.	Mr. Sasindrachandra Dhar . ..	225	0	0
6.	„ Surendramohan Ganguli	275	0	0
7.	„ Mohitmohan Ghosh . ..	225	0	0
8.	„ Satischandra Ghosh	275	0	0
9.	„ Manoranjan Gupta	250	0	0
10.	„ Narendrakumar Majumdar	275	0	0
11.	Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee	500	0	0
12.	Mr. Satischandra Bose	100	0	0

MODERN LANGUAGES.

1.	Dr. A. Duc	150	0	0

FRENCH.

1.	Mons. M. de Mouthouranga	200	0	0

TIBETAN.

1.	Lama Geshe Labzang Targay	300	0	0
2.	„ Dawasamdup Kazi . .	300	0	0
3.	„ Padmachandra	130	0	0

POVERTY PROBLEM.

1.	Capt. J. W. Petavel	1,000 a year

INDIAN VERNACULARS.

1.	Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen	350	0	0
	(*Ramtanu Lahiri Research Fellow*)	50	0	0
2.	Md. Sahidulla	200	0	0
	(*Saratkumar Lahiri Research Assistant.*)			
3.	Mr. Basantaranjan Ray	100	0	0
4.	„ Charuchandra Banerjee	75	0	0
5.	„ Praphullachandra Ghosh	50	0	0
6.	Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan ...	50	0	0
7.	Mr. Sasankamohan Sen	100	0	0
8.	„ Poona Appaji Rao	50	0	0
9.	„ Abhaykumar Guha	100	0	0
	(*Gopaldas Chaudhuri Lecturer.*)			
10.	„ Gangapat Singh	150	0	0
	(*Tarakanath Chaudhuri Lecturer.*)			
11.	Pt. Kuddhi Jha (*Banaili-Srinagar Lecturer*) ...	100	0	0
12.	Mr. Ambikanath Bora	50	0	0
13.	„ B. C. Mazumdar	50	0	0
14.	„ D. R. Bhandarkar	50	0	0

No.	Name	Rs.	A.	P.
15.	Mr. Surendranath Sen	50	0	0
16.	Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala	50	0	0
17.	Mr. K. Rangachari	50	0	0
18.	Pt. Anantakrishna Sastri	50	0	0
19.	Mr. R. Siddhartha	50	0	0
20.	Dr. A. Suhrawardy	50	0	0
21.	Mr. Muralydhar Banerjee	50	0	0
22.	„ Sailendranath Mitra	50	0	0
23.	Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi	50	0	0
24.	Mr. Nilakantha Das ... ... (*Maharaja of Sonepur Lecturer.*)	150	0	0
25.	Pt. Laksman Sastri	50	0	0

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

No.	Name	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Dr. Sudhansukumar Banerji (*Ghose Professor*)...	600	0	0
2.	Mr. Nalinimohan Basu	250	0	0
3.	„ Bibhutibhushan Datta	250	0	0
4.	„ Siteschandra Kar	100	0	0
5.	„ Nikhilranjan Sen	225	0	0
6.	„ Saradaprasanna Das	100	0	0
7.	„ Karunamay Khastgir	100	0	0
8.	Dr. D. N. Mallik	100	0	0
9.	Mr. Hemchandra Sengupta	100	0	0

PHYSICS.

No.	Name	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mr. C. V. Raman (*Palit Professor*) gr. 800-1,000	1,075	0	0
2.	Dr. D. M. Bose (*Ghose Professor*) ...	*600	0	0
3.	Mr. Susilkumar Acharyya	250	0	0
4.	„ Satyendranath Basu	250	0	0
5.	Dr. Phanindranath Ghosh	275	0	0
6.	„ Sisirkumar Mitra	250	0	0
7.	Mr. Jogeschandra Mookerjee	275	0	0
8.	„ Abinaschandra Saha	250	0	0
9.	Dr. Meghnad Saha (on leave)	100	0	0
10.	Mr. Brajendranath Chakrabarti ... ... (*Assistant Palit Professor.*)	200	0	0
11.	„ Bhabanath Banerjee (on leave) („) ...	200	0	0
12.	„ Charuchandra Bhattacharyya ...	100	0	0
13.	„ P. C. Mahalanabis	100	0	0
14.	„ Dwijendrakumar Majumdar	100	0	0
15.	Dr. E. P. Harrison	100	0	0

CHEMISTRY.

No.	Name	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Sir P. C. Ray (*Palit Professor*) gr. 800-1,0000	950	0	0
2.	Dr. P. C. Mitter (*Ghose Professor*) ...	600	0	0
3.	„ Jnanendrachandra Ghosh (on leave) ...	100	0	0
4.	Mr. Jnanendranath Mookerjee (on leave) ...	100	0	0

		Rs	A.	P.
5.	Mr. Pulinbehari Sarkar	200	0	0
6.	Dr. Rasiklal Datta (*Assistant Palit Professor*) ...	275	0	0
7.	Mr. Priyadaranjan Ray (,,) .	275	0	0
8.	,, Jyotibhushan Bhaduri	100	0	0
9.	,, Bidhubhushan Datta	100	0	0
10.	,, Asutosh Maitra	100	0	0
11.	,, R. N. Sen	100	0	0
12.	Dr. A. K. Sen	600	0	0

GEOLOGY.

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Mr. E. Vredenberg .. .	200	0	0
2.	,, Saratlal Biswas	225	0	0
3.	,, Hemchandra Dasgupta	100	0	0

BOTANY

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Dr. P. Brühl ..	900	0	0
2.	Mr. S. P. Agharkar (*Ghose Professor*) ..	500	0	0
3.	,, S. N. Bal	325	0	0
4.	,, Surendrachandra Banerji .. .	100	0	0
5.	,, J. C. Nag	100	0	0

PHYSIOLOGY.

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Mr. Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya .	100	0	0
2.	,, S. C. Mahalanobis	100	0	0

ZOOLOGY.

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Mr. S. Maulik	600	0	0
2.	,, K. N. Mitra .. .	325	0	0
3.	Rai Bahadur B. C. Dhar	100	0	0
4.	Mr. Haribar Ganguli	100	0	0
5.	,, H. Srinivas Rau (*Demonstrator*) ...	150	0	0

Teachers for Under-graduate Classes.

PALI.

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Dr. Benimadhab Barua	25	0	0
2.	Mr. Sailendranath Mitra . .	25	0	0
3.	,, Gokuldas De	25	0	0
4.	,, R. Siddhartha	25	0	0
5.	,, Nalinaksha Datta	25	0	0
6.	,, Mukundabehari Mallik	100	0	0
7.	,, Mahendrakumar Ghosh ...	100	0	0

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

		Rs	A.	P.
1.	Syed Muhammad Haider	75	0	0
2.	Md. Aga Kazim Shirazi	75	0	0
3.	Abu Musa Ahamadul Haq	75	0	0
4.	Syed Ameer Ali	75	0	0

Mr. C. C. Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried,

The next item was as follows :—

14. The Syndicate to recommend to the Senate that the Budget Estimates for 1920-21, as prepared by the Board of Accounts, be passed.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said that there was a slight error in the wording of the item, which should read as follows :—

"The Syndicate to place before the Senate the Budget estimates for 1920-21, as prepared by the Board of Accounts."

The function of the Syndicate in this conection was simply to place the Budget Estimates before the Senate as the executive body of the University and the Syndicate were not to pass any opinion on the Budget Estimates which were prepared by the Board of Accounts, who were an independent body under the Senate The Chairman of the Board of Accounts, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray was unfortunately ill and he was therefore unable to attend this meeting. It was the duty of the President of the Board of accounts to move for the adoption of the Budget Estimates

In the absence of the President of the Board of Accounts the Vice-Chancellor called upon the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to move the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee: I move that the consideration of this item be postponed. The Syndicate on the present occasion have departed from what has been their custom hitherto; they have not recommended the adoption of the Budget I happen to be a member of the Syndicate and I decline to take any responsibility for presenting the Budget to the Senate. I understand that there is to be a debate and that attacks are to be made on the Budget Estimates. The Chairman of the Board of Accounts ought to be here to answer those criticisms.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the consideration of the item be adjourned till the last Saturday of November, 1920, at 3 P.M.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, J. C. GHOSH,
Vice-Chancellor. *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate.

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No 18.

THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatri-Vidyarnab, C.I.E., M.D.
Rai Upendranath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.E.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.B.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. T. S. Sterling, M.A.
Rai Bhupatinath Das, Bahadur, M.A., B.Sc.
Maulavi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M.A.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.A. D. Litt., Ph D, Bar-at-Law.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Lt.-Col. A. Leventon, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Mr. J. M. Bottomley, B.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H.
Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.
Rev. E. C. Dewick, M.A.

The Senate proceeded to make an appointment to the George V Chair of Philosophy.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee—I beg to present the following Report of the Committee which was appointed by the Senate on the 28th August last, to consider the applications which might be received for the George V. Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy. I beg to move the adoption of the unanimous recommendation of the committee that Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Mysore, and author of "Reign of Religion in contemporary Philosophy" and "Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore" be appointed to the chair for a term of five years.

"REPORT

We have carefully considered the applications received for the George V, Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy. We recommend that Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Mysore and author of "Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy" and "Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore" be appointed to the Chair for a term of five years.

The 15th November, 1920.

NILRATAN SIRCAR.
ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
W. W. HORNELL.
GEORGE HOWELLS.
HENRY STEPHEN."

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee continued:—It would be in your recollection that applications were invited by public advertisement, and copies of the notification were widely circulated amongst the Universities in India as also the Universities in Great Britain and Ireland. By the date fixed, six applications were received from gentlemen resident in this country. Their names and a brief abstract of their qualifications have been set out in a paper which has already been circulated. These applications were considered by the Committee and after a great deal of deliberations they came to the conclusion which is embodied in their report. As no amendment has been notified, it is not necessary for me to deal with the qualifications of the gentlemen other than Mr. Radhakrishnan, who has been recommended by the Committee. Mr. Radhakrishnan is a distinguished graduate of the University of Madras. He was for 9 years Assistant Professor and Professor in the Presidency College at Madras. In 1918, the Government of Mysore obtained the loan of his services, and he was appointed to the newly created chair of Philosophy in the University of Mysore. Since 1910, Mr. Radhakrishnan has contributed a large number of articles on Philosophical subjects to well-known periodicals of considerable standing, such as the "Mind,"

the "International Journal of Ethics," the 'Monist" and the "Indian Philosophical Review." Three of his books have received the commendation of competent authorities. One of these is a small book, dealing with the essentials of Psychology published by the Oxford University Press. Another of his books, dealing with the Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, is published by Messrs. McMillan & Co. The third book is named "The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy" and has also been published by Messrs McMillan & Co. All these have received high praise from critics of very diverse schools, amongst whom I may mention Lord Haldane, Prof. Muirhead and Prof. Margoliouth.

The programme of future work, as stated by Mr. Radhakrishnan, in his application is very attractive. He proposes to contribute two volumes on Indian Philosophy to the well-known Library of Philosophy Series, edited by Prof. Muirhead. He has also in preparation a volume on Indian thought. He is yet under 40, and the Committee came to the conclusion, taking all things into consideration, that he was the most suitable candidate to be appointed, in the interests of the University. This choice, however, does not detract from the qualifications of the other candidates, two of whom, at any rate, are men of considerable standing and of great ability.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee—moved their

(*a*) that the terms proposed by the Government of India in letter No. 1355, dated, the 3rd November, 1920, be accepted and that in accordance therewith the services of Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar be permanently transferred to the University, as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture on a salary of Rs. 1250 a month and that he be entitled to leave and furlough according to the Civil Service Regulations including leave and furlough already earned ;

(*b*) that the Government of India be informed that the University desire this arrangement to come into operation with effect from 1st January, 1921 ;

(*c*) that in as much as the Government of India have decided that no contribution for leave and pension is to be made from the date of transfer but that the pension ultimately payable should be borne by the Government and the University according to the rule of proportions, a sum of Rs. 250 a month be set apart and constituted into a fund (to be called Professor Bhandarkar Pension Contribution Fund) to meet in whole or

in part the amount ultimately payable as the University's proportion of the pension.

The Hon ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said:—I am afraid this motion is not very intelligible to the members of the Senate. The motion relates to the appointment of Mr. Bhandarkar as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture and the subject has very fittingly become a matter of ancient history. It is consequently necessary to review the different stages, through which the question has passed. Prof. Bhandarkar was appointed Carmichael Professor for a term of 3 years in 1917, when his services were lent by the Government of India to the University. At the time of his appointment, he was Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle. On the 17th December, 1919, nearly a year ago, the Senate resolved that he should be re-appointed Professor for a term of 7 years from the date of expiry of his first term of Office, that is, from the 14th of July, 1920; in other words, we took action nearly 7 months before the expiry of the period of Office of the Professor. Our Resolution was that he should be re-appointed Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, and that he should be paid Rs. 1250 a month. A letter was then sent to the Government of India enclosing this Resolution. This letter I find from the record, was despatched by the Registrar within two days of the adoption of the Resolution by the Senate.

From J. C. Ghose, Esq., M A, Registrar, Calcutta University, No. G-353, dated Senate House, the 19th December, 1919, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, through His Excellency the Rector.

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to request you to move the Governor-General in Council to sanction under Section 10 of Chapter IX of the Regulations the re-appointment of Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

The Senate resolved on the 29th January, 1917, that Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, at that time Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, be appointed Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture for a term of three years. This was subsequently approved by the Government of India and Prof. Bhandarkar joined the University on the 14th July, 1917. His work in the University has been eminently successful both as a capable investigator and as an inspiring teacher. The success of the newly established department of Ancient Indian History and Culture is due in a large measure to his devotion, tact and judgment and the Senate are of opinion that they cannot afford to lose his services at the present juncture. They accordingly unanimously adopted the following resolution on the 17th December, 1919:—

'(i) That Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., be re-appointed Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture for a term of seven years.

(ii) That the Professor be paid Rs. 1,250 per month and that the University pay to the Government such additional sum as may be required on account of pension and leave contribution.'

It is needless to dilate upon the fitness of Prof. Bhandarkar for the Chair he has held with such distinction during the last three years; but the annexed list of his original publication may not be without interest.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY.

1. Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population.
2. Who was the patron of Vasubandhu ?
3. Jain Iconography.
4. Can we fix the date of Sankaracharyya more accurately.
5. Sahasram-Rupnath-Brahmagiri Edict of Asoka.
6. The Fourth Rock Edict of Asoka.
7. Sambodhi in Asoka's Rock Edict VIII.
8. Asoka's Rock Edict I re-considered.
9. Mandasor Inscription of Naravarman.
10. Was Devagupta another name of Chandragupta II.
11. Anavada stone of Sarangadeva, Vikrama-Samvat 1348.
12. Kailasa Temple at Elora.
13. The Paramara King Dharanivaraha.
14. The Pathari Pillar Inscription of Parabala.
15. The Patoda Grant of the Chalukya King Vinayaditya.
16. A new Kshatrapa Inscription.
17. Talegaon Grant of the Rashtrakuta King Krishna I.
18. Ujjain stone Inscription.
19. Dhenop Inscription of Chachcha.
20. Shergadh Stone Inscription.
21. Hansi Stone Inscription of Prithviraja Vikrama-Samvat 1224.
22. Banswara Plates of Bhojadeva.
23. Nadol Plate of Pratapasinha.
24. Harsha Stone Inscription of Vigraharaja.
25. Taxila Scroll Inscription of the year 136.
26. Partabgarh Inscription.
27. Dekkan of the Satavahava period.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

1. Nausari Copper-plate of Karkaraja.
2. Kushana Stone Inscription and the origin of the Saka era.
3. The first two rock edicts of Piyadasi.
4. The Ajivikas.
5. Dighwa-Dubauli Plate of Mahendrapala and Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of Vinagakapala.
6. Vilivayakura and Sivalakura of the Kolhapur Coins.
7. Satakarni of the Girnar Inscription.
8. The date of the Markandeya Purana.
9. The new Bosnagar Inscription.
10. Gurjaras.
11. An Eklingji Stone Inscription and origin and history of the Lakulisa Sect.
12. Chitorgadh Prasasti.
13. Khandavda Inscription of Gyasa Sahi.

JOURNAL OF THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

1. Guhilots.

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

1. The Chahamanas of Marwar.
2. Vasantagad Inscription of Varmalata.
3. Ghatiyala Inscriptions of Kakkuka.
4. Bachkala Inscription of Nagabhatta.
5. Cambay Plates of Govinda IV.
6. Daulatabad Plates of Sankaragana.
7. Chatsu Inscription of Baladitya.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANNUAL.

1. The Temple of Narasimhanatha.
2. Chaumukh Temple at Ranpur.
3. The Temples of Osia.
4. Besnagar Excavations.
5. Kshatrapa Coins from Sarvania.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Vikrama Era (Bhandarkar Commem. Vol)
2. Carmichael Lectures (Cal. Univ.)
3. The Daulatabad Plates of Jagadakamalla A.D. 1017 (Hyderabad Archaeol. Series)."

We waited and waited till a reply came. That reply is dated 26th April, 1920.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 507, dated the 26th April, 1920, to the Registrar, Calcutta University

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. G-353, dated the 19th December, 1919, applying for the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the re-appointment of Mr. D R. Bhandarkar as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Calcutta University for a further term of seven years with effect from the 14th July, 1920, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per month.

2. In reply, I am to say that as the arrangements which will have to be made in the Archæological Department, *vice* Mr. Bhandarkar, cannot be continued temporarily for so long a period, the Government of India regret that they are unable to approve of the proposal. They are however, prepared to sanction the extension of his appointment under the University for a further period of two years on the following conditions —

(*a*) that during this period of two years, Mr. Bhandarkar will be granted leave without allowances from the Archæological Department;

(*b*) that after the expiry of this period, he will have the option of severing his connection with the Archæological Department with a view to continuing his service with the University or reverting to his substantive appointment in the Archæological Department;

(*c*) that if, on the expiry of this period, he elects to remain in the University, he will have no claim to any pension or gratuity from Government.

3. If these conditions are approved by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate and accepted by Mr. Bhandarkar, the necessary sanction will be communicated."

The substance of the reply is this—The request of the University cannot be granted. But the Government of India made an alternative proposal, namely, that Professor Bhandarkar should be allowed to remain in the service of the University for a further period of 2 years. During this period of 2 years he was to be granted leave from the Archæological Survey Department without an allowance and after the expiry of that period he would have the option to sever his connection with the Archæological Survey Department if he wished to continue his services with the University, or to revert to his

substantive appointment in the Archæological Survey Department. During the period he remained with the University he would have no claim to any pension or gratuity from the Government. This letter was forwarded to Professor Bhandarkar, for he was the person most interested in this transaction.

Prof. Bhandarkar, thereupon, wrote a reply, quiet and forcible, worthy of a Maharatta.

From Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated the 15th May, 1920.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, printed in your $\frac{1816}{C}$ of yesterday's date, I have to make the following observations as I am desired by the Syndicate to make any I wish:

(1) The Government of India lent my services to the University for a term of three years. The University desires to have the term extended for an additional period of seven years. The Government of India appear to be willing to have the term extended by two years. I can well appreciate that the Archæological Department may not wish to be left in a state of uncertainty for a long period as to my reverting as the Department may wish to make permanent arrangements. If that be so, I would suggest that the University should ask for the loan of my services permanently so as to leave the Archæological Department free to make permanent arrangements in my place.

(2) The Government of India lent my services to the University on condition that leave and pension contribution should be paid. This has been carried out, and during the last three years, the Government have taken from me about Rs. 8,000 on this account. It is now contemplated that if I remain in the service of the University, I should be compelled to resign Government service, *i.e.* lose the benefit of sixteen years' service under Government out of which thirteen years were spent directly under the Government and three years on lent service to the University for which I have paid to Government a heavy sum as mentioned above. I venture to think that the arrangement now proposed is not quite fair. It has the appearance at least of a penalty to be inflicted on me because I am willing to serve the University of which His Excellency the Viceroy is the Chancellor and in the welfare of which the Government of India is presumably interested. I would suggest that if I am to continue in the service of the University, the Government of India should not disturb the existing arrangement, *ie.*, my services should be lent permanently on a payment of the usual leave and pension contribution; this latter sum, the Senate has resolved, is in future to be paid by the University, I understand that in the case of more than one Officer, the Government of Bengal and the Government of Bihar have sanctioned similar arrangements (*e.g.*, Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee, Mr. Bipinbihari Sen and Mr. Ambikacharan Mitra).

He pointed out most effectively the astonishing injustice of the proposal which had emanated from the Government of India. He had been at the time an officer of the Government of India for 16 years, out of which he had spent 13 years directly with the Government of India in the Archaeological Department. For 3 years he was in the service of the University,

because the University had obtained a loan of his services. For this loan of service the Government of India had exacted from him the sum of Rs. 8,000 as contribution for leave and pension. An officer of Government in this position is solemnly told that he will not be allowed to remain in the service of the University for 2 yea.s on the same condition as before. But he is to be granted leave without allowance with the result that if there was any vacancy, in the department, he would be superseded. If at the end of two years, he persisted in remaining in this forsaken University, he would have to resign Government service and forego all claims to pension or gratuity for the 18 years of Government service which he had rendered. He would have to forego the benefit of the sum of Rs. 8,000 which had been exacted from him. To put it plainly, whatever the intention of the proposer might be, the effect was to tell him in a round about fashion "do not remain in Cacutta, come back to the Archaeological Department." Then came the turn of the Senate. We sent a representation to the Government of India.

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. G. 700, dated Senate House, the 1st June, 1920, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, through His Excellency the Rector.

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to reply to your letter No. 507, dated the 26th April, 1920, regarding the appointment of Professor Bhandarkar as Carmichael Professor. Your letter has been placed before the Senate for consideration and I have now to communicate to you the opinion expressed by the Senate.

The Senate fully appreciate the inconvenience which may result to the Archaeological Department if the services of Professor Bhandarkar are temporarily lent to the University for a fairly long period. The Senate have accordingly decided unanimously to ask for the loan of the services of Professor Bhandarkar permanently. This will leave it open to the Archaeological Department to make permanent arrangements in his place.

The next point which requires consideration relates to the terms on which the services of Professor Bhandarkar should be lent to the University. Under the existing arrangement, Professor Bhandarkar is on, what is technically called, foreign service upon payment of the usual leave and pension contribution according to the Civil Service Regulations. The Senate are not able to appreciate why this arrangement should be altered. If Professor Bhandarkar is required to resign Government service, it would at least have the appearance that the Government wish to penalise him for his willingness to help the University in a very important field of original research and investigation. The Senate are reluctant to believe that the Government of India can possibly be actuated by such a motive. Professor Bhandarkar has now been in Government service for sixteen years, namely, thirteen years, spent directly under Government and three years on lent service to the University for which a sum of about eight thousand rupees has been levied from him. Professor Bhandarkar in his letter to University (printed copy enclosed) has very forcibly urged that the arrangement now proposed is not quite fair to him. The University Commission contemplated in their report free interchange of officers between the Universities and the Government. The policy of the Government also in the past has been in the same direction. The Government of Bengal have lent to the University permanently the services of Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee, Mr. Bipinbihari Sen, Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose and Mr. R.

Chanda The Government of Behar have similarly lent the services of Mr. Ambikachandra Mitra. In each instance the officer concerned retains his right to pension upon payment of the usual leave and pension contribution. The University also has reciprocated to the best of its power and opportunities. The Government of India quite recently asked for the loan of the services of Professor Arthur Brown whose services had been obtained by the University on loan from the Government of Assam. The University readily consented notwithstanding the inevitable inconvenience to a large number of our advanced students. The Government of India again wished to employ Mr. R. S. Bajpai on publicity work in the Home Department. Mr. Bajpai was engaged on very important work in the University Law College. The University readily consented to let him undertake Government work although the consequence has been much inconvenience to our students. The Senate venture to express the earnest hope that the Government of India will sympathetically reconsider the matter and not impose such terms upon Professor Bhandarkar as may bear even the appearance of harshness or injustice. The proposal of the Senate is that the services of Professor Bhandarkar should be permanently transferred to the University on payment by the University to the Government of the usual amount on account of leave and pension contribution.

I am requested by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate that early orders may be issued as the present term of Professor Bhandarkar expires on or about the 13th July, 1920."

We took a very generous attitude and suggested that the Government of India did not realise the implication of their proposal; if the Government of India persisted with their proposal, it was clear that they had an aversion to co-operate with the University. We also pointed out that we had helped the Government of India in various different ways. We had obtained the services of Mr. Arthur Brown from Assam; the Government of India wanted his services and we raised no objection. Immediately afterwards, the Government of India wanted the services of Mr. Bajpai, one of the Professors of the University Law College, and at considerable inconvenience to our students, we allowed him to go to Delhi and Simla. This letter was forwarded on the 1st June, 1920. I find that the Registrar added in the concluding sentence of the letter words to the effect that as the term of the Professor was due to expire on the 13th July, an early answer might be given. This letter, on its way from Calcutta to Delhi, received an accession of strength from an unknown quarter; it went up to Government of India with a very weighty recommendation. But we heard nothing in reply. Meanwhile, the 13th July came. Telegram after telegram was sent by the University to the Rector—to the Government of India—but there was no reply. At last on the night of the 13th July, a telegram came—"Let him continue in the University pending further consideration." The matter was further considered by the Government of India and we received the letter dated the 3rd November which is now before you.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1355 dated Simla, the 3rd November, 1920, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, through His Excellency the Rector.

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. G-137, dated the 23rd September last, enclosing copy of a letter, dated the 22nd September, from Professor D. R. Bhandarkar.

2. The answers to the questions put in Professor Bhandarkar's letter are as follows:—

(1) Professor Bhandarkar will cease to contribute to Government for pension from the date on which he definitely severs his connection with Government service and passes comletely to the service of the University. Hence the other questions asked under this paragraph do not arise. Whether Professor Bhandarkar will be required to make any contribution to the University for his pension is a matter for consideration by the University.

(2) Attention is invited to Paragraph 3 of this Department's letter No. 1143, dated the 9th September last When Professor Bhandarkar finally retires from the service of the University, the pension admissible to him for his entire service including his period of Government service, will be borne by the Government and by the University according to the rule of proportions. It is not known whether Professor Bhandarkar has expressed his desire to come under the new pension rules set forth in the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1085-E.A., dated the 15th November, 1919. If he has and if he retires from the service of the University in November, 1930, without a break in service, having thereby completed 26 years of service, he would be entitled to 30/60ths of his average emoluments, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,200 a year, or Rs. 433⅓ a month. The proportion in which the cost of this pension will be distributed between the Government and the University will be calculated at the time of Professor Bhandarkar's retirement.

(3) In this Department's telegram of the 12th July, 1920, sanction was communicated to the continuance of Professor Bhandarkar on existing conditions pending the issue of orders on the proposals then under consideration. Provided the date on which Professor Bhandarkar's services are permanently transferred to the University is not unduly delayed, the Government of India are prepared to accept any date which may be found convenient by the University."

In that letter it is stated that the Government of India desired to co-operate with the University in this matter. They are agreeable to transfer the services of Prof. Bhandarkar permanently to the University and no contribution is to be made by him towards his pension. The pension that might ultimately become due to him when he would retire, would have to be paid according to the rule of proportions in the Civil Service Regulations. This was a very pleasant surprise ; it was really better than what we had ventured to ask for. We were not particularly anxious to put money into the pockets of the Government of India as contribution for leave and pension. Professor Bhandarkar accepted these terms. The Syndicate accepted them, and they are now embodied in the Resolution. The first condition laid down by the Government of India is that the services of Professor Bhandarkar should be permanently transferred to the University. It is secondly suggested that these arrangements should come into operation from the 1st

day of the new year. The third clause proposes that we should from now take steps to create a pension fund. The day I hope will be far distant when Professor Bhandarkar will retire. He is in full vigour of manhood. He has no intention to retire till he has finished the work he has undertaken. Let us be content with what after all has been a happy solution of the difficulties which we had to face during the last twelve months.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee proposed that Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, B.A., Ramtanu Lahiri Research Fellow, who had been suffering from serious illness, be granted leave on full pay for three months, with effect from the 16th November, 1920.

He said that Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen was appointed Ramtanu Lahiri Research fellow in 1913, and during these 7 years he had never been absent from work He was, however, now suffering from the after effects of a serious attack of influenza. Although he was recovering, the process was very slow. The proposed leave would in no way interfere with the work he had undertaken. He had already delivered seven courses of lectures ; four of these had been published and the fifth was in the press.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the proposal.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor: Before putting the motion to the vote, I must draw the attention of the Senate to the fact that according to the Civil Service Regulations 3 months' leave with pay even for illness would be inadmissible. A special resolution of the Senate is necessary. I put it to the vote.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee moved that the following sentence be inserted at the end of Sec. 4, Chapter XL. of the Regulations (B.T. Examination) :—

"The first student in the First Division shall be entitled to a prize of books of the value of Rs. 100."

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved that N. G. Srinivasan, who had gone through a regular course of practical work in Physics at the University College of Science for three year

be permitted to appear at the next M.Sc. Examination in Physics as a non-collegiate student.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar moved that the following graduates be permitted to appear at the next M.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	*Qualification.*	*Subject.*
Kshirodbihari Gupta	B.A., 1918	Applied Mathematics.
Jugal Behari ...	M.A. Economics (1919)	Philosophy.
Chandra Majit ...	B.A. (1915) ...	Urdu.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar moved that the following students, whose percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed minimum on account of illness, be permitted to appear at the Preliminary or Intermediate Examination in Law in January, 1921, as non-collegiate students :—

Preliminary Examination in Law.

Rabindrabhushan Kanjilal.

Intermediate Examination in Law.

Nagendranath Lahiri.

Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. J. N. Dasgupta moved that the following unsuccessful candidates at the B.T. or L. T. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.T. or L.T. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.T. EXAMINATION, 1921.

Trigunacharan Banerji.
Bahuballav Pandit.
Miss Dwarkabai Bhalchandra.

L.T. EXAMINATION, 1921.

Mohammad Azhar.
A. U. M. Bazlul Karim Bhuia.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Professor S. C. Mahalanobis proposed that the following female candidates be permitted to appear at the next

I.A. or B.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

I.A. EXAMINATION 1921.

Name.		*Qualification.*
Miss Preeti Bose	...	Passed the Matriculation Examination in 1918
Miss Durgapuri Deby	...	Matriculation in 1917

B.A. EXAMINATION 1921.

Name.		*Qualification.*
Miss M. Abbey Yates	...	Passed the I.A. Examination in 1914.
Miss Sudhansubala Datta	...	Passed I.A. in 1919.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that Suryyakumar De, who registered himself as a candidate for admission to the last B.A. Examination as a student of the Dacca College, but could not appear at the Examination owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination in 1921, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas moved that Bibhutibhushan Mallik, who completed his attendance at lectures for the I.A. Examination at the Jagannath College, Dacca, during the last session and passed the Collge test Examination, be permitted to appear at the I.A. Examination in 1921, as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved that the following unsuccessful candidates be permitted to appear at the next I.A. or I.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names in view of the fact that the subjects were not taught in the colleges where they were studying :—

Name.		Examination.		Subject.
Tarapada Ganguli	... ...	I.Sc.	...	Physiology.
C. J. Ranatunga	... ...	I.A.	...	Latin.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that the following candidates, who had passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to

appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Vernacular composition as non-collegiate students :—

Haripada Chakrabarti.
Nakuleswar Basu.
Birendralal Sen.
Biswapati Gupta.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	*Subject.*
Birendrakumar Khasnabis	Mathematics.
Mahendralal Ray	Do.
Hrishikes Majumdar	Do.
Ayaskanta Bakshi	Do.
Manmathanath Pal	Botany.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that the following candidates, who had passed the I.Sc. Examination be permitted to appear at the next I.A. Examination as non-collegiate students in the subjects stated against their names :—

Name.	Subject.
Syed Abdul Hashem	Logic.
Jatindrabijay Bhattacharyya	Sanskrit.
Ganeschandra Ghosh	Do.
Quorban Khan	Logic.
Girindrachandra Basu	Sanskrit.
Ramchandra Saha	Do.
Chintaharan Chakrabarti	Do.
Paranendunath Ghoshal	Do.
Pathakota Brahmaniya	Logic.
Indubhushan Mukherjee	Sanskrit.
Sachindranath Mukerjee	Sanskrit and Logic.
Prafullachandra Majumdar	Sanskrit.
Prabodhchandra Majumdar	Do.
Debakumar Barua	Do.
Jagatbandhu Pal	Do.
Abanikumar Chakrabarti	Do.
Jnanendramohan Chakrabarti	Do.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the proposal, which was adopted.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that Fakhrul Islam Wahid, who after passing the I. A. Examination in 1918 with Mathematics, Chemistry and Sanskrit as his combination of subjects, joined the Agricultural College at Sabour and who had passed the Final Examination of the College, be permitted to appear at the next I.Sc. Examination in Botany as a non-collegiate student.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved that the following candidates, who had been serving as teachers for three years, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students :—

B.A. Examination, 1921.

Naliniranjan Das Gupta.
Debendrakumar Nath.
Aswinikumar Das.
Manindranarayan Chakrabarty.
Kalikumar Baksi.
Basantakumar Basu.
Md. Pli Nawaz.
Krishnakumar Ray.
Amarchand Mukerjee.
Surendranath Mukerjee.
Sachindrakishr De.
Chakradhar Jha.
Sailajakanta Chattopadhyay.
Sayedar Rahman.
Phanibhusan Chatterjee.
Birendranath Bhattacharyya.
Radhagobinda Basak.
Kalikanta Gautam.
Maung Po. Han.
Md. Anawaral Azim.
Abdur Razzaque.
R. J. Moses
T. Ramakrishniya.
P. B. Krishnamachary.
Hiralal Chakrabarti.
Kalipada Chatterjee.
Tripathanath Sarbadhikari.
Girindrakumar Chakrabarti.
Mahendranath Das.

Kamalbas Narayan.
Jatindramohan Chaudhuri.
M. M. Das.
Kadamray Deka.
Harimohan Chaudhuri.
Jogeschandra Banerjee.
Hla Aung Pru.
Saratchandra Patra.
Syambehary Chanda.
Krishna P. Chakrabarti.
F. L. Joseph.
Paresnath Sengupta.
Bipinbihari Jana.
Abhimanya Biswas.
Mahammad Islam.
G. D. Williams.
Lalitkumar Chakrabarti.
Maung Ba Lwim.
Baradakanta Sen.
Ahmad Hosain.
C. S. Mohi Deen.
Syed Wahed Ally.
M. Azher-ul Islam.
Maung Ba.
Girindranath Chakrabarti.
Chintaharan Patgeri.
Mahananda Acharyya.
Rajkumar Saha.
Dharmadas Chaudhuri.
Nityananda Tewari.
Saya Cushing.
Jnanendranath Ray.
Mohammed Hosain.
Kshitischandra Ghosh.
Kumarishchandra Sinha.
Ramchandra Banerjee.
Radhamadhab Sarkar.
Binodbihari Ray.
Sisirkumar Ray.
F. S. Joseph.
A. R. Ruthnam.
Annadacharan Sarkar.
Nanilal Chakrabarti.
Mg. Ma. Aung.
Anantacharan Biswas.

I.A. Examination, 1921.

Batakrishna Pal.
Akhilchandra Mukhopadhyay.
Mg. Ba. Theh.
U. R. Krishna Iyer.
Akello Satyanarayana.
B. V. S. Ramchandra Rao.
V. Jagannath Murti.
Sripaticharan Das.
Abdul Haque.
Sachindranath Sarkar.
Trailokyanath Chaudhuri.
Sureschandra Majumdar.
Shaik Ahmed.
Maung Saumya.
Narendramohan Dutt.
D. Chintan.
Bipinchandra Chakrabarti.
Khan Mir.
Mg. Kyaw Zaw.
Bimalachandra Chaudhuri.
Motiram Verman.
Madhusudan Gangopadhyay.
Abdul Ghafur Gazi.
Ma Hta.
Amdadulla Majumdar.
William Luther.
Abhaycharan Kundu.
Lalitmohan De.
Mahamad Yunus.
Mahamed Ismail.
Po. Aung.
T. Appalanasavaya.
Kumathali Mangarajan.
Tanu Po. Myee.
Durgeschandra Bhattacharyya.
Girischandra Das.
Abdl Bari.
Mg. Ba Tin.
Krishnakisor Ganguli.
Mofazzel Biswas.
Monir Ahmed Chowdhuri.
Maung Sein.
Kokilchandra Bera.
Banishchandra Chakrabarti.

Win Choon Saing.
Victor Joseph Maurice.
Ramanibhushan Bhattacharyya.
Maung Thin.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, seconded by Mr. M. N. Ray, the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1920-21, was adjourned to Saturday, the 4th December, 1920, at 4. P.M.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Senate

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No: 19.

THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukherjee, M.A., B.L.
Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, C.I.E., M.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. S C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Rai Lalitmohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, M A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.E S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Mr. E. E. Biss.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S. J.
Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., B.D.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Dr Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.C.S.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M H.

On the motion of the Hon'ble **Sir Asutosh Mookerjee,** seconded by Mr. M. N. Roy, item 12 relating to Dr. Cullis was placed after item 1.

The Hon'ble **Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved that the term of Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D. D., as University Professor of English be extended by a period of three years.

The Hon'ble **Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** observed that it would be most improper on his part to dilate on the qualifications of Dr. Stephen. It was sufficient to state that his vigour, intellectual and physical, was calculated to excite the envy of those who were his juniors by 20 years.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. R. Banerjea and carried.

The Hon'ble **Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** moved that the term of office of Dr. C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D., as Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, be extended by a period of two years on the present conditions.

He observed that Dr. Cullis was willing to have his term extended; this showed that he was prepared to make further sacrifice for the great cause in which he was engaged.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved that P. K. Ghosh, who attended lectures in Applied Mathematics as a Post-Graduate Scholar of the University College of Science during the session 1918-19, be permitted to appear at the M.Sc. Examination in Applied Mathematics in 1921 as a non-collegiate student.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that the following candidates, who had passed the B.Sc. Examination, be permitted to appear at the next B.A. Examination in English and Bengali only as non-collegiate students:—

Sanat Kamar Sinha.
Prafulla Roy.
Narendranath Mitra.

Dr. P. Bruhl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee moved that Abdul Aziz, an unsuccessful candidate at the B. T. Examination held in 1918, be permitted to appear at the next B. T. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray moved that Sitanath Pathak, who was permitted to appear at the last L. T. Examination but who could not avail himself of the permission owing to illness, be allowed to appear at the next L. T. Examination as a non-collegiate student.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. B. M. Majumdar moved that Mihirlal Ghosh, a student of the University Law College, whose percentage of attendance at lectures had fallen short of the prescribed minimum owing to illness, be permitted to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Law as a non-collegiate student.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Manmathanath Ray and carried.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar moved that the following candidates, who had been serving as teachers for three years be permitted to appear at the next B.A. or I.A. Examination, as the case might be, as non-collegiate students:—

B.A. Examination, 1921.

Carey Kaing.
Aung Ben.
Nabinchandra Basu.
Maung Po Min.
Maung Kyaw Khin.
Sasadhar Ray.
Shamsul Arfin.
Abdul Waheb.

I.A. Examination, 1921.

Maung Ba Tun.
Lalitmohan Bhattacharyya.
Kshirodbandhu Ray.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray seconded the motion, which was carried.

Principal H. C. Maitra moved that the following Resolutions of the Senate in Committee on the Report of the Calcutta University Commission be confirmed—

"42. That the High School should be so organised as to lead to a final examination *at about the age of 14.*

43. That, after passing the High School Examination, the students should join the Intermediate Colleges, which will comprise *a four-year course.*

44. That the Intermediate course should prepare students for (1) callings in life, *e.g.*, agriculture and other industries, the lower grades of government service, etc., and (2) University studies in Arts, Science, Teaching, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Technology, and Commerce.

45. That the Intermediate College Examination will qualify students for admission to the University.

46. That some of the High Schools will be expected to organise Intermediate courses in particular subjects, and others will be permitted to provide for instruction in some subjects for the first two years, after which their students will be allowed to take transfer, if necessary, to other institutions, to complete their studies.

47. That it is highly undesirable to subject boys in the critical period of adolescence to the severe strain of two public examinations, such as the Matriculation and the Intermediate.

48. That the University should control, supervise, and administer Intermediate Colleges and High Schools.

49. That provision should be made by statute for a number of Committees within the University to deal with matters relating to Intermediate and Secondary Education, including the framing of the budget.

50. That the following Faculties should be instituted in the University, in addition to the existing ones :—

(1) Faculty of Agriculture.
(2) " " Commerce.
(3) " " Technology.
(4) " " Teaching.

51. That these Faculties should organise studies on the lines of a Diploma and a Degree Examination.

52. That as regards courses and subjects, the scheme submitted by the Senate in March, 1918, relating to the proposed examinations in Technology, Agriculture, and Commerce, be adopted.

53. That Teaching should be a subject included in one of the courses of the Intermediate Examination.

54. That while there should be differentiation between education of men and of women, it should be more pronounced in the Intermediate than in the University stage. In particular the special needs of women in the University should be met by the institution of special examinations in subjects like sanitation, child welfare, domestic hygiene, domestic economy, fine arts, and women should be allowed to offer some of

these subjects in lieu of certain optional subjects in the examinations.

55. That special attention should be paid to Scientific Education for women, which has been sadly neglected in the past.

56. That the Scientific study of the Vernaculars should be encouraged in the University.

57. That it is highly undesirable that there should be any special communal representation on the proposed Academic Council or the Executive Council.

58. That the following additional Boards and Committees should be statutorily provided for in the reconstituted University:—

Committees on Courses, a Board of Examinations, a Committee of Cultural Developments in the University, Standing Committees of the Executive and Academic Councils for the affairs of Mofussil Colleges, a Board of Women's Education, a University Extension Board, a Board of Students' Welfare, a Board of University Social Service, and a University Mission to the People.

59. That it is desirable to encourage the use of the Vernacular throughout the High Schools and the Intermediate Colleges.

60. That the use of the Vernacular may be permitted as a medium of instruction in University classes, where practicable.

61. That except in English, Mathematics and other subjects that may be specified in which the Examinations should be conducted in English, candidates should be given the option of answering in the Vernacular.

Rai Chunilal Bose, Bahadur, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that the Budget Estimates for 1920-21, as prepared by the Board of Accounts be adopted.

The Mover said:—This is the sixth occasion when the task of moving the adoption of the Budget Estimates has been imposed upon me. In 1915, when I placed the Budget before the Senate, it was believed by many that the University was irretrievably lost, that it was in the gulf of bankruptcy and before the lapse of twelve months it would have to be closed. I did not, however, share the pessimistic view, though I realised the great danger that was before the University. Five years have elapsed since then and we have not yet gone into the Bankruptcy Court. But the condition of things is graver

now than it was five years ago. I do not say this with a view to frighten the Senate. But I think it would be unwise on our part to adopt an optimistic view of the present situation. This is indicated by what follows in the agenda paper, the next item of business and the one following which involve proposals for additional revenue. I shall take you through the Budget Estimates and I hope I shall be able to satisfy you that great caution is needed, great courage is required on the part of the Senate to avoid the University being landed in disaster. There is one figure in the Budget Estimates for 1919-20 to which I desire to draw your attention. So far as the Fee Fund is concerned the opening balance was 1,88,743. The receipts were estimated to be Rs. 9,99,550. The total was estimated to be Rs. 11,88,293. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 11,86,213 with the result that there would be a closing balance of Rs. 2,080. If you turn to the Budget Estimates now before you, you find that the opening balance of the Fee Fund on the first page is not Rs. 2,080 but Rs.—2,49,108. This is calculated to frighten people, and it has frightened people. I have heard it asserted, and I have read it written that there has been a big defalcation in the University. But I will satisfy you in a minute that this figure, as rightly understood, need not alarm us. If you turn for a moment to page 618 of the Budget Estimates you will find that we had during the last year purchased Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,25,000. I am referring you to the foot-note on that page. This is a foot-note to item 8 headed Investments under the mainhead "Miscellaneous." The figure for investments is Rs. 2,19,937. In other words we had purchased Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,25,000 for Rs. 2,19,937. On the first of July these Treasury Bills matured. Consequently against this minus balance of Rs. 2,49,108 we had in our hands Treasury Bills of Rs. 2,25,000. There is another item. It is item 6 on page 617, headed "M.A. & M Sc.", under the main head "Fees for Examinations." The actuals in 1919 were Rs. 41,900. The Budget Estimate for 1919-20 was Rs. 76,000. But the actuals were Rs. 33,350. What happened was that we did not receive fees from a good many candidates by the 30th of June and this is explained by foot-note (*a*) at the bottom of the page. In other words on the day the Budget Estimates were prepared there was an outstanding amount from candidates who had entered their names but had not actually paid their fees. I will tell you what that figure was. That figure came to Rs. 27,930. Therefore against the Debit Balance of 2,49,108 there were bills for Rs. 2,25,000 and the M.A. and M.Sc. Examination fees that were realised after. The amount in this case is Rs. 2,53,930. If you set out the one against the other, the

real opening balance was Rs. 3,822 against the estimated opening balance of Rs.—2,49,108. So this particular point need not frighten us. With this preliminary explanation, I shall take you through the Budget Estimates for the current year.

These Budget Estimates have been framed in view of one fundamental fact that the activities of the University have to be considered in its two departments, the Teaching University and the Examining University. The Teaching University teaches in the departments of Arts, Science and Law. The Examining University, which includes the general department of the University, carries on Examinations in every department and the general correspondence of the University and also controls the Schools and the Colleges. So far as the Teaching University is concerned, our duty is to carry on Post-Graduate Teaching as imposed upon us by Regulations which have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council. No question can arise as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the thing, because this duty has been imposed upon us after a great deal of deliberations.

As regards the Teaching University, I shall refer you to the Budget Estimates on pages 2,3,4,10,11. On pages 612-616 you have departments of Arts and Science. On pages 623 and 624 you have the department of Law. We take first the departments of Arts and Science. You find first the Receipts on page 612. The first item is the Government grant of Rs. 15,000. The Government of India for many years past made a grant of Rs. 15,000 for payment of salaries to University Leturers. Then you find in the next item fees from students, and you have the sub-head there—fees from students attached to the Presidency College. You will remember that under the Post-Graduate Regulations, the services of a considerable number of Professors of the Presidency College are placed at the disposal of the University and the students attached to the Presidency College pay their full fees. This system began in 1917 and has now been in operation for three years. If you choose to examine the items there you will find the actuals in 1919 of the fees from the students attached to the Presidency College and also from those not attached came up to Rs. 1,24,527. For 1919-20, actuals came up to Rs. 88,766 but the Budget Estimate was Rs. 1,02,500. It is not a real fall. What happened is this. We have had a lengthy correspondence with the Accountant General as to the exact sum payable to us by the Government of Bengal and the precise sum due to us from the Presidency College. That correspondence has not yet ended. The result is that the fees for 1918-19 have not yet been received by us. We are not in a position to show the precise amount. But in fact the actual income that we estimated has not fallen

off. That is to say that the number of students that we thought would come in, is the actual number. The figure is nearly the same in the Budget for 1920-21. If there had been a real fall, there would have been no justification for repeating that figure in 1921.

The additional contribution from the fee fund to the Post-Graduate Teaching Fund was Rs. 1,66,050. That was actually paid in. In the current year we have put down about Rs. 1,000 more. The result of this will be that there will be in the Budget for 1920-21, the opening balance of Rs. 23,500.

If you come to the expenditure you find a difference between the Post-Graduate Teachings in Arts and Science. You have Professors and Teachers in Arts. The amount budgeted for was Rs. 3,50,000. But the Actuals were Rs. 3,23,419. The pension contribution of Teachers was Rs. 1,575 in the Budget of 1919-20. But the actuals were Rs. 1,336. The amount of travelling allowance of Teachers in the Budget was Rs. 2,500. But the actuals were Rs. 3,890. A number of Professors were sent to the Poona Oriental Conference. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 2,500.

We have scholarships. Last year the Budget grant was Rs. 4,740. We acted within the Budget grant. This time we budget for Rs. 5,940.

New departments have been opened for teaching Indian Vernaculars, Ancient Indian History, Tibetan, and Anthropology. We have employed our Graduates for learning Tibetan. We have given a scholarship of Rs. 40. There is absolutely no body to take the place of Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Satischandra Vidyabhushan. Yet the students imitate their great master.

I regret to say we are not in a position to offer any explanation with regard to the increase in proportion of electric expenses. If any gentleman round this table kindly investigate the matter and find out the cause I shall be personally extremely thankful. The actuals in 1919 were Rs. 3,209. Last year we budgeted for Rs. 3,500. But the actuals came up to Rs. 6,024. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 6500. Up till 1919 the expenditure was Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000, to be divided into three parts, one part to be drawn upon the General Office, one part upon the Post-Graduate Arts and Science, and one part upon the Law College. For the purpose of Budget Estimates, we always divide the total amount into three parts. I was astonished to find the amount of the Bills rising to Rs. 18,000. I have failed to find the reasons for this. The Registrar has made a careful enquiry. But he has

not succeeded. If any scientist among you kindly makes an enquiry into the matter and suggests some means for effecting a saving, I shall be very thankful to him. I am not anxious to pay Rs. 18,000 into the pocket of the Electric Supply Corporation.

We estimated last year for Rs. 10,000 for the Library, but spent a great deal more over books ordered from England and America. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 8,000 only.

We spent Rs. 3,315 only over the Indian Vernacular scheme. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 4,000.

As regards Provident Fund we budgeted for Rs. 13,850 but spent Rs. 3,621. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 13,500.

In 1918-19 we spent for the Professors and Teachers in the department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science Rs. 72,828. The Budget for 1919-20 was Rs. 84,300, but the actuals were Rs. 57,433. That does not include the amount to be paid to the Professors of the Presidency College. There is no real fall. We have budgeted practically for the same amount as in the previous years.

We have budgeted for the Library, Rs. 5,000, and for the Provident Fund Rs. 3,000.

This, however, does not give you the idea of the expenses incurred for higher teaching in the University for Arts and Science. We have the University Science College. We can carry on teaching in Arts without a laboratory but not so in Science.

Now coming to general expenditure, I have only one word to say. We have been obliged to make alteration and repairs to the Palit house. We had to give scholarships to research scholars out of two funds.

We come now to the University Law College on page 623. This College, I am glad to say, is a flourishing Institution. We need not be anxious as to its finances. In 1918-19 the total came up to 2,30,855. In 1920 there was a falling off in the number of students. There was a feeling of revulsion and we discovered later on that there was a feeling that there were too many lawyers in the country and that law was not as profitable as any other profession. We have budgeted this time for Rs. 1,87,200.

The Professor of International Law has been taken away by the Government of India. So we have been able to save money,

otherwise there would have been additional expenditure. The only item to which I need draw your attention is the proportion of electric expenses which has risen from Rs. 3,197 to Rs. 6,024, so that there is a burden which has fallen not merely upon the general department but on Arts, Science, and the Law College.

Next to the Law College we have Hardinge Hostel. It is maintained on a business line. We have been obliged to increase the charge on account of increased costs of food. Still the Hostel is absolutely full. We have room for 160 students. If we had room for 320 students we could fill it.

Now I wish to go to the general department on page 617. You have first to take the receipts of the fee-fund which commences on page 617. This is in substance the main source of the income of the University from which the expenses are to be met. If you search these figures carefully you will see that the Budget Estimates have been framed in the expectation of a rise in the number of candidates for certain examinations. The most prominent of these is the Matriculation Examination. There has been a steady rise in the number of candidates for Matriculation, although the progress has been arrested now-a-days by such unfortunate events as the creation of the Patna University in the middle of the financial year. Taking the average of the previous years it is expected that the number of candidates for Matriculation may come up to as many as 20,000. But the experience of the past few years shows that we have probably reached the maximum. In 1920 the number of candidates in the Intermediate Examination in Arts was 7,000. The same remark applies to the B.A. Examination. The figure last year was 3,826. There has been no increase. The same remark applies to the B.Sc. pass Examination and B.A. and B.Sc. honours Examinations. So far as the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations are concerned there has been a slow but a steady rise. I hope we shall be able to recover our old numbers. So far as the Law Examinations are concerned, there is a steadily increasing number and the number has increased by reason of the Resolution of the Faculty of Law. Regulations for the Law Examinations say that if a student does not appear at the Examination within twelve months then he loses the qualification and has to attend again. If he appears and does not pass, he can appear at the subsequent Examination. Formerly the rule was so that a candidate after having appeared once could lie in hiding for half a century and appear again with his grandson (Laughter). The question was raised some years ago as to the possible misapprehension that might arise and we wrote to the Government

of India. The Authorities said that the Regulations should be relaxed. As soon as that was discovered, the students did not go up for the Examinations two or three years. So the Faculty said. "This is the meaning of the Regulations. As soon as you have qualified, appear. If you fail, appear next year. If not, you are shut out for ever." The result was that every Law student, serious or not, has now to go up to the Examination as soon as he has qualified himself.

Now we come to page 618. You have got the heading "Other Fees." The Graduates' Registration fees and subscriptions. amounted to Rs. 8,880, in 1918-19, in 1919-20, we budgeted for Rs. 5,500. But the actuals were Rs. 4,830. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 6,000. This shows how our graduates are ungrateful. We found that if there were at least 10,000 persons who would be anxious for Registration it would give their *alma mater* an annual income of Rs. 1,00,000. But that never came about. The next head is "miscellaneous." We budgeted for Rs. 8,000 but actually got Rs. 8,082. If you ask the ground for this increase I draw your attention to No. 5 and No. 6. No. 5 is "fees for change of names." No. 6 is "Migration fees." People take it into their head to change their names to attain respectability. The son of a shop-keeper takes the fact that he is a shop-keeper's son as a disgrace. He is for instance a Modak. So he applies solemnly that his ancestors have been known as Roys. He pays down 25 rupees for his respectability and we make him Roy. It is not confined to Hindus only. Mahomedan students also show the same inclination. A brilliant Mahomedan young man was named Jharumiya. He wanted that his name should be changed into Gusfan Ali Khan when he had a very high appointment in State. Thus when people want to change their names, why not levy a fee ?

There has been of late years a rush of students to this University from other Provinces. They desert their own University and come here for study. So I suggested that they should pay a fee of Rs. 10.

In 1918-19 the sale proceeds of old answer papers amounted to Rs. 13,223. In 1920 we budgeted for Rs. 8,000. But the actuals came up to Rs. 8,082. This time we have budgeted for Rs. 10,000.

We have the supervising staff and establishment. We have the Registrar, the Controller of Examinations, Assistant Registrar, Assistant Controller, Assistants and menials. There are the University Mess Superintendents, and the Medical Officer.

There is a small item of Teaching Staff,—under-graduate Teaching.

There are the Examination expenses. These are all fluctuating items, depending on the number of candidates. I may tell you that we have had the greatest difficulty in controlling the expenses of the Examinations. It seems to be the idea of every body that he ought to be paid for any service that he renders to the University. Sir Alfred Croft said "Every member of a College and of a School is under an obligation to come to the assistance of the University without payment." But those days are changed and every body wants to be paid now. If the University wants to be paid there is an out-cry.

For Library books there was Rs. 5,000 in last year's Budget. But the actuals came up to Rs. 8,758. There were heaps of books left on the floor that required binding. Costs of binding have gone up.

Next we come to the University Press. Last year the Budget was Rs. 24,000. But the actuals came up to Rs. 34,587 This time we have budgeted for Rs. 36,000. I have to explain the reason for this increase. The reason is not merely the employment of additional men and paying for extra work but also increased allowance to the members all round. I realised that a strike would come on. People, better informed, who had official information at their disposal, ridiculed me. I gave 25 per cent. increase to every man in the Press with the result that there has been no strike in our Press, while we know what has become in other Presses. But I confess what I have given is not adequate.

We budgeted Rs. 18,000 last year in order to get Linotype and Monotype. But we could not get the machines last year. We hope to get them in the course of next year. But we have no money. When we have money the machines will be one of the first items. Taking the Press generally, the cost of every thing has gone up,—type, furniture, paper, ink, etc. We can not run the Press on the same conditions as before.

There are two important items to which I draw your attention,—question papers and Calendar. The cost of production has so much increased that our Calendar costs us about Rs. 25,000. We can not make any money on the Calendar. We have to distribute copies amongst the various departments and Educational Institutions. If it costs Rs. 25,000 to produce 1,500 copies of the Calendar, are you going to charge Rs. 20 for each? The result will be we may have to suspend the publication of the University Calendar temporarily.

The next item is Selections; and this item requires a word of explanation. We budgeted for Rs. 10,000 last year. It ought to be Selections and other publications. There are books and Selections for University students, which our Press cannot undertake—Selections from persian, Arabic, etc. They have to be printed outside. The actuals came up to Rs. 22,376. The higher Persian Grammar by Col. Phillot who was at one time a member of the University is printed at the Baptist Mission Press. The Tibetan Dictionary is printed at that Press, with the result that we had to pay Rs. 22,376. In the current Budget we have nothing very serious.

There is a contribution to Post-Graduate Teaching, Science College, etc. The last item is "To Ghosh Fund for house allowances of Professors Rs. 4,500." All the Professors are paid Rs. 500 each. On account of increase in house-rent one Professor had to leave calcutta and get into the interior in a malarious place with the result that he has been taken seriously ill. He could not get a house for less than Rs. 150. For one who gets Rs. 500 it was not considered wise to pay Rs. 150 as house rent.

If you come to page 622 you will find the item, Small Pox Hospital. Most of you are probably aware of the step which has been taken by the Vice-Chancellor for the purpose of securing students' welfare. He has arranged for boats which will be placed at the disposal of the different Colleges for use on Canal and on the Tully's Nulla. Medical Examinations of students are in progress and the results that have already been found out from the Records which have been made are extra-odinary. We have got a number of distinguished Doctors on the staff. During the out-break of small pox we had to start a Hospital for the benefit of the students of the University who had to go there. This cost us about Rs. 5,000, absolutely an unforeseen item of expenditure.

The travelling allowance fund on page 625 was created by the Government of India who paid Rs. 5,000 for covering the travelling expenses to foreign Universities.

The Ramtanu Lahiri Fund was created out of the sale proceeds of Lahiri's Select Poems, given by S. K. Lahiri. The Fund is in a flourishing condition and we have been able to maintain a Fellow, Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen, out of this Fund.

Then we have the Students' Mess Fund. There is the opening balance of Rs.—4,993 of last year. But the Actuals were Rs.—4,992. For the current year there is a deficit of Rs.—7,358. We have been able to reduce the amount to minus

4,992. This matter has a long history. The Government of Bengal gave Rs. 9,000 a year to meet the house-rent in part so that the whole burden might not fall upon the students who lived in messes. House-rent has increased in Calcutta and the deficit came to a very large sum, in fact Rs. 1,000 in excess. But the Government of Bengal says, "you must not get more than Rs. 9,000." So we have been obliged to increase the rent of the students much to their inconvenience. We have also been obliged to cancel all the free-studentships. We used to receive applications for entire or partial remissions of seat rents. All these applications have now to be refused. You will notice on page 627 the Budget for house-rent is Rs 60,000 but the actuals came up to Rs. 73,317. House-rent has gone up in an extraordinary manner. This year our Budget is Rs. 70,000. But I doubt very much whether we shall be able to get on within this limit. This is a very serious state of things.

We have had trouble over the Minto Professorship Fund. A bill has to be submitted and sent by the Minto Professor every month. This is a new invention. Every month the Registrar draws up a bill and sends a man for the money. We suggested one thing and the Government have done something else which has put us to great inconvenience.

The Hardinge Professorship Fund was created during the time of Lord Hardinge. The Government grant is Rs. 12,000. We had an opening balance of Rs. 16,549. But there was considerable difficulty in getting a Professor. No body in Simla discovered that we had this money in hand. Though we had this money we could not have Dr. Cullis. Dr. Cullis got Rs. 1,350. If he remained in the Presidency College he would have got much more. Dr. Cullis made sacrifice to come. The Government gives Rs. 12,000. You will see that sum is decreasing year by year. We have some money in hand in connection with the George V Professorship Fund. We have Rs. 1,00,000 in investment in the Carmichael Professorship Fund. That was created by the University out of the sale proceeds of Sanskrit Grammar and Selections.

Concluding the **Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee** observed :—The real position was that the fee fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 3,822 instead of the estimated balance of Rs. 2,080. If the fee fund was expected to close with a balance of Rs. 5,554, what was the true significance of that? The true significance was that immediate action had to be taken to raise some money because it was impossible to run the University on its existing income. There were grave dangers lying ahead.

This Budget was framed on the assumption that they would have a certain income and that the expenditure would not be increased beyond a certain limit. If there was slight variation in the expenditure it would seriously interfere with the working of the University. If, for instance, instead of having 20,000 Matriculation students they got only 18,000, that is to say Rs. 2,70,000, their closing balance of Rs. 5,554 would be converted into a debit balance at once. If, on the other hand, their expenditure was increased, as it was almost certain to be, there would be further trouble. It was impossible to run a University unless in the beginning of the financial year there was a balance or a reserve fund to meet expenses. At the end of the month they had to pay salaries to their staff. The University would no doubt receive some income from the students but this would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure at that moment because the Budget was framed on the assumption that during the 12 months they would get a certain income and spend a certain amount out of that but that income was in their hands at the beginning of the year. During this year they had been landed into great difficulties. On the 15th of October, it became apparent that the money in their hands on 1st November would not be enough to enable them to make all payments they were bound to make. In other words, if cheques were issued they would have to be over drafts. The Syndicate wrote to the Bank of Bengal and arranged this matter. Unless the Senate was prepared to face the situation and raise some money the position would be hopeless. They had foreseen this difficulty long ago and this situation would not have arisen, if the Government of India had at once done what they should have done when a request was made last year. The Senate resolved that the fees for the Matriculation students and for the I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. examinations should all be raised. On 16th June, 1919, a letter was drafted and sent to the Government of India. It was not till 22nd of October, 1919, that they were told by Government of India that the Government was only prepared to sanction the raising of the fees for examinations higher than the Intermediate. The result was that the University was deprived of an income of Rs. 1,50,000 which would have now been in their pockets and which would have saved them from the difficulty in which they found themselves. It is not an unfair assumption to make that people intend what is the obvious consequence of their acts. By vetoing this proposal the Government took this responsibility upon themselves. The reason assigned was that the Calcutta University Commission had reoommended that the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations would not be taken by the University but by a separate

Board and that it was undesirable, under these circumstances, to sanction a change of this character. Then the Government wrote and said that the University Bill would not be introduced in that session. The Senate wrote back at once on the 6th of September that this transference would not come into existence for some time and therefore it was safe to assume that the Examinations of 1921-22 would have to be conducted by the University and the University requested that for these two years, at any rate as a temporary measure, the University should be allowed to increase their fees. It was pointed out that the University could not be run on its present income and that its revenue must be further raised. That letter was sent on the 6th September but even up to the present moment Government had not vouchsafed a reply. Clearly, the University could not get any money till next year and the question was what was to be done. In addition to the other demands they had to meet, their buildings needed repairs which, in one case, would cost Rs. 20,000, but nothing could be done. He was placing these facts before the Senate in the strongest terms in order to justify the following items on the Agenda with regard to raising more funds. The present position was due to the combination of circumstances some of which were inevitable. They had suffered to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 by the depreciation of their securities during the continuation of War. They had begged the Government for an advance against those securities, but the Government turned a deaf ear to them and, therefore, all the securities had to be sold at a dead loss. The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee referred to the other ways in which the University had lost money. These were the buffets of fortune and these included the sudden opening of the Patna University and on the top of it came an urgent telegram from Burma for disaffiliation of their Colleges and Schools. In addition to all this there had been very great increase of expenditure on account of the present economic conditions. Unless the people of Bengal were willing to face the situation and treat the University as their own this institution would have to be shut up.

Dr. P. Bruhl, in seconding the motion, said that if the people of this country wished to make it not only a large University but also a great University, the many who could afford it must come forward with substantial aids, and not leave it to a few large hearted members of the legal profession and to the fees paid by the students, many of whom were poor, to supply the means for carrying out higher teachings and research works.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, in supporting the Resolution, congratulated Sir Asutosh Mookerjee on the very lucid statement of the Budget which he had presented. The remarks of Sir Asutosh betrayed a lack of his usual optimism with regard to the financial position of the University. It was necessary that the University should find out new means which would produce new sources of revenue.

Mr. G. C. Bose supported the Resolution whole-heartedly. During the last 20 years or more he had never seen Sir Asutosh anything but optimistic. But this year he had been slightly pessimistic at the position of the University. There was a fling in Sir Asutosh's speech at the graduates who did not pay for their registration. He was sorry that there was a good deal of unacademical and unscholarly canvassing by graduates. He hoped however that more academic spirit would be instilled into them.

Mr. Manmathanath Ray : I shall be very glad if Principal Bose will explain what he means by unacademical canvassing.

The Vice-Chancellor :—Order, Order.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea heartily congratulated the learned mover of the Resolution. He observed that the two previous speakers who noticed a certain pessimistic note in his speech, could not read him aright. The great motto of Sir Asutosh's life was boldness : it was boldness which pervaded the speech and it was misread as pessimism. With regard to the registration of graduates, only one side of the picture was presented to the house and the house was kept quite in the dark about the other side. In his opinion the graduates should not grudge the petty sum that was required for having their names registered. He considered it a proud privilege to be called upon to help their *alma mater* to pay a certain sum for registration of their names as graduates.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that the pessimism which some of the speakers noticed was only on the surface and the situation was not so bad as to make them altogether pessimistic. They could yet husband their resources and pull up. He had every reason to believe that the University would be able to steer clear of difficulties that might meet it in future.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee then moved the adoption of the following resolutions :—

(i) that it be a condition of the grant or continuance of recognition of a school that it shall contribute to the University

Fund a sum of Rs. 100 annually to be paid on or before the 31st March, each year.

Provided that the sum shall be reduced to Rs. 50, if the School Committee satisfies the Syndicate that no portion of the School funds is applied for other than School purposes or for the private benefit of an individual or individuals.

(ii) That no application for recognition of a School be entertained, unless it be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 100.

Provided that, if the application be ultimately granted, the sum mentioned in the previous resolutions shall be remitted during the first-year of the existence of the school.

The mover said that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the University to adopt the recommendations of the Syndicate.

It was imperatively necessary to raise money. The first step which they proposed to take in the matter was to get the Post-graduate students in Arts and Science to agree to the raising of the tuition-fee by 2 Rupees a month. In that case the result would be that in Scientific subjects the fee would be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month. In non-scientific subjects the fee would be Rs. 10 a month. He apprehended that this would reduce the number of students, and his apprehension was based on first-hand knowledge of the condition under which a large proportion of the Post-graduate students carried on their studies. He knew many of them intimately and knew the history and circumstances of a great many more of them. The truth was that the poor students succeeded in getting to the top.

The sons of wealthier classes either dropped on the way or stopped after graduation. He apprehended that the income would not increase on the basis of the figures. Considering the number of students the increase might be to the extent of Rs. 18,000. But it was not in any way sufficient to meet the needs of the University. The University was the greatest asset to the public of Bengal. The people who desired to see their boys educated and ultimately sent up to the University, ought to be interested in the maintenance of the University in an efficient condition. The schools were under the control of the University. It was no doubt open to an individual, who opened a school, to have nothing to do with the University. But he was sure that school would be deserted. The business of the University in connection with the schools was of a very extensive character. Nearly three fourths of the items considered by the Syndicate dealt with the School matters. He did not

know if there was any University in any part of the world which had ¼th of its items of business dealing with schools. There was the Assistant Registrar, a highly paid Officer getting Rs. 500 a month, who devoted all his time practically to school cases. The Registrar would bear him out that he was unable to get assistance of the Assistant Registrar in matters other than School cases. There were at least four Assistants in the Office who from day to day, from week to week, busied themselves with these school cases. These cases were of various descriptions. He took the cases of schools which enjoyed the privilege of recognition. A great deal had to be done in connection with these Schools. They were inspected by the officers of the Education Department. Report came to the University and a very careful extract was to be made of the various heads in which the condition of the School had been reported. The extract covered sometimes one printed page, sometimes two. This was one class of business. Another class of business was that, after the orders had been passed by the Syndicate, letters were addressed to these schools informing them of their action. Thereafter ensued interminable correspondence.

There was another class of cases, namely, corrections of age entries and investigation of horoscopes. They had a committee consisting of three youthful members who attended to this business. There was another class of cases coming in. Certain Schools had some fascination for some students who found it convenient to come from outside Bengal, in contravention of the Rules of their own Provincial Education Department as well as in contravention of the Rules of the Education Department of this Province. These students sent up applications and they had to be considered. In fact the office of the Executive Department of the University was constantly engaged with their heavy work throughout the year. They had a staff for the purpose of correspondence and enquiry. In these circumstances it was legitimate to call upon these Schools to make a contribution.

These Schools were of two kinds. Schools of one kind existed for profit by individuals. The Schools of the second class did not exist for profit. But they were divided into two sub-classes.

There were Schools which had been brought into existence to satisfy the vanity of individuals. Other Schools existed for *bonafide* educational charities. Some one started a School in village "A". A Zamindar of a neighbouring village "B" said: "This won't do". He started another School though there was no room for two Schools. Then began a tussle. Officers

of the Education Department went to the spot and made investigations and they were able to say what happened. Only the last night the speaker and his colleagues sat in judgment over two Schools which would cease to be recognised from the 31st of December next, because they refused to be amalgamated.

As regards the first class Schools that existed for profit, the speaker had a word to say. There were Schools which were extremely profitable to their founders, so profitable that a gentleman told him regretfully that he had made a mistake in not having started a school; he would have been much better off, had he done so. The speaker could think of a profit of Rs 200, Rs. 300, or even Rs 400 a month. He could think of a school whose proprietor lived 1500 miles from Calcutta but enjoyed an income of Rs 200 a month. He left the School in charge of a gentleman called "Head Master" who managed to make enough out of the School to build a house with three stories and marble floor—a house which would excite the jealousy of every one of the gentlemen present at the Meeting. Profit was made in the capacity of Secretary, sometimes as Superintendent, sometimes as Examiners of accounts. Profit was thus made out of the money of the so called poor people who were very anxious that their sons should be educated. Sir Asutosh had occasion to pay a surprise visit to such an Institution in Calcutta. As soon as he entered the School premises he was assailed by a stench which was so distressing that he felt inclined to run away. He, however, went in and got into a room in which some boys were seated, but the room was so dark that he could not see them. The school was full—over full. He was informed that the school made a profit of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month. Sometimes profit was made as house owner. A school was started and Rs. 200 was charged as rent for rooms which could not fetch even Rs. 50. The proprietor posed as a great educationist who had devoted all his life to the promotion of education in this country. The schools which made profits in this way ought to pay Rs. 100 a year. They put the burden upon these schools to show that they made no profit. In the case of schools which made no profits and the schools which employed their surplus for legitimate school purposes, they would take only Rs. 50 from them for the sake of the University. He realised there might be schools which could not afford this. He would ask them to raise Rs. 50 for the University. A moderate-sized school had at least 200 students. They might pay Rs. 50 a year on 200 students, that came to a levy of As. 4 per year upon every student. He wished to put this to the people of Bengal. Would they agree to pay into the University Treasury

1½ pice per month for every student or would they refuse? He honestly believed that this could not operate as a pressure even upon the poorest, and the Schools in difficulty, real or imaginary, would be able to find Rs. 50 a year.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea seconded the motion.

The Vice-Chancellor: This proposal has been duly brought forward and seconded. It is Principal G. C. Bose's turn to bring forward his amendment.

Mr. G. C. Bose said that he had full sympathy from experience with the remarks that the school cases occupied more than ¾th of the time of the Syndicate. He was himself a victim, but survived. He wondered how the prominent members of the Syndicate had survived that. He subscribed to what had fallen from the learned mover as to the time and energy that this University had to devote to this work. He was quite sure that they considered this proposal before bringing it before the Senate. It was a question if the Syndicate was competent to to decide the matter without referring it to the Senate and the Government of India. He divided the Schools into three classes, Government Schools, aided Schools, and unaided Schools. The Government Schools were perhaps in a position to pay. The Director of Public Instruction would be able to tell the meeting whether it was so. The speaker had come in contact with three hundred schools intimately, both aided and unaided. Did they think it possible that the schools would be able to pay Rs. 50? If there was any surplus, it should go, not to the University, but to the poor teachers whose pay ranged between Rs. 20 and Rs. 75.

Mr. G. C. Bose then moved an amendment to the effect that this contribution to the University fund should be taken only if the funds of the School permit of such a contribution.

Dr. B. C. Roy seconded the amendment. He asked what was the proportion of the Schools that were making profit to those that were not?

Rev. Dr. G. Howells warned them against being pessimistic with regard to the future financial position of the University. He would like to have the schools graduated and would put down Rs. 50 as a beginning.

Mr. E. E. Biss disagreed with the last speaker and thought that the money that was saved should not go to the profiteer but it should go to the pay of the teachers and to the teaching of Science in the schools. The schools were not good enough.

Rs. 50 did mean something to these Schools. He did not know how many of the drooping mat-wall-schools could pay this sum. He was aware of a Municipality which did not agree to a levy of 10 pice for free primary education. He, however, saw the difficulties in which the University was placed. He expressed his sincere sympathy for that.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea was going to deal with the question of jurisdiction raised when Sir Asutosh observed that we would deal with the matter himself.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, thereupon, proceeded to reply to one or two points raised by the previous speakers. Some of them pointed out that it would have been better if the money would have gone to the teachers. If Rs. 50 a year were to be distributed among the teachers, what increment would they get? Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 among 12, 19 or 20 teachers would not be any substantial increase. It was perfectly true that the condition of teachers was very poor and he should be the first man to help them if possible. But education had also become very costly. In his opinion the payment of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 ought to be made compulsory. For the enjoyment of certain status conferred by the University, some amount of sacrifice must be made.

Mr. H. C. Maitra found himself compelled, with great reluctance, to support the first part of the Resolution. But he was against the proposal that new schools should be required to pay Rs. 100 to the University before they had been inspected and recognised. So he earnestly asked the learned mover to withdraw that part of the motion.

Mr. W. W. Hornell said that when the matter was before the Syndicate he expressed to the mover of it his dislike of the proposal. He did so, because in the first place he ventured to think that it was perfectly true, as Sir Asutosh had said, that the Schools owed their existence to the recognition by the University. This recognition was for the purpose of Examination. That imposed a tremendous burden on the University. He should have preferred that money should have been raised by increasing fees for the Examination. They had made a proposal with reference to the raising of fees to which they had no answer from the authorities. It was true that the University was put to a good deal of expenditure and trouble in connection with School work, and so also was the Department which was supported and maintained by such fund. Moreover, there were certain Schools which were supported entirely from public revenues. He again recognised the great pecuniary and financial difficulties of the University and he himself was unable to suggest any other means by which revenue could be raised.

He deplored the proposals but he was not prepared to oppose them in view of the financial difficulties with which the University was faced.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee in reply remarked that no one deplored the proposals more than he did, but they had been brought forward as the last resort. If the Government of India sanctioned their proposal as to the raising of fees, he hoped he would be able to come before the Senate and ask the Senate not to put into operation the present Resolution. As for the amendment that money could be levied if the Schools were able to pay, how were they to know whether the Schools could pay or not? As regards the distribution of Rs. 50 amongst the teachers, Mr. Banerjea had explained how the apportionment would be quite unsubstantial. Principal Bose had forgotton by what amounts the School and College fees had been raised and how the poor students and their parents and guardians were able to bear the pressure. It would be an interesting discovery to know how much of these fees had gone into the pockets of the poor teachers. It was not business. It was not necessary to theorise. It was not desirable to go into hysterics over the thought that it would entail great hardships if 200 students were called upon to pay per month 1½ pice each.

As regards Principal Maitra's reluctance to support clause (B) he would like to point out that the initial fee of Rs. 100, when the application was granted, led to the non-payment of Rs. 50 in the first year. He did not want to encourage frivolous applications. He did not know whether it would be possible, as Dr. Roy suggested, to ascertain the percentage of Schools that made profit and of the Schools that did not. They made profits in various ways.

As regards the legal question that had been raised, Sir Asutosh had considered it very carefully before he brought the motion forward. The Indian Universities Act made the Senate, as a Body Corporate, competent to deal with all University matters. Section 25 of the Universities Act authorised the framing of Regulations. If they looked at the manner in which the Act had been administered since 1904, they would find various matters under certain imposed conditions which were not to be found in that chapter. There were matters in which conditions had been imposed as regards various transactions by the Senate which were not to be found in the Regulations but which were supplementary. The question has been put to the speaker before he brought forward the motion whether the Syndicate was competent for the purpose. His own view was that the Syndicate was not competent while the Senate,

as a Body Corporate, was competent. The Syndicate was the body in which the Executive Government of the University was vested. What was meant by Executive Government was in no way defined in the Act. With regard to the principle of the Act, the question might be raised—Is this matter one of Executive Government? So far as the Senate was concerned, it could not be doubted. It was open to them under Section 25 to make Regulations. But it was not necessary to make Regulations. (Here Sir Asutosh read from the Act.) Then he remarked that fortunately in matters in which there was no provision in the Regulations, the Senate was their authority. If the Government of India agreed to raise the fees, then there would be no necessity for enforcing the Resolution.

The amendment was put to the vote first. It was declared lost, one voting for and twenty against it.

The original motion was then put to the meeting and carried by an overwhelming majority, twenty voting for the motion and one against it.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved that, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, "five" be substituted for "two" in the first paragraph of sec. 6 of Chapter XV of the University Regulations.

Mr. W. W. Hornell seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Confirmed.)

NILRATAN SIRCAR, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar*

APPENDIX.

Budget Estimates for 1920-21.

Statement showing position of each fund according to the Budget Estimates for 1920-21.

	Opening balance 1920-21.	Receipts 1920-21. Budget Estimate.	TOTAL.	Expenditure 1920-21. Budget Estimate.	Closing balance 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Post-graduate Teaching Fund.	23,500	5,43,758	5,67,258	5,67,258	...
2. University Science College.	...	1,52,200	1,52,200	1,52,200	...
3. Fee Fund ...	—2,49,108	14,24,945	11,75,837	11,70,283	5,554
4. Law College Fund ...	68,623	1,87,200	2,55,823	2,52,691	3,132
5. Hardinge Hostel Fund	24,410	36,597	61,007	51,256	9,751
6. Inspection and General Administration Fund.	18,088	25,000	43,088	37,778	5,310
7. Travelling allowance Fund.	30	5,000	5,030	5,000	30
8. Ramtanu Lahiri Fellowship Fund.	18,638	8,000	26,638	12,900	13,738
9. Students' Mess Fund	—7,358	78,128	70,770	75,752	—4,982
10. Readership Fund ...	10,006	4,000	14,006	14,000	6
11. Minto Professorship Fund.	6,944	13,000	19,944	12,000	7,944
12. Hardinge Professorship Fund.	8,149	12,000	20,149	16,200	3,949
13. George V Professorship Fund.	19,000	12,000	31,000	15,000	16,000
14. Carmichael Professorship Fund.	14,054	20,782	34,836	25,635	9,201
15. Sir Rashbehari Ghose Fund—					
(a) First Gift ...	5,515	42,700	48,215	43,200	5,015
(b) Second Gift...	10,387	41.805	52,192	43,950	8,242
16. Sir Taraknath Palit Fund (1st Trust).	16,666	22,290	38,956	32,150	6,806
17. Sir Taraknath Palit Fund (2nd. Trust).	20,558	16,764	37,322	32,830	4,492
18. Sir Taraknath Palit Foreign Scholarship Fund.	15,365	6,775	22,140	14,200	7,940

DETAILED ESTIMATES.

1. Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
I. POST-GRADUATE TEACHING.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government grant	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
2 Fees from students	1,24,527	1,02,500	88,766	1,05,000
Fees from students attached to the Presidency College ...		22,500	...	20,000
4. Refund and Miscelloneous ...	...	...	2,895	...
5. Share of Examination Fees (one-third).	2,11,073	2,21,230	2,28,476	2,36,416
TOTAL ...	3,50,600	3,61,230	3,35,137	3,76,416
6. Contribution from Fee Fund ...	55,857	1,66,050	1,66,050	1,67,342
Opening Balance	58,270	610	610	23,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,64,727	5,27,890	5,01,797	5,67,258

EXPENDITURE

A. POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN ARTS.				
I. PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS. (*Apendix* "A")				
1. Professors and Teachers ...	3,22,766	3,50,000	3,23,419	3,86,000
2. Pension Contribution of Teachers	1,575	1,575	1,336	1,050
3. Travelling allowance of Teachers...	131	2,500	3,890	2,500
II. SCHOLARSHIPS.				
Scholarships 2(50), 8(25), 13(15)...	925	4,740	4,163	5,940
III. OFFICE.				
1. Secretary 1(550—50—750) ...	6,000	7,200	6,800	6,000
2. Assistants 2(100-10-150), 1(75-10-125), 7(50-5-75), 9(40-4-60), 1(50), 4(40), 1(30), 1(25), 1(20)	10,246	14,200	21,486	18,000
3. Duftries and Bearers 2(20), 1(19) 17(17).	2,884	4,200		4,176
4. Contigencies and Stationery ...	1,498	3,000	2,180	2,500
5. Furniture	2,213	2,500	1,170	1,500
6. Refund	2,603	..	2,512	...
7. Proportion of Electric Expenses ...	3,209	3,500	6,024	6,500
IV. LIBRARY.				
Books and Periodicals ...	18,048	10,000	17,444	8,000
V.				
Indian Vernacular Scheme ...	675	4,000	3,315	4,000
VI.				
Provident Fund	...	13,850	3,621	13,500
TOTAL (Arts) ...	3,73,373	4,21,265	3,97,360	4,59,666

Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science—contd.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
B. POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN SCIENCE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Professors and Teachers.				
(Appendix "B.")				
Professors and Teachers ...	72,828	84,300	57,433	89,100
II. Office.				
1. Secretary 1 (500) ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. Assistants 1 (100-10-150), 1 (50-5-75), 1 ([illegible] 4-60).	2,040	2,600	3,508 (items 2 and 3)	2,628
3. Duftries and Bearers 1 (20), 2 (18), 1 (16).	544	900		864
4. Contingencies and Stationery ...	648	1,000	317	750
5. Furniture ...	154	750	398	250
6. Refund ...	226	..	309	...
III. Library.				
Books and Periodicals ...	8,303	8,000	12,235	5,000
IV.				
Provident Fund ...	...	3,075	737	3,000
Total (Science) ...	90,743	1,06,625	80,937	1,07,592
Grand total Arts and Science. ...	4,64,116	5,27,890	4,78,297	5,67,258
Closing Balance ...	611	...	23,500	...
Grand Total ...	4,64,727	5,27,890	5,01,797	5,67,258

2. Science College.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
SCIENCE COLLEGE.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from Palit Trust—				
Contribution from First Trust ...	26,986	28,900	28,565	32,100
Contribution from Second Trust ...	7,722	19,600	20,100	26,400
Contribution from Ghose Fund ...	29,665	39,700	37,836	81,700
,, ,, **Fee Fund** ...	86,105	63,490	48,946	...
Government Grant ...	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous ...	173	...	167	...
Total ...	1,62,651	1,63,690	1,47,114	1,52,200

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
A. Physics Department.				
1. Palit Professor (800-50-1000) H.A 125.	11,646	11,750	12,248	12,850
2. Ghose Professor (500) ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
3. ,, ,, of Applied Physics (500).	...	...	...	6,000
4. Asst. Professor 2 (200) ...	2,099	3,600	4,100	4,800
5. Laboratory staff—Asst. (100), Clerk 1(40), Bearers 1(17), 2(16), 4(15), 1 (14).	2,022	3,150	3,092	3,156
6. Travelling Allowance ...	...	500	...	...
7. Equipment and Working Expenses.	13,142	18,000	18,910	8,000
Total Physics Department ...	34,909	43,000	44,350	40,806
B. Chemistry Department.				
1. Palit Professor (800-50-1,000) ...	10,548	11,150	10,592	11,750
2. ,, Asst. Professors 2(250-25-300)	5,622	6,000	6,000	6,600
3. Ghose Professor 1(500) ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
4. ,, ,, of Applied Chemistry (500)	...	...	...	6,000
5. Laboratory Assistant 1 (75-5-100), Store-keeper 1 (40-4-60), Compounder 1 (30), Bearers 1 (18), 2 (16), 1 (15), 4 (14).	2,240	2,800	2,752	3,192
6. Equipment and Working Expenses	23,421	15,000	14,688	8,000
Total Chemistry Department ...	47,831	40,950	40,032	41,542

Science College—Contd.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
C. Applied Mathematics Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ghose Professor 1 (500) ...	6,074	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. Student-Assistants 2 (20), Bearers 2 (15).	657	840	815	840
3. Equipment and Working Expenses	156	250	62	1,450
Total Applied Mathematics Dept.	6,888	7,090	6,877	8,290
D. Botany Department.				
1. Ghose Professor 1 (500) ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. Bearers, Malis and Sweepers 1(16), 3(15).	932	750	1,702	732
3. Equipment and Working Expenses.	42,632*	15,000	9,018	8,000
Total Botany Department ...	49,564	21.750	16,720	14,732
E. Zoology.				
1. Laboratory Attendant 1 (80), Preparator 1 (40), Bearers and Sweepers (16)	...	400	292	2,016
2. Equipment and Working Expenses	...	15,000	16,153	8,000
Total Zoology Department ...	...	15,400	16,445	10,016
F. Exp. Psychology Dept.				
1. Assistant 1 (25), Student Assistants 2 (20), Bearers 2 (16).	497	1,250	1,127	1,164
2. Equipment and Working expenses	1,463	8,000	2,161	5,000
Total Exp. Psychology Dept. ...	1,960	9,250	3,288	6,164
G. Bio-Chemistry Department.				
1. 1 Assistant (100), Bearer 1 (14) ...	120	1,300	864	1,368
2. Equipment and Working Expenses	11	2,500	2,532	1,000
Total Bio-Chemistry Dept. ...	131	3,800	3,396	2,368
H. Workshop.				
1. Mechanics 1 (60), 1 (25), Turner 1 (50), Carpenter 1 (30).	1,679	2,000	1,808	1,980
2. Appliances ...	388	3,000	121	2,500
Total Workshop ...	2,067	5,000	1,929	4,480

* Botany and Zoology Department goods.

Science College—contd.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
I. GENERAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Durwans 2 (18), Malis 1 (16), 1 (14), Sweepers 3 (12).	867	1,250	1,127	1,224
2. Gas and Electricity	2,275	3,000	2,389	3,000
3. Repairs and alterations to Palit House.	5,773	...	...	4,878
Total General ...	8,915	4,250	3,516	9,102
J. SCHOLARSHIP.				
1. Palit Research Scholars 3 (125), 1 (100), 2 (75) ...	4,791	6,000	5,725	7,500
2. Ghose „ „ 8 (75) ...	5,591	7,200	4,836	7,200
Total Scholarships ...	10,382	13,200	10,561	14,700
Grand Total Science College ...	1,62,651	1,63,690	1,47,114	1,52,200

3. Fee Fund.

RECEIPTS.

No. of Candidates. Actuals 1919-20.	No. of Candidates. Budget 1920-21.	Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		I. FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS—				
17,563	20,000	1. Matriculation ..	2,38,830	2,40,000	2,63,445	3,00,000
7,180	7,000	2. Intermediate ...	2,38,350	2,40,000	2,15,400	2,10,000
3,826	3,800	3. B.A. (Pass) ...	1,34,360	1,53,000	1,77,235	1,71,000
636	600	4. B.Sc. (Pass) ...	21,680	24,750	30,350	29,250
672	650*	5. B.A. & B.Sc. (Hon.)	..	6,000	..	6,500
765	900	6. M.A. & M.Sc. ...	41,900	76,000	(a)33,350	72,000
4,779	6,000	7. Pre., Inter. and Final Law	62,310	1,20,000	1,42,125	1,80,000
4	4	8. M.L. ...	400	1,000	400	400
...	1	9. D.L. ...	...	100	100	100
5	5	10. Ph.D. ...	600	500	600	500
1	1	11. D.Sc. ..	500	200		100
42	40	12. L.T. ...	1,650	1,500	1,260	1,200
96	90	13. B.T. ...	2,680	2,400	3,840	3,600
326	320	14. Pr. Sc. M.B. ...	8,850	8,750	8,150	8,000
461	450	15. First M.B. ...	10,830	10,250	14,405	15,000
307	300	16. Final M.B. ...	12,860	2,100	13,890	15,600
53	20	17. M.D.,M.O.&D.P.H	100	200	5,300	2,000
...	55	18. I.E. ...	2,310	1,650	975	1,650
...	40	19. B.E. ...	2,480	1,600	13,00	1,600
		Total Fees for Examinations	7,79,990	9,00,000	9,12,125	10,18,500

* These 650 are included in 4400 for the B.A. and B.Sc. mentioned before.

(a) This does not include fees received after the 30th June, 1920.

Fee Fund—contd.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
II. OTHER FEES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Graduates' Registration Fees and Subscriptions (Ch. IV of Regulations).	8,880	5,500	4,830	6,000
2. Students' Registration Fees (Ch. XV of Regulations).	14,354	14,000	15,524	15,500
3. Fees for Diplomas ...	440	1,500	1,175	1,500
4. „ „ Duplicates of Certificates	1,756	1,500	1,903	1,500
5. „ „ Marks ...	11,394	9,000	15,090	15,000
6. „ „ Crossed Lists ...	1,060	1,500	1,265	1,500
7. „ „ Provisional Certificates ...	1,160	2,500	2,507	2,500
8. „ „ Attending Pali Class ...	1,066	2,400	3,261	3,500
9. „ „ „ Arabic and Persian Classes	1,450	1,200	2,361	2,500
10. „ „ „ Modern Language Classes	66	100	112	600
11. „ „ Scrutinising answer papers	960	800	1,050	1,000
12. Re-entry Fees ..	88	50	100	50
TOTAL OTHER FEES ...	42,674	40,050	49,178	51,150
III. MISCELLANEOUS—				
1. Rebate of Electric Charges ... 2. Printing work done for Mathematical Society. 3. Sale proceeds of old answer papers 4. Re-funds ... 5. Fees for change of Names ... 6. Migration Fees ... 7. Miscellaneous ...	13,223	8,000	8,082	10,000
IV. SALE PROCEEDS OF UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS	17,345	40,000	46,385	90,000
V. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS ...	6,498	2,500	875	2,500
VI. SALE PROCEEDS OF INVESTMENTS ...	27,924	...	...	2,25,000*
VII. CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GHOSE FUND, THE PALIT FUND SECOND TRUST, AND THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	30,000	...	...	12,795
VIII. CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION FUND.	...	9,000	9,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	9,17,654	9,99,550	10,25,645	14,24,945
Opening Balance	2,04,631	1,88,743	1,88,743	—2,49,108
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,22,285	11,88,293	12,14,388	11,75,837

* Treasury Bills.

Fee Fund—contd.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
FEE FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. SUPERVISING STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT—				
1. Registrar (800—50—1,000), E. A. (150.)	13,800	10,950	11,253	13,400
2. Controller of Examinations (1000)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
3. Assistant Registrar (300—20—500)	4,640	4,750	5,521	6,250
4. Assistant Controller (200—20—300)	...	2,400	2,500	2,900
5. Assistants (Registrar's Dept.)— 2 (200—20—300), 3 (150—10—200), 8 (100—10—150), 5 (75—10—125), 14 (60—5—100), 8 (50—5—80), 3 (40—4—60), 1 (65), 1 (60), 1 (40).	43,840	44,950	48,121	49,000
6. Assistants (Controller's Dept.)— 5 (100—10—150), 2 (75—10—125), 6 (60—5—100), 2 (50—5—80), 11 (40—4—60).	...	...	20,808	21,600
7. Short-hand Reporter (200—25—350)	1,300	...	...	...
8. Menials (Registrar's Dept.)— 5 Duftries (91), 1 Jamadar (25), 3 Durwans (54), 26 Peons (449), 1 Mali (17) 9 Methars & Bhisties (145),	6,909	8,760	8,773	9,500
9. Menials (Controller's Dept.)— 4 Duftries (71), 3 Durwans (51), 14 Peons (237.)	..	4,040	4,200	4,450
10. University Mess Superintendents 5 (30), 1 (25), 6 (20) and Medical Officer 1 (75).	2,180	3,300	4,241	4,440
11. Sub-Agent, Sir T. N. Palit Estate (60) and Menials (63).	1,020	1,250	1,368	1,476
12. Proposed Increment ...	...	9,000	...	...
Total Supervising Staff & Establishment	85,689	1,20,250	1,18,785	1,25,016
II. TEACHING STAFF—				
1. French Lecturer (200) ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400
2. Pali Teachers 2 (100), 5 (25) ...	2,400	2,400	2,775	3,900
3. Arabic & Persian Teachers 4 (75),	1,200	2,400	2,262	3,600
Total Teaching Staff ...	4,800	6,000	6,237	9,900

Fee Fund—contd.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
III. EXAMINATION EXPENSES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remuneration to Examiners—				
(a) Matriculation ...	79,829	79,500	83,221	83,500
(b) Intermediate ...	30,029	73,000	68,600	64,000
(c) B.A. and B.Sc. ...	67,398	55,000	49,637	52,500
(d) M.A. and M.Sc. ...	31,443	32,000	32,139	33,000
(e) Ph.D. and D.Sc. ...	2,400	2,100	2,000	3,000
(f) L.T. and B.T. ...	2,432	2,500	975	2,500
(g) Law ...	23,372	24,000	25,470	26,000
(h) Medical ...	4,040	30,000	54,648*	36,000
(i) Engineering ...	4,750	6,000	4,148	5,000
2. Expenses of Examinations at centres	36,374	30,000	36,136	36,000
3. Answer-books ...	6,348	10,000	18,300	10,000
Total Examination Fees ...	3,08,415	3,44,100	3,75,274	3,51,500
IV. SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES—				
1. Post-Graduate Scholarships ..	8,416	9,200	8,384	9,200
2. Prizes and Medals .	10,437	7,500	13,889	14,000
Total Scholarships and Prizes ...	18,853	16,700	22,273	23,200
V. LIBRARY—				
1. Librarian (150-10-200) ...	1,339	1,460	3,801	1,730
2. Library Assistants 1 (60-5-100) 1 (50-5-80)	1,158	1,200		1,490
3. Menials 1 (19), 2, (17) ...	324	330		636
4. Books ...	2,544	5,000	8,758	5,000
5. Book-binding ...	1,564	1,500	4,158	1,500
Total Library ...	6,929	9,490	16,717	10,356

* Includes Rs 19,000 paid for last year's examinations.

Fee Fund—contd.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
VI. PRINTING—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. University Press. 1. Superintendent (150—10—200) 2. Readers, 1 (100—10—150) 1 (50—5—75) 3 (40—4—60), 2 (30—2—40), and Section-holders 1 (40—4—60), 1 (40—2—50), 1 (30—2—35), Computors 1 (40—4—60), 1 (30—2—40). Menials 1 (17) 2 (16) 2 (15). Compositors (Piece rates).	19,906	24,000	34,587	36,000
3. Types and Furniture ...	6,015	10,000	4,313	5,000
4. Paper, Ink, Glue, etc. ...	23,413	25,000	46,404	35,000
5. Duftries' work ...	4,162	4,000	14,096	8,000
6. Filtered Water ...	24	...	...	...
7. Contingencies ...	246	400	435	500
8. Insurance of Building ...	375	375	375	375
9. Municipal Taxes ...	532	550	532	550
10. Machines ...	...	18,000	345	1,000
11. Fans ...	...	2,000	...	4,000
12. Motors, Auxiliaries and installing 13. Repair of Motors ...	..	2,000	8,339	1,000
B. Printing at Outside Presses—				
1. Question papers ..	18,898	17,000	13,198	16,000
2. Calendars ...	5,798	10,000	6,000	19,000 †
3. Selections ...	...	10,000	22,376	5,000*
4. Theses, Notices, Examination results, etc.	6,756	2,500	651	1,500
Total Printing ...	86,125	1,25,825	1,51,651	1,32,925
VII. CONTRIBUTION TO POST-GRADUATE TEACHING, SCIENCE COLLEGE, ETC.—				
1. To Post-graduate Teaching Fund (*a*) one third of fees for Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.	2,11,073	2,21,230	2,28,476	2,36,416
(*b*) Addl. Contribution ...	55,857	1,66,050	1,66,050	1,67,342
2. „ Science College ...	86,105	63,490	48,946	...
3. „ George V Professorship Fund	...	3,000	2,750	...
4. Ghose Fund for House allowances of Profs.	...	...	...	4,500
Total Contribution ...	3,53,035	4,53,770	4,46,222	4,08,258

* Includes cost of printing Dr. S. C. Vidyabhusan's book and other books.

† Includes Rs. 9,000 due for last year.

Fee Fund—conld.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
VIII. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, ETC.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Repairs and additions to Buildings.	5,334	17,000	8,569	15,000
2. Insurance of Senate House, Darbhanga Library and Science College Building.	1,125	1,125	1,375	1,375
3. Municipal Taxes	16,073	16,100	16,073	16,100
Total Maintenance of Buildings ..	22,532	34,225	26,017	32,475
IX. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES AND CONTINGENCIES.—				
1. Stationery	10,585	13,500	14,341	15,000
2. Stamps	7,040	7,500	9,900	10,000
3. Furniture and Office equipment	7,088	17,000	11,686	5,000
4. Convocation Expenses	3,037	2,000	2,377	4,500
5. Law Expenses	1,620	2,500	3,050	1,500
6. Additional racks for Record-room.	...	1,000	...	...
7. Office Contingencies ...	5,412	7,500	8,046	8,500
8. Electric Expenses ...	3,196	3,500	6,024	6,500
9. Telephone Charges ...	200	1,250	200	200
10. Electric Lift	571	750	587	750
11. Sanitary Arrangements ...	455	300	...	500
12. Short-hand Reporter's Charges	...	1,500	1,710	1,500
Total Supplies and services and Contingencies.	39,204	58,300	57,921	53,950
X. MISCELLANEOUS—				
1. Pension	2,952	2,953	2,953	2,953
2. Honorarium for editing Selections and Text Books.	2,750	11,500	12,500	2,000
3. Gowns	254	500	430	500
4. Refund of Fees	1,932	2,000	2,204	2,000
5. Portraits of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors.	67	100	...	250
6. Emergency Expenditure ...	...	500	...	...
7. Amount written off ...	5	...	1	...
8. Investments ...	...	...	2,19,937*	...
9. Student's Welfare—				
(a) Boats	...	...	...	6,000
(b) Medical Examination of Students.	...	...	...	9,000
10. Small-pox Hospital ...	...	...	4,374	...
Total Miscellaneous ...	7,960	17,553	2,42,399	22,703
Total Expenditure ...	9,33,542	11,86,213	14,63,496	11,70,283
Closing Balance ...	1,88,743	2,080	-2,49,108	5,554
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,22,285	11,88,293	12,14,388	11,75,837

4. Law College.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budgt 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV. LAW COLLEGE.—				
1. Fees from students ...	2,00,855	1,68,000	1,75,737	1,51,200
2. Admission fees		4,000		4,200
3. Percentage fees		2.000		1,800
4. Government Grant ..	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
5. Refund	...	...	307	...
TOTAL ...	2,30,855	2,04,000	2,06,044	1,87,200
Opening Balance	42,459	72,823	72,822	68,623
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,73,314	2,76,823	2,78,866	2,55,823

EXPENDITURE

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budgt 1920-21.
IV. LAW COLLEGE.—				
1. Principal, Vice-Principal, and Professors. 1 (1,000), 1 (500), 1 (350), 5 (300), 3 (250). 22 (225), 26 (200), 2 (100).	1,74,375	1,92,000	1,69,089	1,90,000
2. Assistants and Menials. 3 (110), 1 (60), 4 (40), 1 (38), 2 (32), 2 (30), 1 (14), 1 (13), 4 (12), 9 (11).	10,552	16,000	14,808	16,000
3. Superintendents, 1 (30), 5 (20), 1 (15) Medical Officer 1 (75) and Supervisor of Law College Messes. 1 (100)	3,985	5,100	3,885	5,100
4. Books and Periodicals ...	3,150	16,000	10,233	16,000
5. Book binding	505	2.000	754	2,000
6. Scholarships	1,940	3,216	2,010	3,216
7. Furniture	940	3,000	1,194	3,000
8. Refund of Fees	198	...	71	100
9. Stationery and Contingencies...	1,399	2,000	3,34	2,000
10. Proportion of Electric Expenses	3,197	4,000	6,024	6,500
11. Drill Instructors	...	1,200	...	1,200
12. Contribution to the University Corps.	250	...	...	250
13. Printing Syllabuses ...	...	2,500	936	2,500
14. Foundation Day Celebration ...	...	..	...	625
15. Medical Inspection of Students	...	...	...	1,200
16. Miscellaneous	...	3,100	905	3,000
TOTAL ...	2,00,491	2,50,116	2,10,243	2,52,691
Closing Balance	72,823	26,707	68,623	3,132
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,73,314	2,76,823	2,78,866	2,55,823

5. Hardinge Hostel.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
HARDINGE HOSTEL.				
1. Hostel fees and fines ...	33,377	36,978	38,623	36,177
2. Admission Fees		360		420
3. Forfeiture of caution money ...		...		...
4. Sale proceeds of old utensils ...	4	...		...
TOTAL ...	33,381	37,338	38,623	36,597
Opening Balance... ...	17,091	22,573	22,574	24,410
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,472	59,911	61,197	61,007

EXPENDITURE.

HARDINGE HOSTEL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Officers	6,249	5,160	6,928	6,000
Cooks and Servants		2,706		3,360
Durwans, Bearer, Sweepers and Bhisti		1,020		1,500
Messing of Boarders	13,331	17,410	19,040	17,102
" Officers		768		648
" Cooks and Servants ...		2,352		2,352
Repair of Building	59	10,000	2,227	4,000
Insurance	...	...	125	125
New Furniture	309	1,500	732	2,500
" Utensils etc., ...	...	760		750
Repair of Furniture and Petty repairs..	...	500	...	1,500
Contingencies	110	300	92	300
Electric Light expenses	3,222	4,000	3,524	4,000
" Installations, repairs and purchase of bulbs.	488	1,300	...	1,500
" Motor and Pump	...	1,500	...	1,500
Municipal Taxes	4,119	4,119	4,119	4,119
Refund	12	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	27,899	53,395	36,787	51,256
Closing Balance	22,573	6,516	24,410	9,751
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,472	59,911	61,197	61,007

6. Inspection and General Administration Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Opening Balance	10,270	21,173	21,173	18,088
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,270	46,173	46,173	43,088

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
1. Inspector of Colleges— Salary 1 (800—50—1,000) ...	8,552	9,600	12,534 (items 1–3)	9,600
2. Assistant 1 (150—10—200) ..	1,800	1,900		1,970
3. Peons 2 (17)	300	396		408
4. Travelling Expenses of Inspector and Joint Inspectors.	2,467	8,000	5,408	8,000
5. Travelling Expenses of Vice-Chancellor.	...	1,000	...	1,000
6. Travelling allowance to Examiners in Practical subjects.	756	1,500	1,039	1,500
7. Contingencies	222	300	104	300
8. Contribution to Fee Fund ..	...	9,000	9,000	1,5000
TOTAL ...	14,097	31,696	28,085	37,778
Closing Balance	21,173	14,477	18,088	5,310
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,270	46,173	46,173	43,088

7. Travelling Allowance Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Government Grant	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Opening Balance	...	—198	—198	30
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,000	4,802	4,802	5,030

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Travelling expenses of Fellows for attending meeting.	5,198	4,802	4,772	5,000
Closing Balance	—198	...	30	30
TOTAL ...	5,000	4,802	4,802	5,030

8. Ramtanu Lahiri Fellowship Fund.

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
Sale-proceeds of "Select Poems" ...	9,398	9,500	14,194	8,000
" " Investments ...	...	...	10,400	...
Opening Balance	5,911	868	869	18,638
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,309	10,368	25,463	26,638

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
Salary of the Fellow (350)... ...	3,000	4,200	3,580	4,200
Research Assistant (200)	...	2,400	2,400	2,400
Honorarium for editing new edition of "Select Poems."	4,000	...	...	...
Two Gold medals	200	200	200	200
Paper for binding "Select Poems" ...	7,091	...	645	6,000
Contingencies	150	100	...	100
TOTAL ...	14,441	6,900	6,825	12,900
Closing Balance	868	3,468	18,638	13,738
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,309	10,368	25,463	26,638

9. Students' Mess Fund.

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
Government Grant	10,241	13,128	14,329	13,128
Seat-rent	55,631	56,000	62,391	65,000
TOTAL ...	65,872	69,128	76,720	78,128
Opening Balance	4,048	—4,993	—4,9 2	—7,358
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,920	64,135	71,728	70,770

Students' Mess Fund.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspector (200-20-300) ...	3,000	3,000	5,460 (Inspector, Conveyance allowance, Assistants, Peons)	3,340
Conveyance allowance of the Inspector (Rs. 30).	360	360		360
Assistants 2 (50-5-80)	564	662		1,370
Peons 1 (19), 1 (17)	296	420		432
Contingencies	328	150	309	250
House-rent	70,355	60,000	73,317	70,000
Refund	10	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	74,913	64,692	79,086	75,752
Closing Balance	--4,993	—567	—7,358	—4,982
GRAND TOTAL ..	69,920	64,135	71,728	70,770

10. Readership Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Government Grant	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Opening Balance ..	10,000	11,600	11,600	10,006
TOTAL	14,000	15,600	15,600	14,006

EXPENDITURE.

Readers' Honoraria	2,400	15,600	5,594	14,000
Closing Balance	11,600	...	10,006	6
TOTAL ...	14,000	15,600	15,600	14,006

11. Minto Professorship Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant	13,000	6,500	2,000	13,000
Opening Balance	5,815	9,783	9,783	6,944
TOTAL ...	18,815	16,283	11,783	19,944

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of the Professor	9,032	6,000	4,839	12,000
Closing Balance	9,783	10,283	6,944	7,944
TOTAL ...	18,815	16,283	11,783	19,944

12. Hardinge Professorship Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Government Grant	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Opening Balance	16,549	12,349	12,349	8,149
TOTAL ...	28,549	24,349	24,349	20,149

EXPENDITURE.

Salary and Allowance of Professor (Rs. 1,350).	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200
Closing Balance	12,349	8,149	8,149	3,949
TOTAL ...	28,549	24,349	24,349	20,149

13. George V. Professorship Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Contribution from the Fee Fund ..	...	3,000	2,750	...
Opening Balance .. .	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
TOTAL ...	31,000	34,000	33,750	31,000

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of Prosessor (Rs. 1,250) ...	12,000	15,000	14,750	15,000
Closing Balance	19,000	19,000	19,000	16,000
TOTAL ...	31,000	34,000	33,750	31,000

14. Carmichael Professorship Fund.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
3½ percent. G. P. Notes	... ...	50,000
4 „ Debentures	... ...	30,000
4 „ Fixd Deposit	.. ...	20,800
TOTAL	...	1,00,800

Interests on Investments	3,300	3,750	3,825	3,782
Sale-proceeds of Sanskrit Grammar and Selections.	16,040	15,000	16,731	17,000
TOTAL ..	19,340	18,750	20,556	20,782
Opening Balance	14,436	16,306	16,305	14,054
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,776	35,056	36,861	34,836

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-19.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary of Professor (Rs. 1,250) and Asst. Professor (Rs. 250).	15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000
Pension Contribution of the Professor ..	...	...	...	2,625
Cost of paper and binding Sanskrit Selection and Grammar, and proof reading.	2,463	5000	7,797	5,000
Bank Commission	7	10	10	10
TOTAL ...	17,470	20,010	22,807	25,635
Closing Balance	16,306	15,046	14,054	9,201
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,776	35,056	36,861	34,836

15. Sir Rashbehary Ghose Fund (First Gift.)

RECEIPTS.

4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal and Port Trust Debentures ... Rs. 10,00,000.

Interest	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Contribution from Fee Fund .	...	...	..	2,700
Opening Balance	3,890	4,118	4,118	5,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,890	44,118	44,118	48,215

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of Professor of Mathematics (500)	6,074	6,000	6,000	6,000
" " Physics (500)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
" " Chemistry (500)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
" " Botany (500)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
House allowances of Professors ...	...	...	...	2,700
Scholarships ... 8(75)	5,591	7,200	4,836	7,200
Bank Commission and Stamped Cheques	107	200	107	150
Travelling Expenses	...	...	1,160	650
Contribution for Laboratory ...	10,000	8,500	8,500	8,500
TOTAL ...	39,772	39,900	38,603	43,200
Closing Balance	4,118	4,218	5,515	5,015
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,890	44,118	44,118	48,215

SECOND GIFT.

RECEIPTS.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes ... ... Rs. 11,43,000

Receipts	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	...	..	10,467	40,005
Contribution from Fee Fund ...	..	..	..	1,800
Opening Balance	...	...	...	10,387
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	10,467	52,192

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of Professor of Applied Chemistry (500)	...	..	..	6,000
Salary of Professor of Applied Physics (500)	...	..	...	6,000
House allowances of Professors ..	..	...	...	1,800
Contribution for Laboratory	...	..	..	*30,000
Bank Commission	...	..	80	150
TOTAL ..	...	...	80	43,950
Closing Balance	..		10,387	8,242
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	10,467	52,192

16. Sir Taraknath Palit Fund (First Trust.)

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
(1) 4 p c. C. M.D. (Interest Rs. 6,800)	1,70,000
(2) 3½ p c. G. P Notes (Interest Rs. 5,005)	1,43,000
(3) 5 p.c. War Loan (Interest Rs. 2,480)	49,600
(4) 4⅘ p.c. (S. N. T.) Mortgage (Interest Rs. 4,800)	1,00,000
(5) 250 Delhi-Saharanpur Light Ry. Co.'s Shares (Dividend Rs. 1,750)	25,000
(6) 145 Barasat-Basirhat " " " (Dividend " 580)	14,500
(7) 125 Clive Mills Co's "A" Preference " (Dividend " 875)	12,500
TOTAL ...	5,14,600

Interests and Dividends	31,144	22,785	22,036	22,290
Repayment of Mortgage	1,01,500	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,32,644	22,785	22,036	22,290
Opening balance	19,153	23,241	23,240	16,666
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,51,797	46,026	45,276	38,956

* Available for expenditure in connection with Applied Physics and Chemistry.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Budget 1918-19.	Actuals 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment	1,01,552	...	...	...
Salary of Professor of Chemistry (800-50-1,000)	22,195	11,150	10,592	11,750
Salary of Professor of Physics (800-50-1,000)		10,250	10,748	11,350
House allowance of Prof. of Physics 125		1,500	1,500	1,500
Scholarship 3 (125), 1 (100), 2 (75) ...	4,791	6,000	5,725	7,500
Bank Commission and Stamped Cheques ...	18	50	45	50
TOTAL ...	1,28,556	28,950	28,610	32,150
Closing Balance	23,241	17,076	16,666	6,806
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,51,797	46,026	45,276	38,956

17. Sir Taraknath Palit Fund (Second Trust.)

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
(1)	$3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. G. P. Notes (Interest Rs. 7,689)	2,19,700
(2)	4 p.c. C.M.D. (Interest Rs. 2,600)	65,000
(3)	$5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., War Bonds 1928 (Interest Rs 3,575)	65,000
(4)	11 Bank of Bengal Shares (Dividend Rs. 935)	5,500
(5)	6 p.c. (N. N. D. & B. N. D.) Mortgage	3,000
(6)	6 p.c. (H.K.S.) "	1,750
(7)	Land & House Property (Rents Rs. 1,965)	70,481
	Total ...	4,30,431

Interests, Dividends and House-rents	42,282	23,500	36,344	16,764
Repayment of Mortgage... ..	1,80,500	...	23,000	...
Sale-proceeds of Property .	..	...	1,349	..
TOTAL ...	2,22,782	23,500	60,693	16,764
Opening Balance	16,032	9,374	9,374	20,558
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,38,814	32,874	70,067	37,322

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget 1919-20.	Actuals 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment	1,94,154	..	24,084	.
Rents and Taxes	2,068	2,000	1,968	2,100
Bank Commission and Stamped Cheques	23	100	38	150
Miss Rani Palit Annuity ..	180	180	105	180
Repair of House property	308	1,500	234	1,500
Salary of Asst. Profs. and Assts. 2(250-25-300), 2(200).	7,723	9,600	10,100	11,400
Contribution for Laboratory ...	20,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Research Grants	..	...	2,980	2,500
Legacies	4,984	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,29,440	23,380	49,509	32,830
Closing Balance	9,374	9,494	20,558	4,492
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,38,814	32,874	70,067	37,322

18. Sir Taraknath Palit Foreign Scholarship Fund.

RECEIPTS

	Rs.
(1) 7 p.c. (J.L.M) Mortgage (Interest Rs 5,950)	85,000
(2) 5½ p.c. War Bonds 1928 (Interest Rs. 825)	15,000
TOTAL ...	1.00,000

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	3,934	6,775	9,320	6,775
TOTAL ...	3,934	6,775	9,320	6,775
Opening Balance	34,592	23,526	23,525	15,365
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,526	30,301	32,845	22,140

EXPENDITURE.

Scholarship	...	14,200	17,480	14,200
Investment	15,000	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	15,000	14,200	17,480	14,200
Closing Balance	23,526	16,110	15,365	7,940
GRAND TOTAL ..	38,526	30,301	32,845	22,140

Appendix "A."

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN ARTS.

PROFESSORS AND UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

English.

Name	Rs.
Dr. H. Stephen	750
Mr. Jaygopal Banerjee	500
„ Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya	200
„ Jyotishchandra Ghosh	225
„ Kumudbandhu Ray	225
„ Suhaschandra Ray	225
„ Saileswar Sen	400
„ Ramaprasad Mookerjee	200
„ Nalinimohan Chatterjee	225
„ Sunitikumar Chatterjee (on leave)	100
„ Herambachandra Maitra	250
„ Srikumar Banerjee	100
„ M. Ghosh	100
„ Praphullachandra Ghosh	100
„ T. S. Sterling	100
„ Bijaygopal Mookerjee	100
„ Rajanikanta Guha	100
„ J. C. Scrimgeour	100
„ Amiyakumar Sen	200
„ Panchanan Ganguli	200

Sanskrit.

Name	Rs.
Babu Dhireschandra Acharyya	225
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar	100
Babu Kokileswar Bhattacharyya	400
„ Pasupatinath Bhattacharyya	250
„ Niranjanprasad Chakrabarti	225
„ Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti	225
Pandit Anantakrishna Sastri	200
„ Sitaram Sastri	225
„ Hargovind Das Sheth	175
„ Krishnacharan Tarkalankar	100
Babu Satkari Mookerji	150
„ Amareswar Thakur	250
„ Muralidhar Banerjee	50
Pandit Sakalnarayan Sarma	50
M. M. Laksman Sastri	50
„ Pramathanath Tarkabhusan	50
„ Gurucharan Tarkadarsantirtha	50
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhusan	50
Babu Asutosh Sastri	50
„ Debendranath Ray	50

Pali.

Name	Rs.
Dr. Benimadhab Baruya	400
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar	50
Babu Nalinaksha Datta	225

Pali—contd.

Name	Rs.
Bhikshu Kukulnepee Devarakshit	100
Rajaguru Bhagavanchandra Mahastavir.	150
Babu Sailendranath Mitra	225
Samana Punnananda	100
Rev. R. Siddharta	100
Bobu Gokuldas De	125

Arabic and Persian.

Name	Rs.
Lt.-Col. George Ranking	500
Maulvi Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq	100
Shams-ul-Ulama Vilayet Hossein	150
Mahammad Yusuf Jafari Khan Bahadur.	100
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy	200
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi	100

Comp. Philology.

Name	Rs.
Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala	600
Mr. Bijaychandra Majumdar	250
Mr. Hemantakumar Sarkar	125

Philosophy.

Name	Rs.
Mr. Haridas Bhattacharyya	300
„ Satischandra Chatterjee	225
Dr. Hiralal Haldar	500
„ Ramdas Khan	500
Mr. Susilkumar Maitra	300
„ Ambicacharan Mitra	500
Dr. Narendranath Sengupta	250
Mr. B. N. Seal	250
Dr. Adityanath Mookerjee	100
Mr. Khagendranath Mitra	100
Rev Dr. W. S. Urquhart	100
Mr. Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya	100
„ J. R. Banerjea	100

Experimental Psychology.

Name	Rs.
Mr. Manmathanath Banerjee	275
„ Girindrasekhar Bose	250
„ Haripada Maiti	225
Dr. Narendranath Sengupta	350
Mr. B. C. Ghosh	150
„ Subritchandra Mitra	200
„ Gopeswar Pal	100

History.

	Rs.
Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee ...	300
Mr. Indubhusan Banerjee ...	225
„ Pramathanath Banerjee ...	200
„ Jitendranath Banerjee ...	200
„ Nirmalchandra Chatterjee ...	200
„ A. C. Dutt ...	275
„ Bipinbihari Sen	500
„ Surendranath Sen ...	225
„ Y. J. Taraporewala ...	275
„ Narayanchandra Banerjee ...	225
„ Haranchandra Chakladar ...	275
„ Ramaprasad Chanda ...	325
„ Phanindralal Gangooly ...	100
Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte ...	100
Mr. R. Kimura	275
„ Rameschandra Majumdar ...	425
„ Surendranath Majumdar ...	425
„ J. Masuda	225
Pandit Babuya Mirsa	100
Mr. Narendrakumar Majumdar ...	100
„ Panchanan Mitra	225
„ Hemchandra Raychaudhuri ...	250
„ Subimalchandra Datta ...	200
Herbert Bruce Hannah ...	300
Mr. Bejoykumar Sarkar ...	25
„ Jogischandra Sinha ...	25
Pandit Ram Karana ...	125
Mr. Abinaschandra Das ...	350
„ Tripurari Chakrabarti ...	125
„ Shamadas Parmanand Vaswami	150
„ S. Khuda Buksh	200
The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy ...	300
„ Arun Sen	250
„ J. N. Das Gupta	100
„ K. Zachariah	100
„ Prabodhchandra Sengupta ...	100

Anthropology.

	Rs.
Mr. B. C. Majumdar	50
„ Ramaprasad Chanda ...	100
„ Panchanan Mitra ...	100
„ L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer ...	350
Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte ...	50
Mr. S. M. Sanyal	100
„ Saratchandra Mitra ...	350
„ A. N. Chatterjee ...	250

Economics.

	Rs.
Mr. Satischandra Chakrabarti ...	300
„ Rohinimohan Chaudhuri ...	225
„ Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	225
„ Radhakamal Mukerjee ..	275
„ Jitendraprasad Niyogi ...	250
„ Satischandra Ray ...	600
„ Krishnabinod Saha ...	225
„ Surendramohan Sanyal ...	225
„ Bijaykumar Sarkar ...	300
„ Jogischandra Sinha ...	250
„ Mohitkumar Ghosh (on leave)	[illegible]

	Rs.
Mr. Panchanandas Mookerjee ...	100
„ A. C. Sengupta	100
„ J. C. Kydd	100

Pure Mathematics.

	Rs.
Dr. Haridas Bagchi	325
Mr. Hariprasanna Banerjee ...	275
„ Indubhushan Brahmachari ...	325
„ Sasindrachandra Dhar ...	225
„ Surendramohan Ganguli ...	275
„ Mohitmohan Ghosh ...	225
„ Satischandra Ghosh ...	275
„ Manoranjan Gupta ...	250
„ Narendrakumar Majumdar ...	275
Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee ...	500
Mr. Satischandra Basu ...	100

Indian Vernaculars.

BENGALI.

	Rs.
Rai Saheb Dineschandra Sen ...	50
Mr. Charuchandra Banerjee ...	75
„ Basantaranjan Ray ...	100
„ Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	50
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan	50
Mr. Sasankamohan Sen ...	100

ASSAMESE.

Mr. Ambikanath Bora ...	50

URIYA.

Mr. B. C. Majumdar ...	50

MARATHI.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar ...	50
„ Surendranath Sen ...	50

GUJRATHI.

Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala ...	50

TELUGU.

Mr. K. Rangacharia	50

TAMIL.

Mr. Lakshman Sastri	50

KANARESE.

Mr. Appaji Rao	50

MALAYALAM.

Mr. Anantakrishna Sastri ...	50

SINHALESE.

Swami Siddhartha	50

URDU.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy ...	50

PRAKRIT.

Indian Vernaculars—contd.

PALI.

	Rs.
Mr. Sailendranath Mitra ...	50

PERSIAN.

Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi ...	50

Instructor in German.

Mr. A. Duo	150

Instructors in Tibetan.

	Rs.
Lama Padmachandra ...	130
Gashe Lama Labzang Targay ...	300
Lama Dawasamdup Kazi ...	300

PROVERTY PROBLEM.

J. W. Petavel ... Rs. 1000 a year.

Appendix "B."

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN SCIENCE.

PROFESSORS AND UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Applied Mathematics

	Rs.
Mr. Nalinimohan Bose	250
,, Saradaprasanna Das ...	100
,, Bibhutibhushan Datta ...	250
,, Siteschandra Kar ...	100
,, Karunamay Khastgir ...	100
Dr. D. N. Mallik	100
Mr. Nikhilranjan Sen	225
,, Hemchandra Sengupta ...	100

Physics.

Mr. Susilkumar Acharyya ...	250
,, Charuchandra Bhattacharyya ..	100
,, Satyendranath Bose ...	250
Dr. Phanindranath Ghosh ...	250
Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis ...	100
,, Dwijendrakumar Majumdar ...	100
Dr. Sisirkumar Mitra	250
Mr. Jogeschandra Mukerjee ...	275
,, Abinaschandra Saha ...	250
Dr. Meghnad Saha (on leave) ...	100
,, E. P. Harrison	100

Chemistry.

Mr. Jyotibhushan Bhaduri ...	100
,, Bidhubhusan Datta ...	100
,, Jnanendrachandra Gho(on leave)	100
Mr. Jnanendranath Mukerjee(on leave)	100
,, Asutosh Maitra	100
,, Pulinbihari Sarkar... ...	200
,, R N. Sen	100

Geology.

	Rs.
Mr. Saratlal Biswas	225
,, Hemchandra Dasgupta ...	100
,, E. Vredenburg	200

Botany.

Mr. S. N. Bal	350
,, Surendrachandra Banerjee ...	100
Dr. P. Brühl	900
Mr. J. C. Nag	100

Physiology.

Mr. Nibaranchandra Bhattacharyya	100
,, S. C. Mahalanabis... ...	100

Zoology.

Mr. S. Maulik	600
,, K. N. Mitra	325
,, Bharatchandra Dhar ...	100
Dr. Harihar Ganguly	100
Mr. H. Srinivas Rau ...	150

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 7.

THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present:

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C S., F.G.S.
in the Chair.

Mr. B. Heaton.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Sailendranath Banerjee, B.E.

The Faculty met to elect its Dean for the remainder of the current year in place of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E., deceased.

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S., was voted to the Chair.

On a motion from Dr. P. Brühl, seconded by Rai Bahadur Sailendranath Banerjee, Mr. B. Heaton was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty for the remainder of the current year in place of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E., deceased.

(Confirmed.)

P. BRÜHL,
Chairman.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Engineering

(*Special*)

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 8.

THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present :

Mr. B. Heaton,—*Dean in the Chair.*

Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

The Hon'ble Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

The Faculty met to elect its representative on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22.

The undermentioned gentleman had been nominated for election .

Name.	*Proposed by—*
Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.	Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.

As there was only one name proposed for election, the Dean declared Mr. T. H. Richardson duly elected as representative of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22.

(Confirmed.)

B. HEATON,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Minutes of the Faculty of Arts

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 6.

THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present :

Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A., *in the Chair.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S., F.E.S.
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Rai Saheb Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kaviratna, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Father F. X. Crohan, S. J.
Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A.
Rev. Dr. G. Howells, M.A., Ph D B. Litt., B.D.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh, M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.
Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.
Dr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Aga Md. Kazim Shirazi.
Mr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S, L.M., M.D.
Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

In the absence of the Dean of the Faculty, on the proposal of Mr. J. R. Banerjea, seconded by Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Mr. Herambachandra Maitra was voted to the Chair.

The Faculty met to elect four representatives on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22. Of the four representatives, three at least were required to be heads of, or professors in, Colleges affiliated to this University.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been duly nominated for election :—

	Name.	*Proposed by—*
1.	Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).	Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D.
2.	Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M.A.
3.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.	Prof. Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
4.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.	Dr. C. E. Cullis, Ph.D.
5.	Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.	Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.
6.	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
7.	Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.	Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B.

A ballot was first taken amongst the under-mentioned gentlemen for the election of three representatives from amongst heads of, or professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University :

1. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).
2. ,, J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
3. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
4. Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
5. ,, Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
6. ,, Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

On a scrutiny of the ballot papers, the following votes were found to have been recorded :—

Name.	*Votes.*
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon).	6
,, J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	9
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.	11

Name.	*Votes.*
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.	22
„ Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.	24
„ Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.	29

The Chairman thereupon declared the undermentioned gentlemen duly elected representatives of the Faculty of Arts on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22 :—

1. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
2. „ Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L
3. „ Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect the fourth representative on the Syndicate from amongst the four remaining candidates.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.), at this stage, intimated that he did not propose to stand for election, and was permitted to withdraw his candidature.

A ballot was accordingly taken amongst the following candidates :—

1. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.
2. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.
3. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.

On a scrutiny of the ballot papers, the following was found to be the result of the voting :—

Name.	*Votes.*
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	16
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil.	12
Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L.	6

None of the candidates having obtained an absolute majority of votes, and Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., having received the smallest number of votes, Mr. Banerjea's name was thereupon withdrawn, and the Chairman directed another ballot to be taken between the remaining two candidates.

After the voting papers were collected, in answer to an enquiry by the Chairman whether every Member present had recorded his vote and handed in his voting paper, it was stated that Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., had not received a voting paper and had not been able to record his vote.

A University Assistant, who was present, alleged that he had collected a voting paper from Dr. H. Stephen, the Chairman directed fresh voting papers to be distributed to the Members, and destroyed the voting papers already collected.

Mr. Charuchandra Biswas pointed out to the Chairman that several Members who had recorded their votes on the voting papers which were destroyed, had already left the meeting.

The fresh voting papers were then collected from the Members present, and, on scrutiny, it was found that the following votes had been recorded :—

Name.	*Votes.*
Rev. Dr. W. S. Urqühart, M.A., D.Phil.	17
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	12

The Chairman thereupon declared Rev. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Phil., duly elected as the fourth representative of the Faculty of Arts on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22.

(Confirmed.)

HERAMBACHANDRA MAITRA, *Chairman.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Science

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 5.

THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present :

Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S., *in the Chair.*

Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatrividyarnava, C.I.E., M.D.
Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., M.R.A.S.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. J. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A.
Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.
Mr. Jaminibhushan Ray, Kabiratna, M.A., M.B.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.
Rai Abinaschandra Bose, Bahadur, M.A.

On the motion of Dr. Kedarnath Das, seconded by Principal G. C. Bose, Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, was voted to the Chair.

The Faculty met to elect two representatives on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22. Of the two representatives one at least shall be the head of, or professor in, a College affiliated to this University.

The undermentioned gentlemen were nominated for election :—

Name.	*Proposed by*—
1. Prof. S. C Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.	Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.
2. Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O., F.C.S., F.G.S.	Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

The Faculty first proceeded to elect a Member who must be either the head of, or a professor in, an affiliated Institution. As Professor S. C. Mahalanobis was the only person nominated for the purpose, satisfying the above condition, he was declared duly elected.

The Faculty next proceeded to elect a second representative on the Syndicate. Dr. P. Brühl, the only other candidate nominated for election was, therefore, declared duly elected.

(Confirmed.)

CHUNILAL BASU, *Chairman.*

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Law

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 8.

THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present :

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.,
in the Chair.

Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A , D.L.
Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A , B.L.
Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

The Faculty met to elect two representatives of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been duly nominated for election :—

Name.	*Proposed by—*
The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.	Mr. Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L. Dr. S. C. Bagchi, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

In the absence of the Dean of the Faculty, on the proposal of Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, seconded by Mr. Charuchandra Biswas, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray was voted to the Chair.

As the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled up, the Chairman declared the

undermentioned candidates duly elected representatives of the Faculty on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.
Mr. Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

(Confirmed.)

MAHENDRANATH RAY, *Chairman.*

J. C GHOSH, *Registrar.*

Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

No. 8.

THE 14TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Present:

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.,
Dean in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.
Rai Chunilal Basu, Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.
Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dhatrividyarnava, C.I.E., M.D.
Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Dr. H. Suhrawardy, F.R.C.S., L.M., M.D.

The Faculty met to elect two representatives on the Syndicate for the year 1921-22. Of the two representatives one at least shall be the head of, or professor in, a College affiliated to this University.

The undermentioned gentlemen had been nominated for election :—

Name	*Proposed by—*
Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.. I.M.S.	Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.
Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.	Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S. Sir Kailaschandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S.

The Faculty first proceeded to elect a representative who is either Principal or professor in a College affiliated to this University. Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, having declined to stand as a candidate at the first election, Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare was declared duly elected as the first representative.

The Dean declared Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, duly elected as the second representative, Dr. Ray being the only other candidate nominated for election.

On the motion of the Dean seconded by Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu, the following resolution was carried unanimously.

"That the Faculty desire to place on record their sense of the very efficient services rendered to them by Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari who represented the Faculty on the Syndicate for many years."

(Confirmed.)

B. H. DEARE,
Dean.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

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